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CENTENNIAL HISTORY

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Julius S. Walsh.

Julius S. Walsh

JULIUS S. WALSH, long a leading figure in financial and commercial circles of St. Louis and recognized as one of America's most able financiers, was born December 1, 1842, in the city which is still his place of residence. He is a son of Edward and Isabella (de Mun) Walsh, the former of Irish extraction and the latter of French lineage. Edward Walsh emigrated from Ireland to the United States in 1815, settling first in Louisville, Kentucky, whence three years later he removed to St. Louis and here organized the firm of J. & E. Walsh, with which he was continuously identified to the time of his death in 1866.

In the acquirement of his education Julius S. Walsh attended the St. Louis University and also St. Joseph's College at Bardstown, Kentucky, from which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1861. He began reading law under the direction of the Hon. John M. Krum, a distinguished attorney of St. Louis, and subsequently entered the law department of Columbia College of New York city, winning the degree of LL. B. upon his graduation in 1864. St. Louis University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1865 and about four decades later, or in 1904, he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the same institution. He was admitted to the bar in the state of New York and left college with the intention of becoming an active member of the legal profession, but the death of his father occurred soon afterward and his time and energies were demanded in other directions. He had been his father's associate in business for two years prior to his demise and knew more intimately than anyone else the nature of the operations in which the firm had been engaged. Accordingly he was chosen to settle the estate and, although scarcely twenty-four years of age, took up the tasks in connection therewith and discharged them so capably that he won the favorable recognition and approval of prominent financiers of the city. He became his father's successor on the directorate of various large corporations and in his opinions concerning intricate business problems displayed a thorough knowledge and mastery of the situation, with a keen outlook into future possibilities. Thus led through the force of circumstances into active connection with business enterprises rather than professional life, he passed on to positions of executive control. He was identified with the street railway lines of St. Louis from 1870 and was chosen to the presidency of the Citizens' Railway Company and of the Fair Grounds & Suburban Railway Company, while a few years later he became the president of the Union Railway Company, the People's Railway Company, the Tower Grove & Lafayette Railway Company and the Cass Avenue & Fair Grounds Railway Company. He also projected and built the Northern Central Railway. His operations were continually broadening in extent, and

his ability to plan and perform made his cooperation sought in various directions. His work in behalf of the St. Louis Agricultural & Mechanical Association, of which he was elected president in 1874, is particularly noteworthy. Previous to that year the fair grounds were kept closed except one week each year. Mr. Walsh saw the opportunity for utilizing them in many directions and during the four years when he occupied the chief administrative office of the association the grounds were beautified, new buildings erected, the zoological gardens established and various other improvements made that converted the grounds into one of the favorite places of amusement and recreation for the people of St. Louis. Recognizing further opportunities in the business world, he began investigating the subject of making improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi river and in 1875 was elected president of the South Pass Jetty Company and thus served until the improvement was completed, giving a full navigable depth from the mouth of the Mississippi to the port of New Orleans for the largest sea-going vessels. From 1875 until 1890 he was the president of the St. Louis Bridge Company, his work in that connection proving of the utmost benefit to the city at large. In 1882 he was elected to the directorate of the Third National Bank, one of the strongest moneyed institutions of St. Louis, and he was also identified as a director with the Laclede National Bank, the Merchants-Laclede National Bank, the North Missouri Railroad Company, the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad Company, the Wabash & Western Railroad Company, the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company, while in 1888 he was chosen chief executive officer of the Municipal Light & Power Company. In 1895 Mr. Walsh was elected vice president of the St. Louis Terminal Railroad Association and the following year was chosen to the presidency of an organization controlling the terminal privileges of twenty-two lines of railroad centering at St. Louis and later became chairman of the board of directors, which position he now retains. During his term of office as president, he brought about the unification of the terminal situation at St. Louis. In 1890 he organized the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, which developed under his guidance until it is now one of the strongest institutions of its kind in the west. He was first president of the Trust Company, which office he occupied until January, 1906, when he resigned to become chairman of the board of directors, of which position he is the present incumbent. He is also president of the Mississippi Glass Company, and a member of the board of commissioners of Tower Grove Park. Mr. Walsh was one of the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company and acted as a member of the committee on agriculture and as chairman of the committee on transportation. Various other corporations have felt the stimulus of his cooperation and the benefit of his wise counsel and discriminative judgment. The power he has displayed in bringing into harmonious working order varied and complex interests, his inflexible adherence to a high standard of commercial ethics and his thorough understanding of a business situation, its uses and abuses, have gained him recognition as one of the country's "captains of industry."

On the 11th of January, 1870, Mr. Walsh was united in marriage to Miss Josie Dickson, a daughter of the late Charles K. Dickson, of St. Louis. Their children are seven in number, namely: C. K. Dickson; Julius S., Jr.; Robert

A. B.; N. S. Chouteau; Isabelle, the wife of Charles L. Palms; Ellen Humphreys, who is the wife of William Maffitt; and Mary Josephine, who gave her hand in marriage to Captain John S. Bates. That Mr. Walsh is appreciative of the social amenities of life is indicated in his membership in the St. Louis, University, Kinloch, Noonday and Country Clubs of St. Louis and in the Union Club of New York. He has, moreover, served as vice president of the Mercantile Library Association and as president of the St. Louis Association of the Columbia (New York) University Alumni.

W. R. Nelson

William Rockhill Nelson

KANSAS CITY with its splendid park and boulevard system, its beautiful homes, its public baths, its art museum, its high standards of civic virtue and of civic pride, is a monument to the life of William Rockhill Nelson, for in all these things and many others of potent worth he had deep concern and was most influential in bringing about progress along these lines. Said one who knew him well: "In his view nothing was too big, nothing too good for Kansas City." To the world he became known as the editor of the Kansas City Star, and the Star was recognized as the exponent and the defender of all that has to do with the uplift of the individual, the community and the commonwealth.

Mr. Nelson was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, March 7, 1841. For three centuries his ancestors had lived on the American continent and his forefathers were among the builders of cities, including Harlem, Brooklyn and Poughkeepsie, New York, and others farther west. The ancestral line was also represented in the early colonial and Indian wars and in the Revolution. His great-grandfather, John Nelson, fought for the cause of independence and his valor and loyalty was later recognized in the gift of five hundred acres of land in Tompkins county, New York. John Nelson's son, Leonard Nelson, a farmer, wedded Mary De Groff, daughter of Moses De Groff, a representative of a family conspicuous for their patriotic service during the Revolutionary war period. Isaac De Groff Nelson, son of Leonard and Mary Nelson, and father of William Rockhill Nelson, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, and in 1836 removed with his three sisters to Fort Wayne, Indiana. He was at that time a young man of twenty-six years. At his death in 1891, the Times of South Bend, Indiana, spoke of him as a "broad-gauged, noble-hearted, public-spirited man who gave prestige, stability and fame to the Summit City and to Allen county." He was one of the commissioners appointed to oversee the construction of the statehouse in Indianapolis and whose frugal management led to the construction of the building not only within the amount allotted for the purpose but also left a surplus to be returned to the state treasury. Isaac D. Nelson married Elizabeth Rockhill, daughter of William Rockhill, a native of New Jersey, who in 1819 removed to Indiana and became prominently identified with the upbuilding of the state, being one of its first representatives in congress. He engaged extensively in farming and was probably the first man in the world to plant a thousand acres of corn. Such is the ancestry from which William Rockhill Nelson sprang.

The boyhood of the future editor of the Star, as he himself described it, was a period of insurgency. He chafed at restraint and rule, but there came into his life certain influences which turned this spirit of insurgency into a fighting

force for the right. He would never succumb to the domination of injustice to the many and he did not hesitate to express his honest convictions. On one occasion in his youth, after participating in some mischievous prank, he was called before his father and on being questioned told the full truth. The father's response was: "Well, thank God, you are not a liar, anyway." He then told the son to come to him when in trouble and he would see him through. The incident made a deep impression upon the mind of the youthful culprit. That he had early become a factor of force in his home community is indicated in his being called to act as secretary when a meeting of the substantial business men of his town was held to draft resolutions opposing secession. As a young man he read law. Later with a partner he engaged in growing sea-island cotton in Georgia, but the venture proved unsuccessful. Returning to his native city he took up contracting, building roads, bridges and buildings. In this connection he was instrumental in promoting the first good-roads law passed in Indiana and forever afterward was a stalwart champion of the good roads movement.

From young manhood Mr. Nelson was deeply interested in politics and his great admiration was won by Samuel J. Tilden through the latter's courage in fighting the Tweed ring. He ever regarded him as one of America's constructive statesmen and carried as a guiding factor in his own life the words which he heard Tilden utter: "While it is a great thing to lead armies, it is a greater thing to lead the minds of men." Throughout his life the pictures of Tilden, Cleveland and Roosevelt hung above his desk as those of three great constructive leaders in American citizenship.

Mr. Nelson was thirty-five years of age when he turned to what really became his life work. With his cotton growing venture in Georgia there had been established by himself and his partner a store which the latter conducted for several years after they ceased attempting to raise cotton. Then the store failed and in its failure was involved most of Mr. Nelson's fortune. He had merely enough remaining to purchase an interest in the Fort Wayne Sentinel. With undaunted enthusiasm he turned to the work of editing this newspaper, in which he saw an instrument that promised far greater opportunity for achievement than the field of politics. After a year or two he sought still greater scope for his efforts in this direction, and in 1880, after carefully looking over the entire western field, he and his partner in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, Samuel E. Morss, established the Kansas City Evening Star, the first issue appearing September 18, 1880. A year later he became sole owner and from that time put forth every effort to transform "the muddiest city in the country" into a metropolis of beauty. His financial limitations made the publication of the paper uphill work at first, but he persevered and as his capital increased he put it back into the paper, enlarging and improving it. In 1882, with borrowed money, he bought The Mail, a small paper, with an Associated Press franchise, thus acquiring the needed telegraph news service. The development of the Star was indicated in the removal to a new building in 1889, with the installation of two new Potter presses, and in 1894 the growth of the paper necessitated still larger quarters, which were secured in what was then one of the finest newspaper buildings in the country. Another removal was made in 1911 and after two years the equipment of the plant was increased until its capacity was four hundred and twenty thousand sixteen-page papers an hour—a marvelous growth from the

little six-column four-page sheet originally printed. On the 29th of April, 1894, the first Sunday edition of the Star was issued and on the 18th of November, 1901, the first morning edition was brought forth, following the purchase of the Times. The morning, afternoon and Sunday editions of the paper were all furnished to its subscribers without increase of the price—ten cents per week. On the 6th of March, 1890, Mr. Nelson brought out the Weekly Kansas City Star, an eight-page paper for farmers, at a subscription price of twenty-five cents per year, and its circulation grew so rapidly that ere his death it had reached three hundred and fifty thousand, being sent into every state of the Union and into many foreign countries. Mr. Nelson always had the encouragement and support of his wife, who in her maidenhood was Ida Houston, a daughter of Robert Houston of Champaign, Illinois. They were married November 29, 1881, and they became the parents of a daughter, Laura, now the wife of Irwin R. Kirkwood of Kansas City.

Mr. Nelson's contribution to newspaper publication included three distinct and valuable innovations: the supplying of seven papers to subscribers for ten cents weekly, followed by a morning and evening edition and Sunday paper with no increase of price; and the publication of a complete farm weekly at twenty-five cents per year. These prices were continued until mounting costs, during the war, forced an increase. That he was recognized as a most prominent figure in newspaper circles is indicated in the fact that he was chosen vice president of the Associated Press in 1902-3 and from 1905 until 1914 was a member of its board of directors. His newspaper policy was expressed in his instruction to his staff and employes: "Always keep in mind the family that is paying us ten cents a week—and particularly its women members." One of his biographers said: "Mr. Nelson's methods in the conduct of the Star were as individual as everything else he did. His interest extended to the smallest details. But particularly in his later years he paid little attention to the business aspects of the newspaper. His attention was absorbed in editorial duties. . . . He almost never wrote anything for the paper with his own hand. He was too busy for that. But the day rarely passed when he did not outline one or more articles of some sort. Almost always in these outlined articles there would be striking sentences which could be used verbatim. He was a master of nervous, epigrammatic English. . . . One of his axioms was that under all circumstances the Star must be a gentleman. His staff knew that he would not sanction the publication of articles reflecting on the private life of any person, unless a court proceeding made it necessary. . . . 'I don't enjoy traveling in a well-trodden path,' he would say. 'The Star should pioneer.' If a poem by Rudyard Kipling or a story by S. G. Blythe was the most interesting thing that had come into the office on a day, his instructions were to 'play it up' on the first page." It was Mr. Nelson's custom to speak of "the Star family" and he had the keenest personal interest in all of his staff of assistants and employes. His biographer has said: "It took more than brilliancy, more than the mere ability to write well, to get a permanent position on the Star. A man had to be the right sort, in character, in reliability, as well as in ability. But when he had proved his worth, and had been taken into the Star family, Mr. Nelson was his loyal friend through thick and thin, and nothing could happen, no tongue could utter flings enough to

shake the loyalty of Mr. Nelson to the men he trusted and had faith in. . . . The men who worked for Mr. Nelson knew on all occasions exactly what the policy of the Star would be upon any question, as soon as it arose. As soon as a man was mentioned as a candidate for office anyone on the Star could tell you whether the paper would oppose him, and the same with political movements, and civic movements of all kinds. Were they on the square for the public good? That was all. If they weren't, it was all settled beforehand that they could never have the support of the Star."

Throughout his editorship of the Star, Mr. Nelson was the champion of progress in Kansas City. He worked untiringly to promote its improvement and its beauty. He labored indefatigably for reform. He was vigorous in attacking measures, men or movements that he deemed to be inimical to the public good. When for three months he was unable to leave his home during his last illness, he continued to direct the editorial policy of his paper and when the Star was promoting a campaign to raise money for the Provident Association and he was too weak to sit up, he had the telephone held to his lips as he lay in bed and dictated a sentiment to be printed across the top of the Sunday morning paper: "On this His day the Lord asks only for His poor. If the people of Kansas City were as generous to the Lord as the Lord has been good to them, there would be here no hunger, no poverty, no want."

In 1902, some years after he had established a summer home in the east, Mr. Nelson built a paper mill with capacity sufficient to supply all the white paper used in issuing The Daily and Weekly Star and continued the operation of the mill until the market conditions for ground wood pulp, used in paper manufacture, would have necessitated the building of his own pulp mill in Canada; but he felt that his venture would have added too great a burden to him in his advancing age.

One of his first interests in Kansas City was to create a public spirit and a community feeling, and he started out to create public opinion in favor of street paving. When he advocated a cause he kept it constantly before the people in editorials, in news write-ups, in quotations from men who were authority upon the subject, in cartoons, and in every possible way until public opinion was with him. In this connection it has been said: "Street-paving was the first public improvement he advocated, and he dealt not in generalities, but in facts and figures, and modern instances and ancient. His first triumph as a defender of the faith was in preventing the gift of the city's streets to a transportation company that had demonstrated its unwillingness to furnish adequate street-car service. The greatest municipal achievement in which Mr. Nelson aided (the parks) is inseparable from the interlacing and interlinking system of parkways and boulevards—streets of superfine quality, demonstrating by the manner of their construction and their systematic maintenance what intelligent road-making might mean." In connection with transportation interests he evolved the slogan "Navigate the river" and advocated water transportation as a preventive measure of high freight rates. He never faltered in this until a line of boats and barges was put into operation, connecting Kansas City with the greater waterways of the country. He promoted the campaign that resulted in the building of a six-million-dollar Union Station in Kansas City and the development of a terminal system sufficient to care for the traffic of the growing

city, involving the expenditure of about fifty million dollars. On the 19th of May, 1881, he began a fifteen-year campaign that at length brought to Kansas City one of the finest park and boulevard systems on the face of the globe, and in connection with the boulevards he promoted the tree planting which has constituted one of the greatest features of beauty in Kansas City. High ideals of citizenship which he entertained made Mr. Nelson a dominant force for good government. Kansas City was at one time notorious for its gang rule and its election frauds. These reached a climax in 1894, but the Star's work in denouncing and exposing election crooks was so effective as to arouse the city and county and resulted in the defeat of the gang ticket at the polls. He labored untiringly for the passing of better election laws by the state legislature and "his fundamental democracy made him the earnest supporter of movements to increase the control of the people over their government—the direct primary, popular election of senators, the initiative, referendum and recall, and the commission form of government." Writing of Mr. Nelson's policy, the New York Evening Post said: "As a result of all this, the hold of the Kansas City Star upon its community was such that in any situation that arose in the affairs of the city—the location of a park, the undertaking of public works, or what not—its voice was always potent and usually decisive. This does not by any means imply that it could decide elections. It carried no 'vote' in its pocket. That is impossible for a truly independent paper; such a paper must always be ready to fight, when necessary, for the side that is almost sure to lose, and to take defeat with equanimity, after having done its best for the cause it thinks right. This is what happened again and again to the Kansas City Star, but its influence and standing were left quite unimpaired by the adverse count of noses."

It was characteristic of Mr. Nelson that he never allowed one defeat to discourage him but kept on with his work though it might take years until the reform or beneficial project for which he was laboring had become an established fact. He continued a campaign for an auditorium in Kansas City for five years; his campaign for viaducts and highways to connect the two Kansas Citys covered several years, and it was frequently his habit to send a reporter into a community to work up public opinion. He became the champion of municipal ownership of street railways and labored untiringly to secure protection from floods in the Missouri and Kaw rivers, for the lessening of the smoke nuisance, the installation of smoke consumers, the abolition of railway grade crossings, the suppression of unnecessary noises, the support of the annual clean-up of the city, the improvement of alleys and back-yards, the encouragement of the love of birds, the planting of trees and the suppression of insect pests, the betterment of public school conditions and in fact everything that had to do with the city's welfare and progress. He did more than almost any one man to stimulate agriculture in the vicinity of Kansas City. He was untiring in his advocacy of the workmen's compensation bill, and his love of democracy and his loyalty to the rights of the people was shown by his constant opposition to fraudulent home cooperative companies, lotteries, policy games, loan sharks, fee-grabbers, and to lawyers and doctors who were a discredit to the profession. He became so convinced of the evils of intemperance that in 1905 he decided to accept no more liquor advertisements for his paper, and in giving the reason why the Star so strongly opposed the saloon he said: "If they will bring me one man, just

one, that whisky has ever benefited, I will give up my fight against it; and they can have the whole country to search in for that one man." While his interests centered in Kansas City, he was continually putting forth most effective effort in the championship of right and progress throughout the southwest and indeed in all sections of the country. It was seldom that he did not have a crusade on hand for the benefit of his fellowmen. Just before the war with Spain was declared he sent a reporter to Cuba to investigate the reports of starvation among the non-combatants there and as the result of the report he inaugurated a movement for relief that led within ten days to the shipment of five hundred tons of food and clothing from Kansas City. The movement was warmly commended by President McKinley. Through the columns of the Star he advocated the separation of the poor and the insane, who were housed together in most miserable quarters in Kansas City, and though it required several years to arouse the public, the County Home—commodious, sanitary and comfortable—stands as a monument to his humanity, while the insane of the county are now cared for in excellent state institutions. Having improved poor-farm conditions in his home city, he turned his attention to the entire states of Missouri and Kansas with gratifying results.

It was Mr. Nelson who took the initial step in establishing The Santa Claus Fund in 1886. A contribution of nine hundred and thirty-five dollars and ninety-five cents was secured. To this he added two hundred and fifty pairs of shoes, and year after year the work of Christmas distribution was carried on through the circulation staff of the Star until it became too big for the paper to handle. Every organization that desired to raise funds for public purposes sought the cooperation of the Star, which gave notable help to the Swope Settlement, the Boys' Hotel, the Provident Association, the Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross, and other organizations.

In politics Mr. Nelson ever maintained an independent course. He believed that politics should be a constructive force and he supported those men who stood for constructive measures. He was at no time bound by any party ties, and his independent attitude was shown by his advocacy of Cleveland for president and at the same time his support for Major William Warner, the republican candidate for governor. Twelve years later he championed the cause of Theodore Roosevelt for president and Joseph W. Folk, democrat, for governor. Feeling that the progressive party was taking a forward step along the line of constructive politics, he became again the supporter of Roosevelt when he headed that ticket, and after the election he gave just as vigorous support to the progressive policies promoted by Woodrow Wilson. He had not the slightest desire for public office, and though he knew many of the eminent men of the country, he would never ask for a political appointment or favor for any of his friends.

Mr. Nelson's private charities were most extensive, but he never spoke of these if it could be avoided. There were almost countless recipients who benefited by his bounty, which always came in the form of friendship and not of duty. His was an intensely religious nature and yet not one that held to dogma or creed. His religion was of the most practical character. In this connection one long associated with him said: "He felt that he could best show devotion to God by doing justly and loving mercy. It was a matter of religion with him that the Star should fight for high ideals and great causes. . . . His

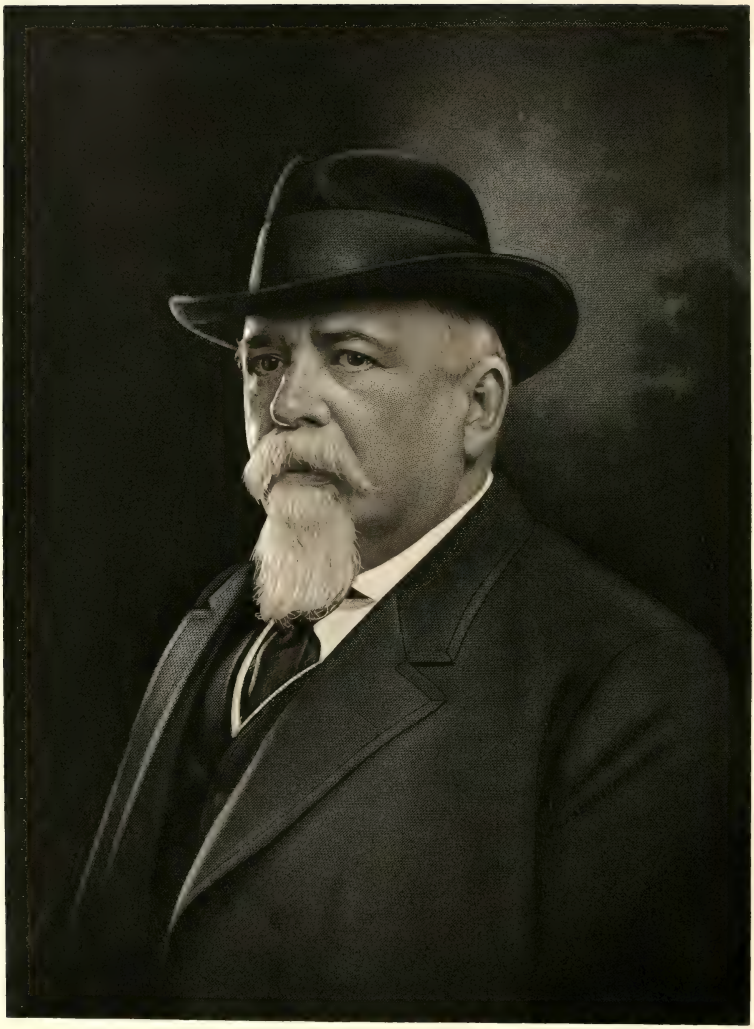
reverence for God was as real and profound as his devotion to his fellowmen. In those rare moods when he could talk with his associates about his deepest convictions he would speak of his faith in the Power not ourselves that makes for righteousness and of his own sense of obligation. He was serenely confident that the universe was the expression of a Righteous Creator; that in the end right would triumph; and that no evil could befall a good man in death." William Rockhill Nelson passed from this life April 13, 1915. According to the terms of his will, the income from his estate was to go to his wife and daughter, and when they pass on his fortune goes to the city, the income to be devoted to the purchase of art works. His agricultural property, Sni-a-Bar farms, comprising seventeen hundred and fifty acres, is to be conducted as a model farm for the benefit of the public for several years and then to be sold and the income from the proceeds to be used according to the terms of his will for art purposes in Kansas City. His wife and daughter, as executors of the estate, are continuing the publication of the Star, carrying out the spirit of its founder. After their death the Star, too, is to be sold for the benefit of the art fund.

An editorial in the Des Moines Capital comments upon his will as follows: "William R. Nelson, owner and editor of the Kansas City Star, in making arrangements for the final disposition of his estate, turns it over to Kansas City for an art gallery. The income from his property, carefully guarded, will go to the wife and daughter during their lifetime. After that it will pass into the hands of a board of trustees to be sold and the proceeds used for the purchase of art treasures for the enjoyment of the people of Kansas City. We look upon this as a wise bequest. With Colonel Nelson art was not merely a rich man's fad. He was a lover of the beautiful. He appreciated its refining power. He knew that an appreciation of art is a matter of education. He loved Kansas City, the arena of his life struggles and his life triumphs, and in his desire to leave a perpetual monument, he has chosen wisely. In his life he made service to the people a dominating passion. It was an honest desire to benefit the masses which caused him to provide for the future art enjoyment of the city which he loved—a munificent gift which will make the name of William R. Nelson a treasured memory for generations to come." Collier's at the time of his death said: "Mr. Nelson was much more than merely a great newspaper man. He was one of the dozen important personalities of his time in America. The liberal and progressive movement which arose in the middle west between ten and twenty years ago and came to dominate the political and social forces of the period, centered largely around the Kansas City Star and the other forces of public opinion which took their leadership from the Star." In the same publication William Allen White wrote: "Mr. Nelson literally gave color to the life and thought and aspirations of ten millions of people living between the Missouri river and the Rio Grande in the formative years of their growth as commonwealths—part of the national commonwealth. He and they together were dreaming states and building them, each reacting upon the other. The aspirations of the people were caught by his sensitive brain, and he gave these aspirations back in the Star policies. Kansas, Western Missouri, Oklahoma, Northern Texas, New Mexico, and Colorado form a fairly homogeneous section of our population. That section has grown up on the Star. Its religion, its conceptions of art, its politics, its business, its economic scale of living, reflect

the influence of the indomitable mind of the man behind the Star, just as he gathered and voiced the latent visions of these people and gave them conscious form." Hundreds of papers and magazines throughout the country bore testimony to the great work and noble character of Mr. Nelson. The Outlook said he "stood sincerely, and without a trace of cant, for public welfare." Harper's Weekly said: "Colonel William R. Nelson did not wait for others to set fashions. He began things himself. For more than thirty years he made the Kansas City Star a force, a leader, a help. He feared nobody. The forces and trenches of money and society found him undismayed. And he was hard-headed about it. His specialty was not hot air. The causes for which he contended were immediate, concrete. He dealt not in isms but in the next hard-fought step ahead. He never faltered. He was big, strong and sure. The Kansas City Star has been the most powerful journal of light between the Mississippi and the Pacific, and Colonel Nelson was the Star." The directors of the Associated Press adopted the following resolution: "That the death of a private citizen, who was not the incumbent of a public office and never had been, should be seriously characterized as a public calamity is a high testimonial of individual worth and a conclusive evidence of unusual accomplishment in the serious activities of life. We, who enjoyed the intimacies of personal association with William Rockhill Nelson during the nine years he served as a member of this board, feel that there is no exaggeration of phrase in speaking of his passing from life as a public loss of such moment that it may be deliberately and truthfully said: 'It was a public calamity.' Sharing in an exceptional degree the feeling of distinct personal bereavement the decease of a friend inevitably occasions, we attest not only that sentiment in this formal record, but our sense of the service Colonel Nelson rendered to his profession, to the city and state in which he lived and to the whole country during his long and successful career as an editor and publisher. We had peculiar opportunities to appraise the rugged force of his character, the unwavering courage with which he adhered to personal convictions when once established. We know that he made a newspaper that was big enough to make and shape the development of the community for which it was published, that it was an exemplar of the best and highest standards of journalism, and we know as well that this newspaper was in every characteristic feature merely a material embodiment of the man who was its owner and director."

President Wilson wired: "The whole country will mourn the loss of a great editor and citizen," while Ex-President Taft spoke of him as "a man of most exceptional ability, great power, and the widest influence, which he exercised with undaunted courage for the right as he saw it." The message from Theodore Roosevelt was: "We have lost literally one of the foremost citizens of the United States, one of the men whom our republic could least afford to spare." E. A. Van Valkenburg, of the Philadelphia North American, said: "His death is a national calamity." In an editorial the Jackson County Examiner said: "Kansas City will always bear the impress of the thirty-four years in the life of William R. Nelson as a citizen. His work was one of service, his success was because the people came to know that the man and his paper were trying to reach the best things, his proof of success the enmity and hate of so many men upon whose selfish purposes he trampled and whose iniquitous plans he exposed."

The Republican of Springfield, Missouri, summed up his great life work in the words: "The Greater Kansas City of today is in no slight degree the monument of William R. Nelson. He was indeed a mighty man."



W. K. Bixby

William Keeney Bixby

WILLIAM KEENEY BIXBY, retired manufacturer and art collector, whose deep interest in St. Louis and her advancement along cultural lines has been manifest in his many generous contributions to the Museum of Fine Arts, has after a period of substantial successes in business reached a point where leisure enables him to gratify his taste for all the ennobling influences of life.

Mr. Bixby was born in Adrian, Michigan, January 2, 1857, a son of Alonzo Foster and Emma Louisa (Keeney) Bixby, the former a lawyer by profession. The family is of English lineage, founded in America by one of the name who was a native of Suffolk county, England, and on crossing the Atlantic became a resident of Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Completing a high school course at Adrian, Michigan, as a member of the class of 1873, William K. Bixby went in 1874 to New Orleans and afterward to Texas, where he served as station baggagemaster at Palestine. He was subsequently made train baggagemaster and later became substitute railway mail agent and then station baggagemaster at Houston. Further advancement brought him to the position of general baggage agent for the International & Great Northern Railroad at Palestine and also for the Texas & Pacific Railroad at that place. For a time he acted as general baggage agent for the Texas & Pacific and the International & Great Northern Railroad and also as station agent at Palestine, whence he removed to St. Louis, where he has since maintained his home. For a time he was stationary agent for the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway at St. Louis, and also held a similar position with the Wabash. On leaving the railroad service he became connected with the Missouri Car & Foundry Company, originally filling the position of lumber agent, while subsequently he became purchasing agent and later was elected the secretary of the company. From that point he advanced to the vice presidency and at the same time was made general manager. At length he became the first president of the American Car & Foundry Company and afterward chairman of the board and so continued until his retirement from active business in 1905, having through successive stages of promotion and achievement gained a place of distinction in business circles and a measure of prosperity that now enables him to live retired. As the years passed he became more or less closely associated with many other important business concerns both in St. Louis and elsewhere. He was chosen to the presidency of the Laclede Gas Company, also of the Provident Association, the Essex Investment Company and the Temple Realty Company. He became a director of the Missouri Pacific Railway, of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, of which he was made a member of the executive committee, of the First National Bank,

the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company, the Union Sand & Material Company, the Consolidated Investment Company, and also of the First National Bank of Lake George, New York. He was appointed one of the receivers of the Wabash Railroad Company by the late Judge E. B. Adams.

The executive force, keen discrimination and marked business ability of Mr. Bixby were also sought along other lines, many of which were directly of a public character. He became the vice president of the Washington University and the vice president of the Missouri Historical Society and is president of the board of control of the City Art Museum. All those things which are of interest and value to his fellow men have awakened his interest and breadth of his activities is indicated in the fact that he was one of the national incorporators of the American Red Cross, is a member of the Society for Study and Cure of Tuberculosis, the St. Luke's Hospital, of which he is also a director, the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, the Bolton Improvement Association of New York, the St. Louis Academy of Sciences, the Bibliophile Society of Boston, the Artists' Guild of St. Louis, the American Historical Preservation Society, the American Anthropological Association, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the New England Society of St. Louis, the Society of Iconophiles of New York, the Antiquarian of Worcester, Massachusetts, the New England Historical and Genealogical Society of Boston, the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities of Boston, and still others which indicate the nature and breadth of his interests and his deep concern in all those things which promote intellectual progress or which have their root in broad humanitarianism. He was appointed by the governor as a member of the commission for the decoration of the state capitol.

Throughout his entire life Mr. Bixby has been a man of strongly marked literary tastes and is a member of various book clubs, including the Grolier Club of New York city, the Bibliophile Society of Boston, the Caxton Club of Chicago, the Society of Dofobs in Chicago and the Club of Odd Volumes of Boston. He is president of the Burns Club of St. Louis and was a member of the board of directors of the public library. He is also a member of the Noonday, Country, Franklin and the Bogey Golf Clubs of St. Louis, the Lake George, the Saratoga and Glens Falls Golf Clubs of New York and the Middle Bass Club of Ohio, and in many of these he has held office.

In San Antonio, Texas, on the 13th of June, 1881, Mr. Bixby was married to Miss Lillian Tuttle, a daughter of Sidney and Sarah (Stewart) Tuttle. They have become the parents of seven children: Sidney T.; Emma Stewart, the wife of Albert Hastings Jordan; William Hoxie, who married Stella Fresh; Harold McMillan, who wedded Elizabeth Wise Case; Ruth, the wife of I. A. Stevens; Ralph Foster; and Donald Church. The religious faith of the family is that of the Congregational church, and Mr. Bixby is also a stanch believer in the principles and tenets of Masonry, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree. He has served as senior deacon in the blue lodge and as a high priest in the chapter. His political support was given to the democratic party until the Bryan campaign, since which time he has voted with the republican party. Since leisure has permitted he has given much time to travel, and he and his wife and son, Ralph Bixby, have recently returned from an extended trip to the Orient, where Mr. Bixby improved his opportunity of adding to his own private

collection of Oriental art and securing most interesting art treasures of this character for the City Art Museum of St. Louis, thus giving to his fellow townsmen the opportunity to study the art development of China and Japan. It has always been his desire to share his treasures with others, as proven by his many gifts to St. Louis institutions.

Geo. Warren Brown

George Warren Brown

THE name of Brown has been linked with the great shoemaking industry of St. Louis since its inception. It was the broad vision, the keen sagacity and the initiative of George Warren Brown that made him the pioneer in the shoe manufacturing business in St. Louis. Opportunity is not local—it is universal; and the success is the outcome of enterprise, adaptability, progressive spirit and, above all, unfaltering industry. An analyzation of the career of Mr. Brown shows that he is the possessor of these qualities, and after founding the first shoe manufacturing enterprise of St. Louis, these traits constituted the basic elements of the upbuilding of a business of large proportions, of which he remained the head for thirty-five years and still retains his connection therewith as chairman of the board.

George Warren Brown was born on a farm in the town of Granville, New York, March 21, 1853, his parents being David and Malinda (Roblee) Brown. The ancestral line on the paternal side has been traced back by The American Genealogical Society to John Browne, a shipbuilder who was born in the north of England, May 2, 1584, and who joined the Pilgrims at a very early day, becoming one of their trusted counselors in Holland. He came to America in 1635 and was soon elected one of the governor's assistants. He was also one of the commissioners of the colonies of New England from 1644 to 1655 and the records state that he was "a man of talent, integrity and piety." He became proprietor of large landed interests at Taunton, Massachusetts, and with Miles Standish under appointment of the general court fixed the boundaries of that town. He was also on terms of friendship with Roger Williams, who in fact was a distant relative. The father of George W. Brown was a thrifty farmer, as was also his mother's father, Thomas Roblee. The latter was a devout member of the Baptist church, as was Mrs. David Brown, who exerted a strong religious influence over her son in his early childhood. He was but seven years of age when he joined the Band of Hope, thereby agreeing to abstain from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage—an incident which constituted a real epoch in his life. Another interesting incident of his boyhood was that of being entrusted to drive a horse and buggy to conduct two soldiers of the Civil war who had been home on a furlough and were going back to the front. He drove them three miles over the hills to the Middle Granville railway station in the evening after dark, when he was but ten years of age.

The boyhood years of George Warren Brown were like those of most farm lads who spend their summers in the work of the fields and attend school beginning with the fall term and extending through the winter and early spring months. When nineteen years of age he was graduated on the completion of

a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Troy, New York. His entire capital in starting on life's highway and the only money that came to him from his home was made on the farm, the proceeds of the sale of a young horse, of which he had become the owner when the animal was a colt. This horse brought him one hundred and seventy-five dollars, and added to this he had the proceeds of the sale of about two hundred bushels of potatoes which he had raised on one acre of ground, during one of his last summers at home. On the 7th of April, 1873, a few days after reaching the twentieth anniversary of his birth, he severed home ties by bidding adieu to his father, mother and three sisters and his neighbors of that locality and started for the west, hoping to find a business opening which would afford him opportunity for success in life. He planned to go to Missouri or Texas, but his first objective was St. Louis, the gateway to either state. His elder brother, A. D. Brown, had the previous year embarked in the wholesale shoe business in St. Louis in connection with James M. Hamilton, under the style of Hamilton-Brown & Company. Upon the arrival of George W. Brown in St. Louis, April 10, 1873, his brother was at the river ferry landing to give him a cordial welcome and an invitation to remain with him a few days, suggesting that he look around St. Louis before going to Texas. He accepted the proffered hospitality and a few days later his brother secured him a clerkship with a retail merchant of the name of Shepard at Springfield, Missouri. George W. Brown had about decided to go to Springfield and accept the position when Mr. Hamilton offered him the position of shipping clerk with the firm of Hamilton-Brown & Company and he gladly accepted, entering upon his duties May 1, 1873. During the months that followed, Mr. Brown not only discharged the duties of shipping clerk but found time to become well posted on every line of shoes carried by the house, informing himself regarding leather, styles, etc., so that within less than a year he was made traveling salesman, starting on the road March 17, 1874. He soon gave unmistakable proof of his worth expressed in honesty, good habits, hard work and salesmanship—a combination which explains his later success.

It was while occupying this position as traveling salesman with the St. Louis wholesale shoe house, of which his brother, A. D. Brown, was a member and which was engaged in the jobbing of eastern made shoes, that G. W. Brown, then only twenty-four years of age, first became impressed with the great possibilities of St. Louis for the manufacture of good shoes. He promptly imparted these ideas to his brother, A. D. Brown, who gave some consideration to them, but concluded not to undertake the project in the face of the fact that nearly all such ventures in the past had been failures, and, as he pointed out to George W. Brown, they had a prosperous business and it seemed unwise to undertake the manufacture of shoes with the probability of failure before them. After waiting for about a year, George W. Brown, becoming more and more interested in his plan as the result of his study of the business situation and conditions, invited two other men to join him in establishing a shoe factory. The combined available capital of the three amounted to only twelve thousand dollars. Nevertheless, after returning from one of his trips in November, 1878, Mr. Brown informed his brother, as the head of the firm for which he was working, that he intended to undertake the project. The brother used every argument in his power to dissuade him, but he could not be moved.

There was no written agreement with his friends, but he had given his word to them and the word of George Warren Brown has ever been as conclusive as any bond fortified with signature and seal. The brother even offered him a partnership, as he felt sure that the venture would not succeed, but G. W. Brown resigned his position and in so doing displayed another of his characteristics inasmuch as before leaving the firm he had secured the services of another young man, subject to the firm's approval, for the important territory which he was giving up; and it is also worthy of mention here that his friend whom Mr. Brown had selected when he himself was a young man of twenty-four years became one of the leading men of his house and is today a director in the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company.

The new venture which George W. Brown and his partners launched proved successful and three years later, Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company followed in his footsteps and also began the manufacture of shoes, and while the two organizations competed in the same line of business, during all the years since the most cordial and friendly feeling has always existed between them. The enterprise in which G. W. Brown embarked was launched, becoming the first successful shoe manufacturing organization of St. Louis, and it has been the pride of his fellow townsmen to the present day. Since then the years of his life have passed quickly in interested devotion to his business and he has always held steadfastly to the principle of high grade methods and of placing only high grade men in positions of responsibility. His success has been continuous, each forward step with its consequent broader outlook and wider opportunity enabling him to help in the promotion of every good work.

The Brown Shoe Company, Incorporated, originally known as Bryan-Brown and Company, was founded in November, 1878, and associated with Mr. Brown in its organization were A. L. Bryan and J. B. Desnoyers. A man of vision, ambition, courage, and enterprise, with a faith and a character that kept his heart and purpose right, Mr. Brown developed the business along unassailable lines. The original capital was twelve thousand dollars, of which about one-third was invested in shoe machinery, lasts, patterns, and other equipment. Their first employes were five Rochester expert shoe workers, and in order to persuade these men to remove to St. Louis, it was necessary to furnish their railroad fares. Something of the rapid growth of the enterprise is indicated in the fact that in less than one year the factory was removed from its first location, 104 South Eighth street, to larger quarters in the Cupples building, at Eighth and Walnut streets, first occupying the top floor of this building, while not long afterward the next floor below was secured and later the owner erected an additional story for the use of the firm. The growth of the enterprise is largely the history of the shoe trade of St. Louis. The business has constantly increased, demanding various removals from time to time in order to secure enlarged quarters. In 1885 Mr. Brown purchased A. L. Bryan's holdings in the company, as Mr. Bryan's health made it necessary for him to move to California, and in 1893 J. B. Desnoyers, then vice president, retired from the company and the corporate name became The Brown Shoe Company. The company's business thereafter grew with more rapid strides each year, so that the shipments during its last year in the Eleventh and Washington avenue building amounted to more than eight million dollars. For

fifteen years the company occupied the west third of this block, which is now used by the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company.

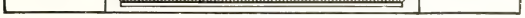
The continued growth led to the formulation of plans for the erection of a building especially for this company—plans that were vigorously prosecuted until on the 1st of January, 1907, the Brown Shoe Company opened to their customers and friends the White House. The occasion was a record one of the kind. The large lobby of the first floor was beautifully decorated with palms and cut flowers, many of which were contributed by competitors and other wholesale houses of St. Louis. A reception was held and refreshments served, the guests of that occasion numbering many of the foremost citizens of St. Louis. Addresses were made by Ex-Governor D. R. Francis, E. C. Simmons, Colonel George W. Parker, Rev. Napthali Luccock, Hon. C. V. Anderson and A. B. Groves, architect of the building, after which the guests were shown through the building. Thus was dedicated to commerce the White House building in St. Louis, used for assembling and distributing shoes produced in all the factories of the company and also used for its sales headquarters, general and executive offices. This building is the largest and finest used by any shoe house for the same purpose in America. The company was reorganized January 2, 1913, under the laws of the State of New York, as Brown Shoe Company, Incorporated, with a capital stock of ten million dollars. Mr. Brown was president of the first incorporated organization in 1880 and so continued until May 18, 1915, a period of thirty-five years, which is probably the record for any man whose business grew from so small a beginning, with steady advancement each year on a single foundation without the absorption of any other concern.

After thirty-five years as president Mr. Brown resigned and was then elected chairman of the board of directors, which position he continues to hold, and he is also a member of the executive committee. Seven large plants of the company are located in St. Louis and six in the St. Louis shoe zone of Missouri and Illinois. About eight thousand employes are now on the pay roll. Two hundred and fifty salesmen sell the company's goods all over the United States and in many foreign countries, including the far east. In 1920 the company's shipments amounted to thirty-seven million dollars. To Mr. Brown is attributable the development of one of the largest shoe concerns in the world and high grade business methods have been followed continuously, applied to all transactions in both the buying and selling sides of the business.

On the 7th of April, 1885, the anniversary of Mr. Brown's leaving home personally to take up the battle of life, was celebrated the marriage of George Warren Brown and Bettie Bofinger. The wedding, which occurred in the Southern Hotel in St. Louis, was a notable occasion. They have a son, Wilbur George Brown, born March 21, 1896.

Mr. Brown believes "a man's a man for a' that" and has always manifested an interest in every employe entitled to recognition through his ambition, energy, honesty, application and ability, and such have been promoted from time to time until nearly all of those who now are directors of the company and heads of departments have worked up from humble positions in the company's employ. It has always been one of the aims and purposes of his life to assist young men in gaining a start and he does many things unknown to

the general public for the good of the coming generation. He was one of the organizers of the Mercantile Club and also of the old Business Men's League, now the Chamber of Commerce. He has ever been anxious and willing to do for St. Louis, to assist in its upbuilding and promote its growth in every laudable way. He is a sincere member of the Methodist church and ever ready with his purse for this cause. During the period of the World war he was chairman of several important committees, was a member of the Missouri Council of Defense and also a member of the National War Work Council of the International Y. M. C. A. For many years he has been a member of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., was former president of the St. Louis Y. M. C. A. and is still on its board of directors. He has been a member of three general conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church and is a director of the St. Louis Provident Association. Aside from his large business interests he has within the past fifteen years promoted or erected more of the modern new business buildings on upper Washington avenue and Locust street in St. Louis than all others put together. In politics he is an independent republican. He has membership in the St. Louis, St. Louis Country, Noonday and City Clubs. In a review of his life and record, it will be seen that one of the salient characteristics of George Warren Brown has been thoroughness; another element that of unwavering resolution to merit the trust reposed in him and at no time to sell out principle to produce business advancement. This was manifest in his career as an employe and has characterized his record as a successful business man. Moreover, he has always keenly realized his individual responsibilities to his fellowmen while on life's highway to a life more abundant and more enduring.



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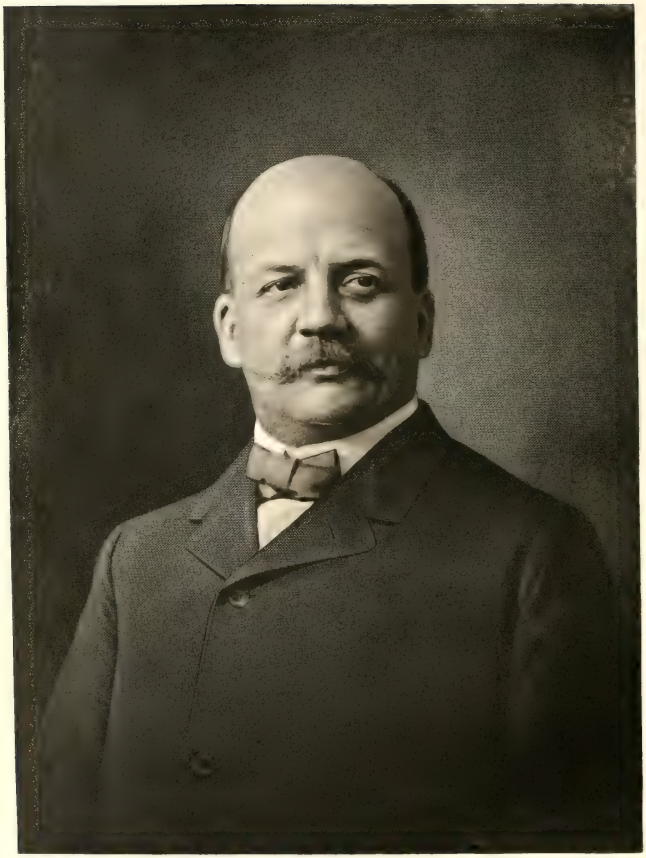


Walker Hill,

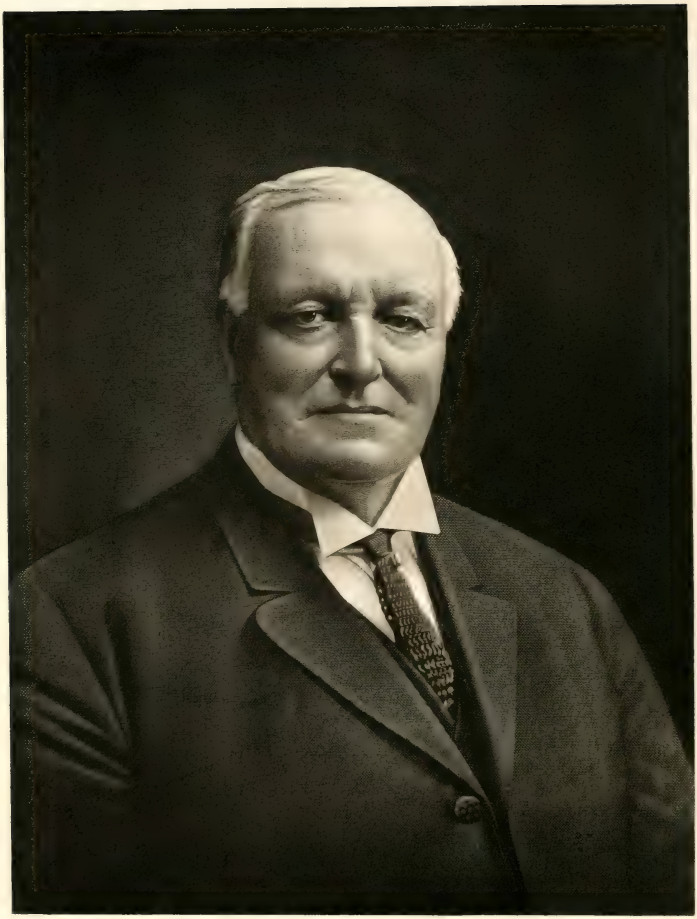
Walker Hill

WALKER HILL is now one of the executive managers of the First National Bank of St. Louis, which came into existence in July, 1919, as a consolidation of the St. Louis Union Bank, the Mechanics-American National Bank and the Third National Bank of St. Louis. Mr. Hill had long been a well known figure in the financial circles of the city and had occupied the presidency of the Mechanics-American National Bank from 1905. Chance has had no part in shaping his career. His plans have been clearly defined and promptly executed and at all times he has been actuated by a legitimate and honorable ambition that has brought him out of humble surroundings to a place of leadership in the financial world. He was born in the beautiful old city of Richmond, Virginia, May 27, 1855, his parents being Lewis and Mary Elizabeth (Maury) Hill, the former a commission merchant of Richmond and a descendant of one of the prominent old families of Virginia. The grandfather and great-grandfather of Walker Hill owned and conducted Rumford Academy in King and Queen county, Virginia, in which institution they prepared young men for the universities.

The early education of Walker Hill was acquired through the instruction of his parents and he also spent four years as a pupil in the private school of William F. Fox of Richmond. He made his initial step in the business world in June, 1871, and his youthful fondness for athletic sports, in which he freely indulged, especially baseball, was undoubtedly a source of the development of a strong physical manhood that well qualified him for the duties which he assumed in the business world. On the 1st of July, 1871, Mr. Hill became messenger in the Planters National Bank of Richmond, Virginia, and his capability won him promotion to assistant teller in 1872. The following year he was made teller of the bank and occupied that position until 1881, when he was appointed cashier of the City Bank of Richmond. When six years had elapsed he left the south for St. Louis and, following his arrival in this city in 1887, he became cashier of the Union Savings Institution, the predecessor of the American Exchange Bank. His developing powers further qualifying him for executive control and administrative direction of large financial interests, he was elected president of the American Exchange Bank in 1894 and in 1905 was elected president of the Mechanics-American National Bank of St. Louis, the successor to the Mechanics' National and American Exchange National Banks. The new organization was capitalized for two million dollars and it was not long before its surplus exceeded its capitalization. Mr. Hill remained at the head of the bank and when it was merged into the First National, together with the Third National and the St. Louis Union Bank, he became one of the executive directors of the new institution. His name and his reputation have long been enviable in the financial

circles of the city, and in 1897 he was elected treasurer of the American Bankers' Association. During the following year he served as vice president and in 1900 was elected to the presidency. It is a recognized fact that the simple processes are those which win results—not the intricate, involved plans—and thus it is that analyzation brings to light the fact that the successful men are those whose rules of business are simple in plan, even though there be a multiplicity of detail. Investigation into the career of Mr. Hill shows that it has been through close application, ready discrimination between the essential and the non-essential and indefatigable energy that he has reached the commanding position which he now occupies as one of St. Louis' financiers.

On the 14th of October, 1885, in St. Louis, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hill and Miss Jennie Morrison Lockwood, daughter of Richard J. and Angelica Peale (Robinson) Lockwood. They have become parents of three children: Lockwood, Walker and Maury Hill. The family attend the Episcopal church and Mr. Hill has for some years been junior warden in St. Peter's. His interests are broad and varied and his assistance is at all times found on the side of reform, advancement and improvement. He has been treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association and also of the Humane Society of Missouri and has served the Business Men's League of St. Louis in the same capacity and as president. He has ever voted with the democratic party but has never cared to enter politics save as a supporter at the polls of the principles in which he believes. The duties and obligations of citizenship, however, have been fully met by him and his work has been of the utmost benefit in the business development of St. Louis. He possesses initiative and a genius for devising the right thing at the right time, combined with every-day common sense. As a factor in financial circles he has held to the highest standards of business integrity, while at the same time he has used every legitimate means for increasing the scope of his activities.



John Barber White

John Barber White

THROUGHOUT his active life John Barber White has been connected with the lumber industry and was foremost among those engaged in the exploitation and development of yellow pine. His activities have been of far-reaching importance and yet have constituted but one phase of his career, for he has done much important public service and throughout his entire life his studious habits have made him a man of scholarly attainments. Kansas City has long numbered him among her foremost residents, although his connection with the lumber trade has covered many sections of the country. A native of New York, Mr. White was born in Chautauqua county, December 8, 1847, his parents being John and Rebekah (Barber) White. His ancestry can be traced back to John White of South Petherton, Somerset, England, who in 1638 crossed the Atlantic and became identified with colonial interests in the new world as a settler at Salem, now Wenham, Massachusetts. A son of John White and his wife Joana was Josiah White, the direct ancestor of John Barber White in the second generation. He married Mary Rice and they were the parents of Josiah White, who wedded Abigail Whitcomb. The ancestral line is traced down through their son Josiah and his wife, Deborah House; through Luke and Eunice White, the latter a granddaughter of Colonel Jonathan White, to their son John and his wife, Rebekah Barber. The family has figured prominently in both England and America through several centuries, especially in connection with valuable public service rendered. In this connection it is noted that Robert White, the father of John White, the emigrant, was guardian and church warden at South Petherton, Somersetshire, as early as 1578, as was also his grandfather before him. To the son, John White, was accorded a grant of sixty acres at Salem, now Wenham, Massachusetts, and later he received several other grants of land. He built the first saw and grist mill at Wenham and thus aided in laying the foundation of business development there. His son, Josiah White, served as a private in King Philip's war and was sergeant in command of a garrison on the west side of the Penicook river, called the Neck. His son, Josiah White (II), rendered military aid in the Colonial war and was a man of considerable prominence in Lancaster, where he acted as tithing man in 1718 and was also one of the first seven selectmen of the town, filling that position for five years. For a year he acted as town treasurer and for three years was representative to the general court. In 1729 he became a deacon of the first church of the community and so continued until his death, or for a period of forty-three years. Josiah White (III) was the builder of the first sawmill in Leominster, the dam of which is still in use. His brother, Jonathan White, was a large landholder and one of the first proprietors as well as an officer of the town of Charlemont, Franklin county, Massachusetts. At the time of the French and

Indian war he was commissioned captain in a Worcester regiment commanded by Colonel Ruggles, this command marching from Crown Point in 1755. Captain White was later promoted to the rank of major and afterward became lieutenant colonel and colonel. The name of White again figures in connection with the military history of the country through the service of Luke White, who was a member of Captain Warner's Company of Colonel Marshall's Regiment in the Revolutionary war and later acted as clerk in the commissary department. Thus in succeeding generations the family has rendered valuable service to the country in one connection or another.

John White, father of John Barber White, became a representative of the teaching profession and afterward engaged in the manufacture of lumber and veneer. In 1843 he became a resident of Chautauqua county, New York, and thus it was that John Barber White was born, reared and educated in that county. He attended the public schools and afterward became a student in the Jamestown (N. Y.) Academy. He initiated his business career as a partner of the two Jenner brothers, with whom he purchased a tract of pine land near Youngsville, Pennsylvania, in 1868. Since that time he has been continuously connected with the lumber industry. In 1870 he opened a lumber yard at Brady and another at Petrolia, Pennsylvania, in connection with R. A. Kinnear, and in 1874 he purchased the Arcade mill in Tidioute, Pennsylvania, and established a lumber yard at Scrubgrass, that state. He further extended his activities when in 1878 he purchased a stave-heading and shingle mill in Irvineton, Pennsylvania, and in the conduct of that business met with the same substantial success which had characterized his activities in other relations. In 1880 he joined E. B. Grandin, J. L. Grandin, Captain H. H. Cummings and John L. and Livingston L. Hunter, of Tidioute, Pennsylvania, in organizing the Missouri Lumber & Mining Company, which was one of the first to become identified with the yellow pine industry. The company opened offices and mills at Grandin, Missouri, where headquarters were maintained for twenty years, and then removed to West Eminence, Missouri. In 1892 the opportunities offered in Kansas City, Missouri, attracted the firm and offices were here established. From the inception of the company Mr. White has been general manager and for a number of years has occupied the presidency. From the beginning the enterprise has grown and prospered and has become one of the extensive lumber interests of this section of the country. Nor has Mr. White confined his efforts alone to the operations of this firm. In 1899 he was associated with Oliver W. Fisher and others in organizing the Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Company, with mills at Victoria and at Fisher, Louisiana. Upon the organization he was elected a director and secretary of the company. A further step in the expansion of his business interests was made when he formed the Louisiana Central Lumber Company in 1901, with mills at Standard and at Clarks, Louisiana, and from the beginning he has been the president thereof. He is likewise the president of the Forest Lumber Company, which has established a chain of retail lumber yards. They also have a mill located at Oakdale, Louisiana, which makes a specialty of large timbers and foreign shipments. On a tract of one hundred thousand acres, purchased from the Gould heirs in January, 1918, the associated companies of Mr. White have established two new lumber plants—the Louisiana Sawmill Company, Inc., located at Glenmore, Louisiana, and the White Grandin

Company, located at Slagle, Louisiana. He is interested in seven manufacturing plants in Louisiana. He is the president and general manager of Missouri Lumber & Land Exchange Company at Kansas City, Missouri. The Grandin Coast Lumber Company, which has large holdings in Washington, claims him as vice president. His efforts have not been confined alone to his extensive and successful operations in lumber, for he is identified with a number of other profitable business interests. In 1874 at Youngsville, Pennsylvania, he founded a weekly paper called the Warren County News, which he afterward purchased outright in connection with E. W. Hoag, and removed to Tidioute. From 1886 until 1907 he was closely associated with banking interests at Poplar Bluff, Missouri, as president of a bank there. He is likewise a director of the New England National Bank of Kansas City and is the vice president of the Fisher Flouring Mills Company, with mills at Seattle, Washington, and Belgrade, Montana. He has been prominently connected with organized effort to promote the development of the lumber industry and bring about conditions most favorable thereto. In 1882 he organized the first lumber manufacturers' association in the southern states which operated for many years as the Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association, of which he was president for the first three years of its existence. He is also a representative of the directorate of the Southern Pine Association and is a member of the board of governors of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Another line of interest in the life of Mr. White is indicated in the fact that he is a life member of the Holstein-Friesian Association.

Before his removal to the middle west Mr. White was married, on the 22d of July, 1874, to Miss Arabell Bowen, of Chautauqua county, New York, a daughter of Daniel Washington and Eliza (Smith) Bowen. They became the parents of two children: John Franklin, now deceased; and Fanny Arabell, the wife of Alfred Tyler Hemingway, general manager of the Forest Lumber Company of Kansas City. For his second wife Mr. White chose Miss Emma Siggins, a daughter of Benjamin Baird and Elizabeth (Walker) Siggins, of Youngsville, Pennsylvania. Their marriage, celebrated on the 6th of December, 1882, has been blessed with three children: Emma Ruth; Jay Barber, now deceased; and Raymond Baird. The last named, like his father, has become prominently identified with the lumber trade. He owns a lumberyard in Newark, Ohio, and also in several nearby towns, and is associated with his father as assistant general manager of the Missouri Lumber & Land Exchange Company in Kansas City, Missouri. Failing to pass the physical examination for entrance into the navy school at Detroit and also at Chicago, he was given a position by the government in charge of selecting the lumber for airplane stock used in the manufacture of airplanes at Dayton, where he worked until the close of the war, rendering valuable service to the government because of his experience as a lumberman.

John B. White was also active in connection with war interests. He was appointed a member of the shipping board by President Wilson upon its organization in 1917 and so served until forced to resign on account of ill health. His activities, however, have been of a most extensive character and have been of direct service to the country in various ways, aside from the line of commercial and industrial development. Something of the nature of his interests is indicated in the fact that he is deputy governor of the Missouri Society of Colonial

Wars and was made the fourth vice president from Missouri of the Sons of the Revolution. He is a life member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and he has similar connection with the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, also with the Heath, Massachusetts, Historical Society. He has a life membership in the Kansas City Historical Society, of which he has been made president, and he is a director of the National Conservation Association and the American Forestry Association. His membership relations extend to the Virginia Historical Society, the Old Northwest of Ohio, the Missouri Historical Society and the Harleian Historical Society of London, England. From 1912 until 1914 he served as a member of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress. He has been a trustee of the Kidder Institute and of Drury College at Springfield, Missouri, and he is a member of the National Geographic Society and the American Society of International Law. He is likewise connected with the International Society for the Prevention of Pollution of Rivers and Waterways and he belongs to the American Academy of Political Science of New York city. While residing at Youngsville, Pennsylvania, he served as president of the board of education from 1877 to 1879 and 1880 to 1883, and in 1878 he was elected to represent his district in the lower house of the Pennsylvania general assembly and was made a member of the committee of seven elected by the Pennsylvania legislature in 1879 to prosecute cases of bribery. In November, 1905, he received appointment from President Roosevelt as his personal representative to investigate affairs on the Cass Lake (Minn.) Indian reservation and to report as to the advisability of opening up the reservation for settlement. President Roosevelt also appointed him a member of the forestry department on the commission on conservation of natural resources in 1907 and two years later he was appointed a member of the state forest commission by Governor Hadley of Missouri. His next official position was that of aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel on the governor's staff. He served as chairman of the executive committee during the first, second and third national conservation congresses, and when the fourth congress convened in Kansas City, Missouri, in September, 1911, he was elected president. Genealogical research has always been a matter of keen interest to him and in 1909 he published the "Genealogy of the Ancestors and Descendants of John White of Wenham and Lancaster, Massachusetts, 1574-1909," in four volumes, and also the "Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas Gleason of Watertown, Massachusetts, 1607-1909," and the "Barber Genealogy, 1714-1909," since which time he has published another volume, "Ancestry of John Barber White and of His Descendants." His wife, Emma Siggins White, is equally interested in genealogical work with Mr. White and the most recent volume they have brought out is, "Genesis of the White Family," a connected record of the White family beginning in 900, at the time of its Welsh origin, when the name was Wynn, and tracing the family into Ireland and England. Several of the name entered England with the Norman conquerors. Representatives of the English branch emigrated to America in 1638. He has frequently been heard on the lecture platform, speaking on questions relative to the conservation of the forests and other natural resources, and some of these addresses have since appeared in pamphlet form, being freely distributed by the conservation congresses, the Trans-Mississippi Congress and lumber associations. Mr. White

is well known in Masonic circles, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. As a clubman, too, he is well known, belonging to the Chamber of Commerce, Mid-Day, City, Knife and Fork Clubs, the Kansas City Club, and the Mission Hills Golf Club, all of Kansas City. While he maintains his winter residence in Kansas City, he has a fine summer home at Bemus Point, Chautauqua county, New York, and thus he maintains associations with the district in which his birth occurred. He has long been a man of broad vision and of high ideals whose life has never been self-centered. While he has attempted important things and has accomplished what he has attempted, his success has never represented another's losses, but has resulted from effort intelligently applied, and the generous use which he has made of his means in assisting others marks him as a man of kindly spirit, who recognizes the obligations and responsibilities of life.

Hon. Rolla Wells

HON. ROLLA WELLS has long been an outstanding figure in connection with the banking, street railway and political interests of St. Louis. The soundness of his views on all questions of public policy has made him a recognized leader of public thought and action and there has never been any question as to the sincerity of his purpose and the integrity of his views. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, June 1, 1856, and is a son of the Hon. Erastus and Isabella Bowman (Henry) Wells. The father was a prominent railroad man of Missouri who for more than forty years figured in the public life of the state and from 1869 until 1877, or for a period of four consecutive terms, was a member of congress.

In the acquirement of his education Rolla Wells attended Washington University of St. Louis and afterward Princeton University of New Jersey. He then entered the offices of the street railway company of which his father was president, but his advancement was won through individual merit and ability and his developing powers brought him to the position of assistant superintendent. In 1879 he became general manager of the road, succeeding A. W. Henry, under whom he had previously served. He continued in that position until 1883 and in that period brought about many improvements. He then retired from the railroad business in order to take up the management of his father's various business enterprises and was thus active until the death of the father in 1893. In that year he became the president of the American Steel Foundry Company and as such identified with one of the important corporations of the city. The prompt execution of well formulated plans has been one of the strong elements in his growing success.

In St. Louis, in 1878, Mr. Wells was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Howard Parker, who passed away April 8, 1917. Their children are Mrs. J. Clark Streett, Erastus, Lloyd Parker, Mrs. Tom K. Smith and Mrs. Elzey M. Roberts. The sons are graduates of Princeton University.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Mr. Wells by Washington University in June, 1912, and by Princeton University in June, 1916. He is a prominent figure in the club circles of St. Louis, having membership with the University, St. Louis, Racquet, Noonday, City, St. Louis Country, Log Cabin and Cuivre Clubs. He was decorated with the Third Class Order of Red Eagle in 1902, the Chinese Order of the Double Dragon and the Japanese Order of the Rising Sun in 1905.

Mr. Wells was long a dominant figure in democratic circles in St. Louis and the state. He has taken keen interest in politics from the time when age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He was a delegate to the democratic national convention held in Indianapolis in 1896 and in the same year became president

of the Sound Money Democratic Club of St. Louis. In the spring of 1901 he was nominated for mayor of the city on the democratic ticket and was elected for a four years' term, and that his administration was businesslike, progressive and fraught with various measures of public improvement is indicated in the fact that he was reelected for the succeeding term. While he was mayor every department of the city government was placed on a sound business basis and the affairs of the municipality were in excellent shape at the end of his second term. In 1912 he was treasurer of the national democratic committee, during the first Wilson campaign, and during the first campaign after the corrupt practices act was passed, which involved endless details to be kept of all campaign funds. He was governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis from October 28, 1914, to February 5, 1919, when he resigned to devote himself to his personal affairs. In April, 1919, he was appointed receiver for the United Railways Company of St. Louis. He belongs to that class of prominent business men who recognize that life holds its obligations for every individual in the matter of citizenship. He feels that it should be the duty and the business of every man to aid to the extent of his ability in solving the vital public problems that are continually arising and to render such service in public affairs as lies within his power. When every man does meet his obligations the perplexing questions of the republic will be solved. Mr. Wells has set a splendid example in this direction.

William C. Hamilton.

William C. Scarritt

WILLIAM C. SCARRITT, lawyer, is a representative of one of the most prominent and honored families of Missouri, his parents being the Rev. Nathan and Martha M. (Chick) Scarritt. Born on March 21, 1861, in Westport, which later became a part of Kansas City, Missouri, he has resided in that city ever since. After attending the public schools in Kansas City, he afterward attended Central College at Fayette, Missouri, where he was graduated with a master's degree in the class of 1881. He took his law course in the law school of Boston University, where he received the degree of LL. B. in 1883, and then, on the first of July, 1883, began practice in Kansas City in association with his brother, Judge Edward L. Scarritt, under the firm style of Scarritt & Scarritt, a connection that was maintained for ten years, until the elevation of his brother to the bench of the state circuit court.

William C. Scarritt afterward practiced alone for three years, and then organized the firm of Scarritt, Griffith & Jones, of which Judge Scarritt became a member upon his retirement from the bench in 1899. The members of this firm, with the exception of Mr. Griffith, who died in 1906, have continued together in the practice until the present time, the firm name having been changed, first to Scarritt, Scarritt & Jones, then to the present name of Scarritt, Jones, Seddon & North.

For many years William C. Scarritt has been recognized as one of the leading members of the Kansas City bar, and as one of the ablest practitioners before the state and federal appellate courts. Devotedly attached to his profession, systematic and methodical in habit, sober and discreet in judgment, untiring and conscientious in caring for the interests of his clients, and courteous and fair in his dealings with his adversaries, these qualities served to win for him the respect and high regard of the bench and bar of Missouri and the confidence of his clients. For many years he has been an active member of the Kansas City, the Missouri State and the American Bar Associations.

Mr. Scarritt has always taken an interest in civic and political affairs. He has been an active member of the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City practically since its organization. In politics he is an earnest democrat and has done much to shape the policy of the party in his city and state. He was one of those who performed the legal work in connection with the development of Kansas City's great park system. Through appointment by Governor Stephens, he served one term as police commissioner of Kansas City, and in 1917 he was appointed by the mayor one of a commission of seven to draft a new charter for Kansas City.

In 1884 Mr. Scarritt was married to Miss Frances V. Davis, a daughter of

Temple Davis, of Hannibal, Missouri, and they have become the parents of four children, William H., Frances M., Arthur Davis and Dorothy Ann.

Mr. Scarritt's father was one of the pioneer preachers of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and Mr. Scarritt, as a result of his father's influence has always been an active member of that church, and has become a dominating figure in its affairs. Since maturity he has been one of the board of stewards of Melrose church in Kansas City. In 1903 he organized the Methodist Church Society of Kansas City, a corporation formed for the purpose of promoting new church projects, was elected its first president, and has always served as a director and as its counsel. In 1892 he was elected a curator of Central College, at Fayette, Missouri, his alma mater, and has ever since served in that capacity.

Mr. Scarritt has always loved the state and the city of his birth and has taken just pride in being identified with their development. Few lawyers have made a more lasting impression on the community, both for legal ability and devotion to the public welfare.

Truly J. Wade

Festus J. Wade

THERE may be those who look with envious eyes at Festus J. Wade, president of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, but they are only such as have not manhood enough to acknowledge their own deficiency, for it is through effort and diligence that Mr. Wade has become an outstanding figure in the financial circles of his city. His educational advantages were less than most boys enjoy; no opportunity came to him save that which he sought and no promotion save that which he won. He was only eleven years of age when he started out to make his way in the world and from that time he has depended upon his own resources.

He was born in Limerick, Ireland, October 14, 1859, a son of Thomas and Catherine (McDonough) Wade, who sought to instill into the minds of their children principles which would prove of value to them throughout life. The family home was established in St. Louis in 1860 and in 1870 Festus John Wade obtained a position as cash boy in the dry goods store of D. Crawford & Company. His limited education barred him from many positions that a lad of more liberal training could have filled. In those early days he was a clerk in an oil store, was employed in a photographic studio, worked as water boy in connection with the building of the railroad tunnel along Washington avenue and was a clerk in a Franklin avenue store. When fourteen years of age he entered upon an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, but three months' work of that character convinced him that it was not the calling for which nature intended him. He afterward drove a cart while looking for something better and in the season of 1874 worked at the St. Louis fair. At its close he entered a safe manufactory and during the next season drove an ice wagon. When seventeen years of age he began manufacturing cider on his own account, but the enterprise did not prove successful and he accepted a position as clerk and paymaster with a contractor on the Wabash Railroad. In the summer of 1876 he drove one of Green's sprinkling carts and afterward became a street car driver on the old Northwestern line, which later became the Mound City, the property which John Scullin and James Campbell developed into a part of the great street railway system of St. Louis. Mr. Scullin is now one of the directors of the trust company, the presidency of which is today occupied by his former driver of a bobtail street car. Such are the changes which can be wrought in the business life of the new world, where opportunity is not hampered by caste or class.

Through summer seasons Mr. Wade was employed at the fair grounds until 1878 and was then given a permanent place in the city offices of the Fair Association and was gradually advanced to the secretaryship. It was about this time, when he was twenty years of age, that he realized the necessity of

further educational training and spent four years as a student in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, acquainting himself with various branches of learning that qualify the youth for successes in the business world. From that time forward his advancement has been continuous. In April, 1883, he was elected secretary of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association as the successor of G. O. Kalb, who had occupied the position for twenty-seven years. Recognizing that he could advance no farther with that company, Mr. Wade then at the age of twenty-eight years formed a business connection with the August Gast Lithographing Company, but again he found that he had entered a field in which his native powers and talents could not be developed. He then entered into the real estate business with Lorenzo E. Anderson and here he found a field where his efforts counted for substantial results. He organized realty companies and erected office buildings, hotels, mercantile and industrial structures to the number of more than half a hundred. With the development of the real estate business it naturally followed that the Mercantile Trust Company was organized by Mr. Wade, the organization being effected in 1899. From the beginning the new corporation was recognized as a forceful factor in the business life of the city and has long figured as one of the most prominent financial concerns. The notable success which Mr. Wade achieved in that connection led to his being named as chairman of the committee on ways and means for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and recognizing the need for larger and better hotels at the time of the exposition, he became one of the builders of the Jefferson Hotel.

There was a long period in which his business career seemed in the experimental stage, but when once he had entered real estate and financial circles he made most rapid progress, calling forth his powers of organization and initiative, displaying marked enterprise and originality in his business methods and never losing sight of a plan till it was brought to successful completion. A contemporary writer has said of him: "Somebody asked Festus J. Wade one day what his theory of banking was. His answer was: 'To get in every dollar I can and make it earn as much as it will with perfect security.' The answer was characteristic of the man's straightforward, clean-cut ways of managing the business. The faculty of doing everything in the quickest and easiest way, which Mr. Wade comes by naturally and which he applies to financial affairs great and small, was illustrated when the East St. Louis Trust & Savings Bank was established. Mr. Wade had been one of the managing spirits in that organization. The day had been set for the opening. The capital as subscribed had been paid into the National Bank of Commerce while the subscriptions were being collected. Mr. Wade went to the bank, drew out the capital —two hundred and fifty thousand dollars—for the new institution in large bills. He placed the bills in the inside pocket of his coat and left the bank. Entirely alone he walked to the Eads bridge and got on a street car. When he reached the Illinois side he traversed several blocks to the location of the new bank and handed the money to the cashier. It never seemed to occur to him that there was anything unusual in carrying a quarter of a million dollars in his coat pockets through the streets and across the bridge without escort or weapon."

Not only has Mr. Wade figured prominently as the president of the Mer-

cantile Trust Company but has also been a director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the North American Company, the Frisco Railroad and the Scullin Steel Company. In 1914 he organized a hundred-million-dollar cotton pool in order to stabilize prices of cotton and save the south. In May, 1920, he was elected director of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company (Big Four).

On the 28th of August, 1883, Mr. Wade was married to Miss Kate V. Kennedy and to them have been born four children: Stella Marie, who is now the widow of Charles L. Scullin and the mother of one child; Marie L., the wife of C. Sewell Thomas, a civil engineer of St. Louis; Florence J., at home; and Festus J., who is a student at Yale University. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church.

In early manhood Mr. Wade became a leading member in one of the great Catholic temperance organizations of the city—the Knights of Father Matthew, of which he was supreme secretary. He belongs to the St. Louis, Commercial, Noonday, Country and Log Cabin Clubs of St. Louis and the Bankers Club of New York. At the time of the World war he became a director of the War Savings and Thrift Stamps campaigns and was a member of the advisory committee of the finance section of the United States Railroad Administration. He was also a member of the executive committee of the St. Louis Chapter of the Red Cross. He has ever made his wealth a source of benefit to his fellows and nothing is foreign to his interests that promotes the welfare of mankind. Charles Sumner has said, "Peace hath its victories no less renowned than war," and no discerning person can read the record of Festus J. Wade without feeling a thrill over the conquests which he has won.

Yours Truly
J. F. Richards

John Francisco Richards

JOHN FRANCISCO RICHARDS of Kansas City, who has been instrumental in the upbuilding of one of the largest hardware enterprises of the west, operating under the name of the Richards & Conover Hardware Company, has also been a recognized factor in the promotion of public interests of worth and was largely instrumental in bringing about the municipal ownership of the waterworks of Kansas City. His residence in this state dates from an early day, although he was born at Warm Springs, Bath county, Virginia, October 23, 1834, his parents being Walter and Nancy (Mayse) Richards, both of whom were natives of the Old Dominion, the latter being a daughter of Joseph Mayse, who served in the Indian wars of Virginia, and on one occasion was wounded by the red men, causing the amputation of his leg twenty years later. He also served with the rank of lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. To Mr. and Mrs. Walter Richards were born several sons and daughters, namely: Elizabeth Ann, Louisa, Maria, Mary Matilda, William C., George, Blackwell Shelton, Thomas and John F. In the year 1836 the father started with his family from Virginia to Missouri, proceeding to Guyandotte, a small town on the Ohio river, where the parents and younger children embarked on a steamboat for Cairo, Illinois, approaching thence by boat to St. Louis, Missouri. The elder sons took teams and servants overland from Guyandotte, joining the family at St. Louis. On leaving that city they went to St. Charles, Missouri, and while there the father became ill and passed away. Not long afterward the family took their abode at New Franklin, opposite Boonville, Missouri, and the first distinct recollections of John F. Richards center about that town. At a subsequent period the family removed to Rocheport on the Missouri river and in 1842 became residents of Boonville, where for several years the elder sons engaged in business. John F. Richards can well remember the great flood of 1844, although he was but ten years of age at the time. In 1846 his mother removed to St. Louis, where she resided until her death in September, 1848.

With the removal to St. Louis John Francisco Richards became a pupil in the public schools of this city, which he attended to 1848. Following the death of his mother he resided at Arrow Rock, Missouri, during the winter of 1848-9 and there attended school while making his home with his sister Louisa, the wife of Henry C. Miller. She, however, was one of the victims of the cholera epidemic of 1849.

In September of that year, when a youth of fifteen, John F. Richards went to Jackson county, Missouri, and obtained employment in a country store, in which he continued until the spring of 1853. The store was located at Sibley, at a point where the Santa Fe bridge now crosses the Missouri river, and the

town was the old outfitting station and in the early days was the site of Fort Osage, the military garrison, which was afterward removed to Fort Leavenworth. Mr. Richards spent the winter of 1852-3 as a student in an academy at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and the spring of the latter year became a clerk in the employ of Captain John S. Shaw, a well known Indian trader, formerly of St. Charles, Missouri, who had a government license to trade with the Sioux, Cheyenne and other Indian tribes. Ox teams were made up at Westport, Missouri, and proceeded thence to Fort Leavenworth, where they loaded for the Indian country, which at that time comprised the territory within the present borders of Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado. Most of the trading was done along the North Platte river from Scottsbluff to Green River, on the Salt Lake trail, and it required about fifteen months to make a trading trip with a large train.

In 1854 Mr. Richards returned to St. Louis and was clerk on a Missouri river steamboat until September when through the influence of Captain Shaw he was given a position with Child, Pratt & Company, hardware merchants of St. Louis, and thus started out along the line in which he has since been so successfully and prominently engaged. His initial salary in this connection was twenty-five dollars per month, a sum, however, that was increased from time to time during the four years of his connection with that house. In 1857 he began business on his own account by establishing a store in Leavenworth, then one of the important cities along the Missouri river. The firm by which he had been employed extended him credit and he also invested his modest capital in a stock of hardware which he transported by steamboat to Leavenworth, where he arrived March 4, 1857, the stock being valued at seventeen hundred dollars. About a week was consumed by the boat in making the trip from St. Louis to Leavenworth. In the meantime Mr. Richards had covered the same ground on a passenger boat and by the time the stock arrived he had rented one-half of a frame building twenty-four by forty feet at the southwest corner of Second and Cherokee streets, to be used for store purposes. At that time the freight rate was thirty-five cents per hundred pounds without classification. Mr. Richards slept in his store in those days and bent every energy toward the upbuilding of his trade. Leavenworth was at that day an outfitting place for points west, especially the frontier military posts. As emigration into Kansas rapidly increased there was a heavy demand for the merchandise which he carried and he was soon obliged to seek larger quarters, removing to a building three stories and basement in height and considered at that time the finest building of the town. Recognizing the value of pictorial advertising even at that early day, Mr. Richards had a large poster two and a half by three feet printed in St. Louis as an announcement of his new store at Leavenworth. This poster is now one of the interesting documents of the pioneer mercantile history of the Missouri river valley. The poster advertised the various things handled by Mr. Richards, including plows, horse-power mills and the first combined mower and reaper, and on the poster appeared the words: "Hardware for Emigrants, Farmers and the whole of Kansas and Missouri at the new three story brick building, corner of Delaware and Third streets. Call at J. F. Richards' pioneer hardware store and agricultural warehouse, Leavenworth City, K. T." The initials stood for Kansas Territory, for the state at that time had not been ad-

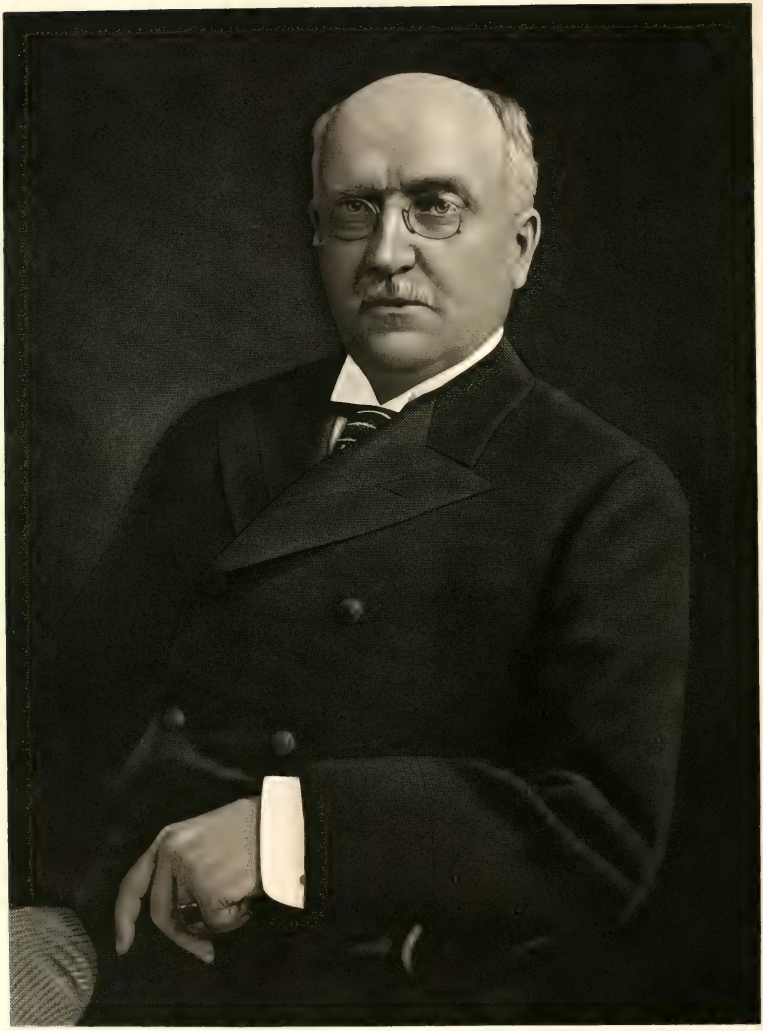
mitted to the Union. In 1862 Mr. Richards consolidated his interests with those of W. E. Chamberlain under the firm style of Richards & Chamberlain, but in 1866 purchased the stock of his partner and at that time John Conover became identified with the business as the pioneer hardware traveling salesman of Kansas. In 1870 he was admitted to partnership under the style of J. F. Richards & Company and they operated very successfully in Leavenworth until 1884, when they sold the business to Park-Crancer & Company. In the meantime, or in 1875, they had established a house at Fifth and Delaware streets in Kansas City and the growth of their trade here now requires their undivided attention. Owing to the increase in their business it became necessary to secure larger quarters and in 1881 they erected a building at the southeast corner of Fifth and Wyandotte streets, while in 1882 the business was incorporated under the name of the Richards & Conover Hardware Company. In 1902 they erected a new building at the northwest corner of Fifth and Wyandotte streets, thus securing a floor space of seven acres. In 1906 they established a branch house at Oklahoma City. Since coming to Kansas City more than a third of a century ago Mr. Richards has been connected with the commercial development here and his labors have been an important element in bringing about present-day conditions in mercantile circles. Six years after embarking in business on his own account the firm name of J. F. Richards & Company was adopted and the business has broadened in its scope to include both the wholesale and retail trade. In 1881 it was incorporated as the Richards & Conover Company and under that style one of the largest enterprises of the kind in the west has been developed. Mr. Richards is a man of sound judgment and keen discrimination and it was after his removal to Kansas City that his establishment became recognized as one of the foremost commercial interests here. He also became one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Kansas City, was made a member of its board of directors and is now chairman of the board. He had formerly been vice president of the First National Bank of Leavenworth, Kansas, which was the first national bank established in the state, and he still retains his place as a member of the board of directors of that institution. He is now, however, practically living retired from active connection with business, but the enterprises with which he has been associated still stand as monuments to his initiative, his progressiveness and business discernment.

During the period of the Civil war Mr. Richards was a member for a short time of Company C, Nineteenth Kansas Militia, and participated in the battle of Westport on the 23d of October, 1864, it being the thirtieth anniversary of his birth. His political support has ever been given to the democratic party and he has long been accounted one of the strong factors in the organization, yet he has never sought or desired political preferment. He has ever stood for those interests which make for the public good and has cooperated heartily with every movement of civic worth. His efforts in behalf of municipal ownership of the waterworks resulted most successfully. He recognized the value of city control of this public utility and was untiring until the results desired were accomplished. He has been the champion of many other progressive public measures and his labors have been far-reaching and beneficial.

On the 16th of June, 1857, Mr. Richards was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Harrelson, a daughter of Joseph A. Harrelson, of Sibley, Missouri.

His wife passed away in 1874, leaving seven children, of whom four are living: May, now the wife of John G. Waples, of Fort Worth, Texas; Helen, the wife of Dr. J. E. Logan, of Kansas City; Walter B., who is the vice president of the Richards & Conover Hardware Company; and George B., who is the secretary of the company. Mr. Richards was again married December 1, 1877, when Mrs. L. M. Durfee, of Fairport, New York, became his wife. She passed away in Kansas City, December 19, 1906.

Mr. Richards has long been identified with Masonic interests and has attained the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite, exemplifying at all times the beneficent spirit of the craft and its teachings concerning the brotherhood of mankind and the obligations thereby imposed. In connection with Mr. Richards' services as president of the Commercial Club in 1902 and 1903 he was very active during the flood in the spring of 1903. The damage done to the city and surrounding country was very great, the water rising to a height of thirty-five feet above low water gauge, covering the low lands to a depth of ten feet. The suffering caused by such a flood was promptly met by the city officials in cooperation with the Commercial Club, so that within a month the life of the city rapidly recovered and business was fully resumed. He was a member of the park board at the time Mr. Swope gave to the city thirteen hundred acres of land, constituting what is now Swope Park. Mr. Richards was a most active member of the board at that period and was largely instrumental not only in having the park laid out but in erecting the building at the entrance, the shelter house and many other buildings, and otherwise promoting the work of development and improvement. His life has ever been actuated by a public-spirited devotion to the general good. He stands for progress and improvement in all that has to do with the welfare of his city and state and his has been a most active and useful life, attended with beneficial and far-reaching results. He is now nearing the eighty-sixth milestone on life's journey, a man who can look back over the past without regret because of the wise use which he has made of his time, his talents and his opportunities.



James B. Adams

Hon. Elmer Bragg Adams, LL. D.

HON. ELMER BRAGG ADAMS, who for many years was judge of the United States circuit court of appeals at St. Louis, was numbered among those men whose careers have reflected credit and honor upon the state that has honored them. Missouri has always been distinguished for the high rank of her bench and bar and among the ablest of her lawyers and judges there was none who displayed a more masterful grasp of legal principles than did Judge Elmer B. Adams. But he was even much more than an eminent jurist. He studied closely the vital problems and questions of the day and did much to influence public thought and opinion. Moreover, his entire career was permeated by a Christian faith that made the injunction "Bear ye one another's burdens" a ruling force in his life. Not only was he just, but he was kindly and considerate and men looked up to him not only because of the dominant quality of his intelligence but also because of the love which he constantly manifested towards his fellowmen.

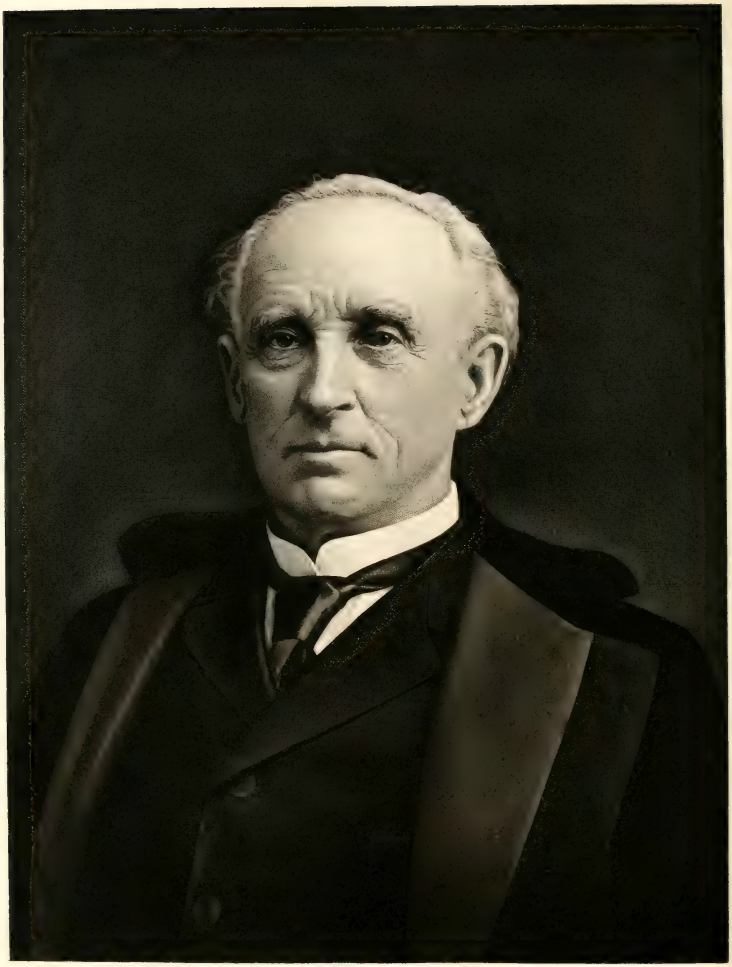
Judge Adams was born at Pomfret, Vermont, October 27, 1842, and his life span covered the intervening years to the 24th of October, 1916, when he passed away in St. Louis, where for so many years he had made his home. He was a son of Jarvis and Eunice H. (Mitchell) Adams, both of whom were of English lineage. The ancestral line was traced back directly to Henry Adams, of Braintree, Massachusetts, who came from England to the new world in 1634 and was the progenitor of the famous Adams family of Massachusetts, which has furnished two presidents to the country and many distinguished statesmen to the nation. His preliminary education was acquired at Meriden, New Hampshire, and he then entered Yale, from which he graduated in 1865, on the completion of a four years' course, the Bachelor of Arts degree being at that time conferred upon him. He maintained high rank in scholarship during his collegiate course and became a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He was also a member of Delta Kappa, Psi Upsilon, the Wolf's Head and also the Glyuna Boat Club.

After leaving Yale, Judge Adams traveled through the south for a year, establishing free schools for the poor white children, under the auspices of the American Commission, and these became permanent institutions. Determining upon the practice of law as a life work, Judge Adams in 1866 began his law reading at Woodstock, Vermont, and afterward spent a term as a student in the Harvard Law School. He then resumed his study at Woodstock and in 1868 was admitted to the Vermont bar. The opportunities of the growing west attracted him, however, and in April of the same year he became a resident of St. Louis and was admitted to the Missouri bar. While advancement in law is proverbially slow, no dreary novitiate awaited him. Almost immediately there came to him recognition of his ability and as the years passed his clientage

grew in volume and importance. After ten years spent in St. Louis he was elected judge of the circuit court of the city in 1878 and occupied the bench for the full term of six years, after which he declined not only reelection but promotion. In 1885 he resumed the private practice of law as a member of the firm of Boyle, Adams & McKeigham, which later became Boyle & Adams and for many years occupied a place of eminence at the St. Louis bar. In 1895 he was again called upon for judicial service, through appointment of President Cleveland, who made him United States district judge for the eastern district of Missouri. He served upon that bench until 1905, when still greater distinction and honor came to him in his promotion, through appointment of President Roosevelt, to the office of United States circuit judge for the eighth judicial circuit. It was the bigness of one man who could recognize the ability of a political opponent of equal broadmindedness as well as professional ability. Judge Adams was a warm personal friend of President Taft and it is said that the latter would have appointed him to fill a vacancy on the United States supreme court bench had it not been for his age. His rulings were always strictly fair and impartial and he presided over many notable cases. Mention might be made of his concurrence in the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company into its constituent companies, though he did not prepare the opinion. He was also one of the four circuit judges who heard the Harriman merger case of the Union and Southern Pacific Railroads, the opinion being delivered by him. The famous phrase, "the man higher up," now so extensively used by the American people, was coined by Judge Adams. In charging the federal grand jury, which was investigating naturalization frauds, he said: "Look not for the little man who is made a tool, but for the man higher up." Judge Adams appointed the receivers of the Wabash Railroad in the spring of 1912 and directed its management for four years until its reorganization and sale to the bondholders' committee, confirming the sale for eighteen million dollars. Likewise the receiver of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railways was appointed by him in August, 1915, but on account of the press of other court matters he was relieved of the management of these railroads in December of the same year. In September, 1915, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway was placed in the hands of a receiver at his order and at the time of his decease was under his management. When Utah in 1896 was granted statehood, President Cleveland appointed Judge Adams to organize the federal court. He spent three weeks at that time in Salt Lake City until the first judge was installed. He became one of the best known jurists in the states comprising the eighth judicial circuit and ranked with the most eminent men who have been connected with judicial service in Missouri. He was also celebrated as a lecturer on legal topics and acted as special lecturer on succession and wills at the University of Missouri. The honorary LL. D. degree was conferred upon him by that institution in 1898, also by Washington University in 1907 and by Yale in 1916. He belonged to the Commercial, Noonday and St. Louis Clubs, the New England Society, the Sons of the Revolution and was a director of the American Peace and Arbitration League.

On the 10th of November, 1870, Judge Adams was married to Miss Emma U. Richmond, daughter of Lorenzo and Ursula Richmond, of Woodstock, Vermont. He held the Presbyterian faith and was a member of the Washington

and Compton Avenues church. Judge Adams spent a part of each summer at Woodstock, Vermont, where he was living when entering upon the study of law. In the summer of 1916, when he went back to the Green Mountain state for his annual vacation, he did not put aside professional labors but spent his time in the preparation of opinions although he needed rest. Physicians say that it was this that brought on the stroke of paralysis resulting in his death. After being stricken he requested to be taken back to his home in St. Louis, where he passed away October 24, 1916. He was buried in the village cemetery at Woodstock, Vermont. On the afternoon when the funeral services were held all of the offices in the federal building connected with the department of justice were closed out of respect to his memory and on the 8th of January, 1917, most impressive memorial services were held under the auspices of the United States circuit court of appeals of the eighth circuit, six judges presiding on that occasion. The press throughout the country commented upon his career. The St. Louis Republic, writing of him as "an upright judge and a kindly and modest gentleman," said: "He believed in the jurist's absorption in his profession and he lived up to his belief. He spent his whole life and strength in the work to which his country had called him. His simplicity of manner and generosity of appreciation of good men and things will long live in the memory of those who had the good fortune to come into contact with him. To him work was its own reward. Such a life may well be pondered by the young and rising members of the legal profession today." In the Globe-Democrat appeared the following: "Judge Elmer B. Adams died before his time because he placed the claims of duty above consideration for his own health. He spent his last vacation period in writing opinions instead of in resting. He could have retired from the bench, under the law, at full pay some time ago, but he preferred to discharge the duties for which he was so admirably fitted by native ability and long experience. He added luster to the fame of one of America's most distinguished families. His private and public life was spotless. He believed in American institutions and in his long career as a United States district and circuit judge he kept their spirit ever in mind. He believed that the sturdy and steady enforcement of laws was more beneficial than the cumbering of the statute books with experimental legislation." There is no man who has ever stood more firmly for justice and right, yet Judge Adams ever tempered justice with mercy and there was something in his own life to which the good in others always responded.



Chas. H. Beck.

Charles H. Peck

CHARLES H. PECK was one of the most distinguished financiers and citizens of St. Louis and among those who have been actively connected with the substantial and brilliant achievements of this great middle west. He was numbered among those men whose personal influence and example have reflected credit and honor upon the city. The vigorous strength of character and fine qualities and Christian life which he has shown in public and private life came to him as a legitimate inheritance from a long line of worthy ancestors in both the paternal and maternal lines; yet there is much about him that can with profit be set down here as an illustration of what can be done if a man with a clear brain and willing hands sets himself seriously to the real labors and responsibilities of life. His was never a record of common places. It was because he learned to use to the utmost the talents with which nature endowed him and to value correctly life's contacts and experiences. Coming to the west during its formative period, he was among the promoters of its greatness, and in nearly all that he did the public was a large indirect beneficiary.

Charles Henry Peck was born in New York city, September 21, 1817, a son of Stephen Peck and Catherine Barclay (Walter) Peck, both of whom were of English lineage, closely related to some of the oldest and most influential families of New England. Edward Peck, father of the emigrant ancestor, William Peck, was an eminent lawyer in London, sergeant at law to His Majesty Charles II. The family name is of very ancient origin and its coat-of-arms, used as early as the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, is now preserved in the British Museum. The father was born in Connecticut and was descended from William Peck, who was born in London, England, in 1601 and came to America with his wife and son in the company of Governor Eaton and Rev. John Davenport and others in the ship Hector, arriving at Boston June 26, 1637. William Peck became one of the original proprietors of New Haven, his autograph signature being affixed to the fundamental agreement or constitution, dated June 4, 1639, for the government of the infant colony. This is said to have been one of the first examples in history of a written constitution organizing a government and defining its powers. He was admitted a freeman October 20, 1640, and was a deputy to the general court from 1640 until 1648. The famous old historic house built by Hezekiah Peck at Attleboro, Massachusetts, has been secured and preserved as a relic by the Daughters of the American Revolution. It has stood for more than two hundred years, having been built in 1700, and has always remained in the possession of the Peck family, six generations residing there. Isaac Peck, of the fifth generation, served in the Revolutionary war and died at Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1827. Stephen Peck, of the sixth gen-

eration, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1792 and died in 1820, at the early age of twenty-eight years. On the 1st of January, 1817, he married Catherine Barclay Walter, daughter of John and Lydia (Stout) Walter.

Through this marriage Charles H. Peck, whose name introduces this record, was a direct descendant of Colonel David Barclay of the barony of Ury, Scotland, who married Lady Katharine Gordon, daughter of Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown and known as the White Rose of Scotland. This marriage into the Walter family brings the line of descent down from Robert Walter, member of the king's council from 1698 until 1730 and the thirty-third mayor of New York city, serving from 1720 to 1725. The ancestral line goes back to Philip Pieterse Schuyler, who emigrated from Holland in 1645, and Captain Arent Schuyler, who wedded Mary Walter, daughter of Robert Walter. Colonel Peter Schuyler, who became governor of New York in 1719, was a son of Arent Schuyler and his second wife, Swantie Dyckhuse. Colonel Peter Schuyler married Hester Walter, granddaughter of Robert Walter and daughter of John Walter, Esq., who resided at Hanover Square, New York. Catharine Schuyler, the only child of Colonel Peter Schuyler, was the sole heiress of her grandfather, John Walter, inheriting a vast estate that had been accumulating for several generations and was equaled by few in either province. She married Archibald Kennedy of the Royal Navy, Earl Cassillas, who at her death married Anne Watts. In 1765 Governor Colden said that Archibald Kennedy possessed more real estate in New York than any other man, owning the greater part of it by right of his wife, Catharine Walter Schuyler.

Stephen Peck, the father of Charles H. Peck and who married Catharine Barclay Walter, was buried in New York city, December 12, 1820, in St. Paul's churchyard, at the corner of Fulton and Vesey streets, where they attended service. This is the oldest public building and the only colonial church building in New York, erected in 1766. Immediately after his inauguration George Washington with both houses of congress went in procession to St. Paul's chapel, where service was held by Bishop Provost, chaplain of the senate. Charles H. Peck was connected by marriage with General George Washington through Jerusha Sands, who was his great-grandmother, a descendant of Robert Sandy's of Rattenby Castle, St. Bees, Cumberland, England, in 1399. The ancestral line is traced back to Captain James Sands of Sands Point, Long Island, or Captain James Sands, who was born at Reading, England, in 1622 and came to America in 1638. He settled first at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, while in 1660 he became a resident of Block Island, Rhode Island. His father was Henry Sandy's of England, a younger son of Dr. Edwin Sandes, archbishop of York in the time of Queen Elizabeth. While occupying the bishopric Dr. Edwin Sandes leased Scrooby Manor to the father of Brewster, who was one of the band of Pilgrims that landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620. At his death the eldest son, Sir Samuel Sandy's, leased Scrooby Manor to Brewster and there the first Separatists church was formed. All the sons of Archbishop Sandes were interested in the London Virginia Company, his second son, Sir Edwin Sandes being governor of the colony in 1620. He also assisted the Mayflower company in the settlement of New England. A cousin of the family became the owner of Warner Hall, the estate of George Washington's father in Virginia. Another matter of historical

interest concerning the ancestry is that the London Times was owned by the Walter family for three generations. They were also the owners of Bearwood estate of about three thousand acres, at one time forming a part of the Windsor forest and purchased from the crown about 1810. At the close of the Peninsular war King Ferdinand of Spain sent a table service of solid gold to John Walter (II) as an acknowledgment of his service rendered to the cause of Spain. Mrs. Rebecca Peck Dusenbery and Mrs. Max Bryant, daughters of Charles H. Peck, have in their possession the old Walter family bible, now one hundred and fifty years old, containing the Walter family records back to Robert Walter of England. This bible was handed down from John Walter (II), also the old English psalmbook over two hundred years old, which also contains the Walter records, and a jeweled knee buckle which he wore, these heirlooms passing from generation to generation.

Charles H. Peck, long a most prominent and honored resident of St. Louis, was but four years of age when his father died and he afterward went with his mother to New Jersey, being reared there on a large farm belonging to his maternal grandfather. He made excellent use of his opportunities to acquire an education and early gave evidence of the elemental strength of his character —a strength that enabled him in later years to recognize and utilize all of the opportunities that came to him in a business way and eventually to gain a place of prominence in the business circles of his adopted city. During his teens he went to New York, where he served an apprenticeship under an architect and master builder, developing marked efficiency along those lines. At length he heard and heeded the call of the west and by the river route along the Hudson to Albany, the canal to Buffalo and thence by the Great Lakes he made his way to Chicago, then a place of little importance. He and his partner then built a flat-bottomed boat, in which they proceeded down the Fox and Illinois rivers to Peoria and thence traveled by keel-boat to Beardstown, Illinois, and across the country to Alton, Illinois, proceeding thence by steamer to St. Louis, where he arrived in 1838. Of him it was written: "He was at that time twenty-one years of age, mentally and physically a vigorous young man, firm in the determination to win his way to position and affluence. St. Louis was not, however, a great city in those days; fortunes were not made rapidly, as now, nor was money accumulated as a rule, except by earnest effort and persistent application to business pursuits only moderately remunerative. While it was then, as now, a substantial city, conservatism was a distinguishing characteristic of the business men of St. Louis, and men of enterprise and energy were needed to stimulate commercial and industrial activity. Mr. Peck became one of the pioneers of this class, and from the beginning of his career as a citizen of this city was foremost in encouraging the development of latent resources and the building up of industries in the city and throughout the state. From that time he was engaged in the conduct and management of, or pecuniarily interested in, many of the largest and most successful manufacturing enterprises of St. Louis." He possessed the characteristics that enabled him to make steady progress in his business career. His early training received in New York constituted the foundation upon which he builded his prosperity. He became an active factor in promoting the growth and development of St. Louis through his operations as a contractor. He erected most of the government buildings

in the old arsenal, now called Lyon Park, and also built the magazines in Jefferson Barracks. The city and country residences of Henry Shaw were erected under his supervision and he assisted also in laying out the first outlines of Shaw's Gardens. His building operations constantly increased in volume and importance, with the result that the energetic young man had in hand a reserve fortune that permitted his active promotion of and connection with various industrial and commercial pursuits that have been of the utmost benefit not only to St. Louis but to the state as well. At the time of his death the local press said: "He was one of that coterie of men, who in the turbulent times of Civil war and reconstruction, kept an ever-watchful eye upon the interests of the 'future great' and made the city what it is today." In all of his financial operations he manifested the keenest discernment and notable power in harmonizing complex interests and adjusting diverse relations, so that the utmost possibility of success was achieved. He studied the natural resources of the state and became a factor in its mining operations, its railroad building and the promotion of its manufacturing and banking interests. His work was especially noteworthy in connection with the utilization of Missouri's mineral wealth. He was president of the Pilot Knob Iron Company in ante-bellum days, but during the period of the Civil war the works were destroyed. Mr. Peck, in company with James H. Lucas and John S. McCune, then purchased ground at Carondelet and established there the first furnace built west of the Mississippi river to smelt Missouri iron ores with Illinois coal. It was believed that this could not be done but Mr. Peck soon proved that it was no useless experiment and, after the first successful operation of the new plant, he was joined by other substantial business men in the erection of the Vulcan Iron Works and Steel Rail Mill, which became a most important industrial concern, ranking among the extensive iron manufactories of the country. In 1876 he served with the committee which met in Philadelphia and organized the Bessemer Steel Association, which became a potent factor in the extension and development of the iron trade.

His resourceful ability led him into various other fields of activity. He became one of the directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and an active factor in the extension of its line from Sedalia to Kansas City. He was also associated with Daniel R. Garrison and others in constructing a railway from Kansas City to Atchison and became one of the owners of the road and one of its directors. He was long connected with the directorate of the St. Louis Gas Company and was again and again honored with its vice presidency. He was likewise connected with the Carondelet Gas Light Company, nor was he unknown in insurance circles, serving at different times as president of the City Mutual Fire Insurance Company and the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was a prime moving force in the organization and control of many building and manufacturing concerns and for many years what was the city's finest hotel owed its existence in large measure to him. He became a director of the Lindell Hotel Company and when, at the beginning of the war work was suspended for lack of means, he furnished the capital necessary for its completion and then negotiated for its furnishing and occupation by Spar & Parks, proprietors of the Planters House. He was the representative of Jesse Lindell in perfecting leases which led to the improvement of the north side of Washington avenue,

between Eleventh and Thirteenth streets, in 1857, and was one of the commissioners for the apportionment of the large estate of Peter Lindell. A factor in the city's industrial development as early as 1847, he became interested in the planing mill business, erecting a mill at the corner of Eighth street and Park avenue in connection with his brother. He was an incorporator, director and treasurer of the St. Louis Mutual House Building Company, the pioneer institution of this kind in the city. He was one of the incorporators of the Insurance Exchange Building Company, which in 1868 erected the Insurance Exchange building, then one of the finest office buildings of the west. For many years he served as a director of the Provident Savings Bank and also of the Mechanics Bank, which he aided in organizing and incorporating. From the date of its organization he was a member of the Merchants Exchange and in 1870 became one of the first trustees of Vandeventer Place and at his death was the last member of the original board. His enterprise has added much to the general welfare and wealth of the city. He desired success and rejoiced in the benefits and opportunities which wealth brings, but he was too broad-minded a man to rate it above its true value and in all of his mammoth business undertakings he found that enjoyment which comes in mastering a situation—the joy of doing what he undertook. The business record of Mr. Peck was ever an unassailable one, for he always followed constructive methods, his path never being strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes.

In 1840 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Peck to Miss Rebecca Adams, of Philadelphia, and to them were born nine children, of whom three survive: Rebecca Adams, who is the widow of Joseph Warren Dusenbery, of New York city, and now resides in St. Louis; Belle, the wife of Max M. Bryant, of St. Louis; and John Adams, also of this city. Mrs. Dusenbery is a member of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America through New York and Mrs. Bryant of the National Society of Colonial Daughters of American Founders and Patriots.

The death of Mrs. Peck occurred May 10, 1909. Before her demise it was written of her: "Her husband always acknowledged her helpfulness, for her counsel and advice were of great value to him and her words of encouragement also constituted an element in his success. She is connected in ancestral lines with some of the oldest and most prominent New England families, from whom have come those strains of culture and refinement which have dominated her whole life and have not only made her a leader in social circles but one who has enjoyed the admiration and love of those with whom she has come in contact. She is today one of the oldest residents of St. Louis, not only by reason of the years which have been allotted to her, but also from the length of her connection with the city. Coming here in her girlhood, she witnessed its marvelous development and the growth of the great middle west, as St. Louis has been transformed from a little French settlement to the fourth city of the Union. Mrs. Peck has long been an active member of the First Presbyterian church, to which Mr. Peck also belonged. Mrs. Peck was the oldest and the only living member of the original members present at the celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the Second Presbyterian church, in which she was married, which was held in St. Louis, October 10, 1908. She was selected as the Missouri rep-

resentative of the National Longfellow Memorial Association of Washington, D. C., and is one of the hundred regents of this organization."

Charles H. Peck possessed too, a most kindly and genial nature and held friendship inviolable. Those with whom he came in contact learned to prize him no less for his personal worth and agreeable manners than for his business capacity. Honorable in purpose, fearless in conduct, he stood for many years as one of the most eminent and valued citizens of St. Louis and the memory of his life remains as an inspiration and a benediction to those who knew him. Throughout his entire career he guided his life by those rules which have their root in the Christian religion. He was charitable and benevolent, willing at all times to share his success with those who were less fortunate and needed assistance, and yet his giving was of a most unostentatious character. He had reached his eighty-second year when he passed away July 3, 1899, leaving to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. His life was ever honorable in its purpose and measured up to the highest standards of manhood and citizenship. He strove always to reach the high ideals which were his inspiration and he used his talents and his opportunities wisely and well, not only for his own benefit, but for the benefit and assistance of his fellowmen.

Oliver H. Dean

Oliver Hayes Dean

OLIVER HAYES DEAN has been an active and devoted member of the legal profession in Kansas City for many years. His ambition has always been to be a lawyer representing the highest principles and purposes of his profession. He has greatly idealized his work; he believes it to be the most honorable and most useful and the most dignified of any work to which a man can dedicate his life. He has lived up to his ideals and by preparation and diligence has commanded success to an unusual degree.

Mr. Dean is president of the Kansas City School of Law and has lectured in this school on corporate and constitutional law for many years. He was one of the founders of this school, organized as it was to enable those who are ambitious to obtain a good legal education in Kansas City and who were unable to go to some distant place for such an education. It has greatly advocated and highly enforced the ethical requirements of the legal profession. It is believed that it has exercised a valuable and important influence in that profession in the middle west. He has been pleased to give his time and more to the school without compensation. It has been unusually successful and now ranks among the best law schools in the country.

Mr. Dean was born in Montour county, Pennsylvania, near a village called Washingtonville, December 7, 1845. He is the son of the Hon. Joseph Dean, who served, when a young man, as an officer in the War of 1812 under General Scott and for several years was one of the lay judges of Montour county. The Dean family on his father's side is English and Scotch, and on his mother's side Holland Dutch.

Mr. Dean supplemented his early education, acquired in the public schools of his native state, by study in Tuscarora Academy in Juniata county, Pennsylvania. He taught Latin in this academy for a year when in his nineteenth year. He afterwards attended the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated, and on the completion of his academic course in that university in 1868 received the A. B. degree. He then continued his studies at the same institution in preparation for the bar and received the degree LL. B. in 1870. He has also received the degree of LL. D. from Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois.

On account of his health Mr. Dean came to a drier climate than that of Pennsylvania and located in Kansas City, Missouri, May 1, 1870. He entered the office of Judge Francis M. Black, who was later one of the supreme judges of Missouri. The friendship between Judge Black and him became very intimate, and they were devoted friends until his death. Shortly after locating in Kansas City, he became associated with Judge William Holmes, the firm then being Holmes & Dean, which continued for nearly eleven years, and later he became the

junior member of the firm of Tichenor, Warner & Dean. When Mr. Tichenor retired from general practice, the firm became Warner & Dean and with other members added at different times, his association with William Warner, United States senator from Missouri, lasted for over thirty-five years. In memory of his old partner, his firm still retains his name and today the firm is known as Warner, Dean, Langworthy, Thomson & Williams, although Senator Warner has been dead over three years.

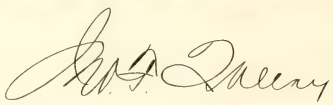
As an attorney Mr. Dean has been highly successful in all branches of the civil practice which has extended to every court and to various parts of the country. His ability has been supplemented by the highest industry. He has been loyal to his profession and has not allowed any of the allurements of public place to distract his attention from it. He has been for many years an adviser to many incorporated institutions in Kansas City.

Mr. Dean is an impressive, clear and forceful speaker, his ability in that direction being coupled with a strong, earnest personality and a manifest sincerity and honesty of purpose. He is well known as a writer on legal subjects and has delivered addresses before the bar associations of Missouri, Kansas and Illinois, the Universities of Missouri and Kansas, his addresses usually being upon corporation and constitutional law. He also lectured on medical jurisprudence in the Kansas City Medical College and the University of Kansas for several years.

Mr. Dean is a member of the Kansas City, the Missouri State and American Bar Associations; the International Law Congress, which met at Madrid, Spain, in 1913, and this year (1920) at Portsmouth, England. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Academy of Arts, London, England, and a member of the following organizations in Kansas City, Missouri: Fine Arts Club, University Club, Country Club, Blue Hills Club and Automobile Club; and several charitable and educational societies.

Mr. Dean has two children, a daughter Alice, the wife of Alvah S. Green, of Galesburg, Illinois, and Mason L. Dean, a business man of Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Dean is much devoted to music and art, but he finds his recreation largely in reading, which covers a broad and comprehensive scope. His wide general information constitutes one of the basic elements of his success at the bar. He has traveled much abroad, and finds great interest in studying the political, social and economic conditions of foreign countries and the relations and influences of those conditions to and upon each other.



John Francis Queeny

JOHN FRANCIS QUEENY, who without invidious distinction may be termed one of the leading business men and citizens of St. Louis, being known throughout the country as the "father" of the American chemical industry, became president and treasurer of the Monsanto Chemical Works at the time of incorporation in 1901 and is now serving as chairman of the board of directors. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 17, 1859, a son of John and Sarah (Flaherty) Queeny, who were natives of Ireland and emigrated to the United States in young manhood and young womanhood, locating in Chicago, where they were subsequently married. The father, an architect by profession, became identified with contracting and building interests in that city and was thus actively and successfully engaged until the great Chicago fire of 1871 brought financial disaster.

John Francis Queeny, the eldest of five children, attended the public schools of his native city to the age of twelve years, when occurred the great conflagration which totally destroyed his father's property and rendered the family penniless. Thus obliged to provide for his own support, he secured a position in the wholesale drug establishment of Tolman & King of Chicago, being employed as office boy at a salary of two dollars and a half per week. He remained with that concern for a period of eleven years and won gradual promotion until his weekly remuneration had been increased to eighteen dollars. In 1881 he made his way south to New Orleans, where he became connected as purchasing agent with the wholesale drug house of I. L. Lyons & Company, which he thus represented for a decade. From 1892 until 1894 he served as buyer in the drug department of the Meyer Brothers Drug Company of St. Louis and subsequently became manager of the sales department of Merck & Company, chemical manufacturers of New York, continuing in that connection from 1894 until 1897. In the latter year he again became buyer for the Meyer Brothers Drug Company, acting in that capacity until 1906, when he opened a local branch as manager for the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company of Philadelphia. In 1907 he resigned in order to devote his entire time to the interests of the Monsanto Chemical Works, which had been incorporated in 1901 and of which he became president and treasurer.

The following is an excerpt from a review of his business career which appeared in "Greater St. Louis," the official bulletin of the Chamber of Commerce: "While connected with the Meyer Brothers Drug Company, the largest concern of its kind in the world, Mr. Queeny had all the opportunity necessary for observing the conditions surrounding both the drug and chemical markets. His first deduction from this study was concerning the sulphur mines of Louisiana and their nearness to St. Louis. Mr. Queeny's idea was that this

city would be the proper place for the refining of this product. Three years after his arrival here, therefore, he invested six thousand dollars of his savings in an East St. Louis plant for the refining of sulphur. * * * He applied for and received the consent of his employers to establish the plant under a hired manager and still retain his position with Meyer Brothers. That he might keep in constant touch with his East St. Louis plant, he had a telephone installed, and on a given date he anxiously awaited the word of his manager that the sulphur refining plant had been successfully inaugurated. The call came a little earlier than he expected, but not over his plant phone, and the message was in the nature of a surprise if not a calamity. The manager of his plant informed him that some way, in handling the sulphur, the plant had been ignited, and all that remained of his carefully saved six thousand dollars was the concrete foundation. * * * This wiped the slate clean again for Mr. Queeny, but only added to his determination to battle upwards. By 1901 there was fifteen hundred dollars credited to Mr. Queeny's savings account. Observation had made him decide first upon the manufacture of some of the chemicals in which he, as sales manager, dealt. Next, his choice narrowed down to saccharin. Saccharin had been coming gradually into growing use throughout the world, but its production was limited to a few manufacturing plants in Germany. It wasn't fully apparent to Mr. Queeny why Germany should have the monopoly in such a product or why American minds were not capable of evolving the method of manufacturing saccharin. It was an unblazed trail which he was traveling, with no guideposts; but with a paltry thousand dollars and a half, plus a friend's thirty-five hundred, he began his explorations over the uncharted course of American-produced chemicals. It is said to his credit that many of the signposts along this big and growing avenue of chemical manufacture today are Queeny-made. With his limited capital he rented a part of a one-story building at the corner of Second street and Lafayette avenue. One of the first things he encountered was the customary German commercial competition. No sooner had they learned of his experiments and proposal to manufacture saccharin, than they transported bodily here the nucleus of a German syndicate which opened a plant in New Jersey. For three years it was a losing fight, the syndicate, with unlimited capital, sometimes holding the market down to half the cost of production. But John was a fighter. He continued to work by day with the Meyer Brothers Drug Company, putting into the infant concern all of his earnings aside from bare living expenses. His nights he spent in straightening out the business snarls that developed at his plant and in devising means to meet German competition. It took ten years to lay the actual physical manufacturing basis of his present success. Starting out with two employes, he had at the end of five years fifteen, but after weathering the first three years, the little industry commenced to climb over the line between profit and loss, gradually increasing his plant until it occupies the entire block. When the World war started, it cut off the imports of the German product, and later the sugar-shortage days were contributive causes of the enormous growth of the Queeny-conceived industry. While saccharin was his first and perhaps 'sweetest love' in the chemical line, the inability of America to secure German chemicals in all lines caused him to enter the manufacture of many other products. * * * Before the entrance of the United States into the conflict, the war

abroad changed the industrial complexion of the country, due to the shutting off of German imports, and opened avenues of possibilities to the foresighted and venturesome. It is this condition which furnished the setting for the ultimate business triumph of John F. Queeny. It was not long after the outbreak of hostilities overseas that Mr. Queeny began to see the true vision of American-made chemicals. Heretofore, not only the dye, but the chemical markets of the world were in the hands of Teutonic scientists and chemists. It was the Germans who first realized that the study and research in chemical lines was the real backbone of industrial progress. Forty years of intense training and development along this line had produced a school of learned chemists, upon whom the world depended for not only its supply, but for most innovations. This St. Louisan was a firm believer in American adaptability, and undaunted by the disasters which had characterized his struggle upwards, John F. Queeny carefully but quickly weighed the situation. As a result, he not only backed his faith in American ingenuity with his savings, but his enthusiasm won for him the support of friends. With indomitable courage and 'stick-to-itiveness,' this man who had never accepted failure as a master has aided in doing for the American chemical industry what it had taken the Kaiser and his cohorts four decades to develop. This accomplishment justly brought into his own possession the success to which many years of faithful endeavor entitled him. * * * He acquired the Commercial Acid Company in East St. Louis, and he is also now interested in making the basic products for all manufacturing industries. * * * Blunt—yes, but courteous; square-jawedly determined, with the happy faculties of rare judgment and business acumen, as delicately balanced as the exactest of his chemical scales—this is the Queeny equation." In addition to his extensive and important interests as a manufacturer of chemicals, Mr. Queeny is a director of the Mercantile Trust Company and the Lafayette South Side Bank.

On the 5th of February, 1896, Mr. Queeny was united in marriage to Miss Olga Mendez Monsanto, a native of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, who came to the United States as a child of five years with her parents in 1875. The family home was established in Hoboken, New Jersey, where Miss Monsanto was residing at the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Queeny have two children: Edgar Monsanto, who served in the European war with the rank of lieutenant; and Olguita Monsanto, at home.

In politics Mr. Queeny is a stanch republican, while fraternally he is identified with the Masons and the Elks. He also belongs to the St. Louis, Noonday, Sunset Country and Riverview Boat Clubs and is, moreover, a member of the St. Louis Manufacturers' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Royal Society of Arts and the Society Chemical Industry of England, the American Electrochemical Society, the Chemists' Club of New York and the New York Press Club.

Edwin L. Mecervey.

Edwin Clement Meservey

EDWIN CLEMENT MESERVEY, member of the Kansas City bar, practicing as one of the firm of Haff, Meservey, German & Michaels, has long occupied a position of distinction among the lawyers of the state and is most widely known by reason of his valuable public service in behalf of many projects which have safeguarded the interests and welfare of the municipality. His high ideals of citizenship have found expression in practical service for the public good. His support of any measure is the result of thorough study into the subject and a firm belief in the righteousness of the cause.

Mr. Meservey came to Kansas City from the most northeasterly section of the country, for he was born in Hallowell, Kennebec county, Maine, on the 4th of March, 1861, a son of Thomas J. Meservey, who was born in Hallowell, Maine, in 1835, and of Mary H. (Brooks) Meservey, whose birth occurred in York, Maine, in 1837. The family name was originally spelled Messervy and the ancestral line can be traced back directly to Gregoire Messervy, who lived in Anneville, in the parish of St. Martin, on the Island of Jersey, in 1495. The founder of the American branch of the family was Clement Messervy, who left the Island of Jersey in 1673 and settled at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Among his lineal descendants was Thomas J. Meservey, father of Edwin Clement Meservey. The family was represented in the American army during the Revolutionary war, and the Brooks family, of which E. C. Meservey is a descendant in the maternal line, manifested equal patriotism by active military duty in defense of the cause of independence. The progenitor of the Brooks family in the new world was Thomas Brooks, who in the seventeenth century settled at Concord, New Hampshire. Both families left their impress upon the history of New England through loyal support of many projects and measures for the public good and by the maintenance of high standards of citizenship.

Edwin C. Meservey, spending his youthful days in his native city, became a student in the Hallowell Classical and Scientific Institute, in which he prepared for college, and later he entered the University of Kansas, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree upon his graduation with the class of 1882. He prepared for the bar as a student in the St. Louis Law School, which he attended from 1883 until June, 1885, when the Bachelor of Laws degree was conferred upon him. His identification with the west dates from 1877 and he remained in Lawrence, Kansas, as a student in the State University until 1882. At the time he entered Kansas University there was a preparatory course, and he entered as a middle preparatory student. He was a member of the Oread Literary Society and represented that society on two of its commencement programs. He also represented the Oread Society in a joint debate between that society and

the Orophilian Literary Society. He was connected with several university publications, among them being the University Pastime and The Kansas Review. He was editor in chief of the Kansas Kibbabe, which was one of the first annuals published in the University of Kansas.

In 1882 Mr. Meservey initiated his business career by entering the employ of the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad Company, in which connection he was engaged in survey work in Sharp and Fulton counties of Arkansas, for the railroad was at that time being extended from Springfield, Missouri, to Memphis, Tennessee. In June, 1883, he returned to Lawrence, Kansas, and for several months filled the position of city editor on the Lawrence Journal, having previously had some newspaper experience during his student days in the Kansas University. While attending the St. Louis Law School he had a desk in the office of Hon. Nathan Frank, an eminent member of the bar of that city, and following the completion of his law course he came at once to Kansas City, where he entered the employ of the law firm of Lathrop & Smith, with whom he continued until January 1, 1890. He then entered upon practice independently and organized the law firm of Meservey, Pierce & German, his associates being Arba F. Pierce and Charles W. German. Following the retirement of Mr. Pierce in July, 1907, the firm style of Meservey & German was assumed, and in March, 1911, this firm was joined by the law firm of Haff & Michaels and the partnership has since been maintained under the name of Haff, Meservey, German & Michaels. Almost from the beginning of his law practice Mr. Meservey has occupied a prominent position at the Kansas City bar. The thoroughness with which he has prepared his cases, the ability with which he has applied legal principles to the points at issue, his clear reasoning, his sound deductions and his close conformity to the highest ethical standards of the profession have brought him merited fame and success as a representative of the legal profession in Kansas City.

Moreover, he has been again and again called upon for important public service and in many ways has aided in molding the destiny and shaping the history of the metropolis of western Missouri. In April, 1905, without solicitation on his part, he was appointed city counselor and was reappointed to the office, his incumbency thereby covering four years. A contemporary writer has said in this connection: "There was never a time in the history of the city when so important and varied questions came up for consideration by the legal department of the city, and there was never an administration of this office more satisfactory in all respects than that of Mr. Meservey. During the four years that he was city counselor the expenses of the legal department were reduced more than one-half, and more suits involving larger amounts were disposed of than at any previous time." One task which Mr. Meservey performed in behalf of public interests should cause his name to be known and honored in Kansas City for decades to come. In November, 1909, the common council passed an ordinance granting a franchise extension to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for a period ending in 1951. The terms of the franchise were most disadvantageous to the public at large, but political influence had been brought to bear upon both republican and democratic members of the city council to win their support of the franchise. Under the new city charter, however, it was necessary that this franchise be ratified by a vote of the people,

and to meet this condition a bi-partisan committee of one hundred citizens, composed of an equal number of democrats and republicans, was organized to enlighten the public upon real conditions and Mr. Meservey was made chairman of this committee. He personally conducted a most energetic campaign. Seventy-five speakers were actively engaged in opposing the franchise and thousands of people wore buttons containing the single word "No," thus indicating their attitude upon the subject. While the street railway company used a very large campaign fund in promoting its interests, the franchise was defeated at the polls by a majority of over seven thousand on the 16th of December, 1909.

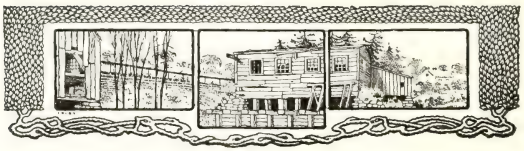
Another field in which Mr. Meservey did great good for the public was as president of the first board of civil service of Kansas City, to which he was appointed in April, 1910, with John H. Thacher and J. W. S. Peters as his associate members on the board. They organized the first municipal merit system in Missouri and Mr. Meservey continued to serve as president of the board until the expiration of his term in April, 1912. He was appointed by Governor Hadley on the 28th of December, 1912, a member of the board of police commissioners to serve out the unexpired term of Theodore Remley and continued in the office until June 6, 1913, several months after the expiration of the term. In the spring of 1910 and again six years later he was urged by many prominent citizens to accept the republican nomination for mayor, but on both occasions declined, preferring to continue in the private practice of law and perform his public service as a private citizen. On the 7th of November, 1916, he was elected chairman of a board of thirteen freeholders to prepare and submit a new charter to the voters of Kansas City. It was understood that this charter was to be drafted in accordance with what was known as the Kansas City Plan, which undertook to adopt the best features of the commission form of government and the city manager plan to the requirements of the Missouri state constitution and the state laws. A majority of the board, however, did not favor the Kansas City Plan, and a charter was prepared and submitted to the vote of the people which did not conform to the views of Mr. Meservey and those associated with him and which failed to carry at the ensuing election. He has ever been unfaltering in his allegiance to the republican party and has been a close and analytical student of the vital political questions and issues before the country since attaining his majority.

On the 18th of August, 1891, Mr. Meservey was married to Miss Bessie M. Harris, of Independence, Missouri, and they have become the parents of a son and two daughters: Frances H., Edwin C. and Mary Bess. The elder daughter on the 25th of June, 1917, became the wife of George Dawson Trimble and to them, on the 20th of June, 1918, was born a son, George Dawson Trimble, Jr.

June 19, 1917, Mr. Meservey was appointed by President Wilson a member of the local board for Division No. 3 of Kansas City, under the Selective Service Act. He served as chairman of that board during the war and until his discharge about four months after the armistice was declared. His son, Edwin C. Meservey, Jr., served during the war in the United States Naval Flying Corps, and was commissioned as Ensign at United States Naval Air Station at Key West, Florida.

The cause of education has ever found in Mr. Meservey a stalwart champion and he was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Hale H. Cook as a

director of the board of education on the 21st of May, 1917, and served until the close of the term April 8, 1918. He attends the Independence Avenue Methodist Episcopal church and he has never been a member of fraternal organizations save the college fraternities, having joined the Phi Kappa Psi while attending the University of Kansas, and he was also elected to honorary membership in the Phi Beta Kappa. During his student days at the St. Louis Law School he became a member of the Phi Delta Phi and with these fraternities is still connected. He belongs to the Sons of the Revolution, the Mission Hills Country Club, the Mid-day Club and the Kansas City Bar Association. His life has been one of intense activity in his profession and in the service of his fellowmen in connection with public affairs and the value of his work is widely acknowledged.



Frank D. Fitch

Frank A. Ruf

FRANK A. RUF was born in Albany, New York, April 4, 1856, a son of John J. and Catherine P. Ruf, both of Germany. His parents moved to Iowa when he was a small child. He attended the public schools in Des Moines to the age of fifteen, and then left home and started out to provide a livelihood for himself, resorting to the various kinds of work that a boy can do. After trying his luck in Council Bluffs, Iowa, Omaha, Nebraska, and St. Joseph, Missouri, he finally, in 1874, found himself located in St. Louis.

Fifteen years of active effort with M. W. Alexander, the then leading St. Louis druggist, coupled with economy, at length brought him one-half interest in the firm of Frost & Ruf, a drug business at the southeast corner of Seventh and Olive streets. He continued in the business as a member of this firm until 1888, when they entered upon the manufacture of one of the widest known medicines in the world—Anti-Kamnia (opposed to pain), which was put upon the market as a headache and neuralgia remedy. On the incorporation of the business the capital stock was five thousand dollars. With the growth of the business, which was rapid, it was found necessary to interest new capital, which was done, and the company was reorganized and incorporated under the laws of Missouri with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. Since its organization Mr. Ruf has been president and treasurer of the company. Improved methods of exploitation and advertising were adopted and in consequence of the growth of the business it was found necessary to have larger quarters, this leading to the opening of the new laboratory and offices of the Anti-Kamnia Remedy Company at Nos. 717 to 725 Locust street, part of the site now occupied by the Mercantile Trust Company. Here again the space proved inadequate and the company, in 1896, erected a building for its own use at Nos. 1723 to 1731 Olive street. After eight years the volume of trade necessitated another removal and since 1902 the company has occupied its present building at Nos. 1622 to 1624 Pine street, used exclusively by this still growing American industry. There has been no change in the personnel of the company since the retirement of Mr. Frost, whose interests were taken over by Mr. Ruf, the president and treasurer of the company. In the space of thirty years this business has developed from a small one to the largest of the kind in the world, with offices and laboratories in London, Paris and Madrid and distributing depots in all of the larger cities on the face of the globe.

Lowell has said, "An institution is but the lengthened shadow of a man," and as such the corporation is the indication of the great business stature of Frank A. Ruf. Aside from his connection with the Anti-Kamnia Remedy Company, he is also a director of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, with a

capital and surplus of ten million dollars, the president of the C. E. Gallagher Medicine Company, and president of the Herriott Polish Company. He is also president of the Cinderella Heel Corporation, a half-million dollar firm, manufacturers of aluminum heels for ladies' shoes, said to be the most desirable patent metal heel on the market. As president of the Actoid Remedy Company, he looks after the interests of this well-known remedy. "Actoids Act Actively," according to Mr. Ruf, is the slogan which has caused this preparation to become world wide in its use. He is a director of the Bowen Motor Railways Corporation, which is building gasoline motor cars to run on railway tracks. A thorough trial of this car has demonstrated its practicability beyond a doubt. Mr. Ruf is also a director in the Watters Corporation, capitalized for three million dollars, manufacturing the Indexograph and other Watters' office devices. The new plant of this corporation in the new industrial district in the northwestern part of the city is most modern in all of its details.

Mr. Ruf was married at Buffalo, New York, in 1897, to Miss Alpha Haight, daughter of William Haight, of Middlebury, Vermont. In politics he is a republican with independent tendencies. He is a Mason of high rank, belonging to Cornerstone Lodge, No. 324, A. F. & A. M.; St. Louis Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.; St. Aldemar Commandery, K. T.; St. Louis Consistory, A. A. S. R.; and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs moreover to the St. Louis, Racquet, Noonday, Century Boat, Automobile, Riverview and Liederkranz Clubs, the Missouri Athletic Association, the St. Louis Art League, the Chamber of Commerce, the Zoological Society, the Apollo Club, the St. Louis Symphony Society, and is a member of the advisory board of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts.

Love of art is manifest in the beautiful canvases and fine Persian rugs which adorn Mr. Ruf's home. He was decorated by the shah of Persia with the Order of the Lion and the Sun because of his fame as a connoisseur of Oriental fabrics, especially Persian rugs. The decoration ceremonial took place in the anterooms of Mr. Ruf's office, the walls, floors, divans and balustrades of which were decorated for the occasion with Persian rugs and fabrics of exquisite design and color, many of which are centuries old and represent the investment of a fortune. His love of these rugs comes not alone from his appreciation of color, design and texture but also from his knowledge of the art of rug making and of the history, traditions, superstitions and beliefs which are woven into these rugs. From their workmanship he reads many a life story and, moreover, is willing to share his joy therein with many admiring visitors at his home and office. Business affairs and love of travel take him frequently abroad and he is a familiar figure in the art centers of Europe and the orient.

Throughout his business career Mr. Ruf has displayed the keenest sagacity, combined with splendid powers of organization and the ability at all times to differentiate between the essential and the non-essential. The Bulletin of Commerce has said of him: "He is seemingly retiring in his disposition, not given to argument or controversy, and yet when touched upon matters of business or a subject engaging his interest, he is prompt in the expression of his opinions. The business side of his character is strict and decisive, displaying an energy that permeates every detail, and yet his management is highly diplomatic, governing without a seeming effort and engaging an interest without

appearing to urge it. His decision, however, is emphatic and conclusive within himself. He strikes only while the iron is hot and ductile—never when the metal is cold and hard. Hence he can fashion it to his purpose without struggling against impractical conditions. No misleading feature or breath of deception is tolerated in any of his transactions, having the wisdom to know and the experience to demonstrate that integrity is the only ladder to climb if you expect to reach the top. Such men are not plentiful. They may be strong in a few points and sadly out of balance in many. It is the mentally even, well rounded up man, who never flies off at a tangent like a dirigible air ship, that courts and wins success. A combination of qualities evenly adjusted are better and stronger than a genius with a single purpose."

He has been characterized as a "man of the people, filled to the brim with energy, living for a purpose and never losing sight of that fact; prompt and decisive in business, less of a talker than an energetic worker and a distinct organizer of success. He is a man of faultless integrity to himself and others, one who believes in the principles of justice and is no friend to deception and double dealing. He is a promoter of good fellowship and high-class citizenship. His principles and convictions of right are his party and his religion. He is patriotic because he loves his country and obeys its laws. He is one who never withholds a right nor imposes a wrong. He is, therefore, a good neighbor, encouraging by helpful example and otherwise those in misfortune or distress. Upon matters of public concern and business affairs his judgment is frequently consulted as an authority because of his standing, wide experience and confidence he enjoys among the people. It is a worthy and deserving record to make of such men, for they should be remembered hereafter and their good deeds not allowed to perish from the earth."

Bernard S. Deutsch

Edwards Whitaker

VARIOUS corporate interests have felt the stimulus of the enterprise and initiative of Edwards Whitaker and have been brought into form as splendidly organized concerns under his guidance. He has indeed played a prominent part on the stage of business activity in St. Louis, where he is recognized as one of the leading financiers. The city is proud to number him among her native sons. He was here born April 29, 1848, his parents being William A. and Letitia (Edwards) Whitaker. He was but five years of age at the time of his father's death but was carefully reared by his mother, a lady of high character and excellent intellectual attainment. He was a public school pupil to the age of sixteen years and when he left the high school he accepted a position under Colonel L. S. Metcalf in the quartermaster's department of the United States army. During the closing year of the Civil war he served as shipping clerk in that department and thus gained his first knowledge of practical business. It was an excellent training school, for the discipline maintained in all departments of the army constituted the basis of his well known habit of doing everything with military precision. A modern writer has said: "Success does not depend upon a map but upon a time-table." This fact Mr. Whitaker early recognized and throughout his life everything that he has had to do has been done promptly and with accuracy.

After leaving the quartermaster's department Mr. Whitaker obtained a clerkship in the sub-treasury under General A. G. Edwards and later became associated with General Edwards in the brokerage and banking house of Edwards & Matthews. When General Edwards withdrew as the senior partner of the firm, Mr. Whitaker joined Mr. Matthews under the style of Matthews & Whitaker, a relation that was continued for fourteen years. The firm of Whitaker & Hodgman was then formed, following the withdrawal of Mr. Matthews, and eventually the firm style of Whitaker & Company was adopted and has been so continued.

From each experience in life Mr. Whitaker has learned the lessons therein contained and the knowledge gained through banking and brokerage business enabled him to prove a prominent factor in the successful direction of various other important business and financial interests. For a number of years he was the president of the Lindell Railway Company and is now president and one of the directors of the Boatmen's Bank, the oldest financial institution of the city, a director of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, and a stockholder in various other business concerns. He became the first president of the United Railway Company, after having taken a prominent part in the consolidation of the street railway systems of the city. He conducted the negotiations which secured the terminal property in St. Louis for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad

Company, and many other financial transactions of large import to the city have benefited by his cooperation, his keen business sagacity and wise discernment in separating the essential features of a situation from its incidental or accidental circumstances.

In 1874 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Whitaker and Miss Sophia A. Taylor, a daughter of Thomas M. Taylor, of St. Louis. Theirs is one of the beautiful and attractive homes of the city, noted for its warm-hearted hospitality. Mr. Whitaker is keenly appreciative of the social amenities of life and holds friendship inviolable. He belongs to a number of the leading social organizations of St. Louis, including the Noonday, St. Louis, Cuivre, Commercial and Country Clubs, also the Union, Manhattan and Mid-Day Clubs of New York. Nor has his attention been concentrated alone along lines that have had to do with his business progress and his social activities. He has ever recognized the duties and obligations as well as the privileges and opportunities of citizenship and has cooperated in many movements which have been valuable factors in the upbuilding and development of St. Louis and the maintenance of its high civic standards. He is the president of the Missouri Botanical Garden, a member of the Business Men's League and of the Civic League. He has ever been a man of broad vision and he looks at all public questions from the same wide standpoint that has characterized his understanding of commercial and financial questions. To him opportunity has ever been the call to action—a call to which he has made ready response not only in his business career but in his citizenship connections as well. Forceful and resourceful, he never stops short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose and his course of action has ever been such as will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny.

Chas. M. Howell

Charles Morgan Howell

CHARLES MORGAN HOWELL was born at Shoals, Indiana, in the seventies. He was the second of six children whose parents were Daniel C. and Emily C. Howell. Both were natives of Kentucky but upon marriage moved to Missouri and located at Sarcoxie. Thereafter they moved to Indiana, returning later to Missouri and settling in Atchison county which was then but sparsely settled. There the father followed farming for many years and becoming interested in politics was twice elected judge of the county court. He is still living but has retired from active business. The mother died in 1894, the year her son began the practice of law in Kansas City.

The Charles M. Howell of this review was a typical farmer boy. In the hills and woods which fringed the Missouri river he practiced intensive farming before the days of modern implements and when hard and unremitting toil robbed agricultural achievement of most of its poetic glory. He pursued his early education in the district schools of Atchison county and afterwards attended the University of Missouri and William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri. His preparation for a professional career was made at the University of Michigan, at which he won the LL. D. degree in 1893; the same year he was admitted to practice at the bar of Michigan and of Missouri. Thereafter he went west to determine upon a suitable location to practice, but shortly returned and set his professional stakes in Kansas City in 1894. Soon thereafter he served as assistant prosecuting attorney of Jackson county, when Senator James A. Reed was prosecuting attorney. Mr. Howell filled the position with great ability and fidelity and afterwards, when Mr. Reed became mayor, he chose Mr. Howell as one of the trial lawyers for the city. In this work he became unusually skillful and for years thereafter engaged largely in trial practice, being frequently employed by other lawyers to assist them in the trial of their cases. Later on he and Senator Reed became law partners.

In recent years he has devoted most of his time to insurance and corporation law. As to insurance law, he is regarded as a national authority. This is evidenced by the fact that he is general counsel for a larger number of insurance companies and associations than any other lawyer in the United States. He is also a stockholder and counsel of several Kansas City banks. He is a member of the Kansas City, the Missouri State and the American Bar Associations.

In 1902 Mr. Howell was married to Miss Irene Gill, of Kansas City, and they became the parents of two children, Catherine, sixteen years of age, and Charles M., Jr., a lad of fourteen.

When the Spanish-American war came on Mr. Howell at once went in as

an enlisted man. He was shortly elected first lieutenant and thereafter was promoted to a captaincy. He is well known in social circles, belonging to the Kansas City Club, Kansas City Athletic Club, Blue Hills Golf Club, and Mission Hills Golf Club; also to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and other similar orders. At college he was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. He is likewise a member of the Chamber of Commerce and is deeply interested in all that has to do with the welfare and progress of his adopted city. Moreover he is an active member of the Christian church, and it has been said of him: "He is in every respect a gentleman of the highest character, a man who has made his way by sheer force of intellect and by strict observance of the ethics of that broad profession which makes man the study and the world the college."

Elias Buchanan

Elias Michael

ELIAS MICHAEL was a national figure in the scope, diversity and importance of his life work. He made his home in St. Louis, but in his death the nation lost one of its representative residents by reason of the fact that his activities touched many of those interests which affect the general welfare of society at large. His career was one of continuous service and benefit to others.

"His life was noble, and the elements so mixed in him
That Nature might stand up and say to all the world,
'This was a man.'"

Elias Michael was born in Eschau, Bavaria, Germany, September 28, 1854, his parents being Simon and Sarah (Ottenheimer) Michael. The father came to the new world in 1859, establishing his home in Memphis, Tennessee, and a year later he was joined by his wife and three children. His death occurred in 1861 and thus upon the mother devolved the support of her little family, to which end she opened and conducted a small store.

Because of the limited financial resources of the household Elias Michael put aside his textbooks when a lad of thirteen years and began providing for his own support as an employe in the dry goods store of Hess, Levy & Company of Memphis. But he was ambitious to continue his education and attended business college at night. His entire life was characterized by a most progressive spirit and he utilized every opportunity for advancement. As the architect of his own fortunes he builded wisely and well and in character building, too, his achievement was notable. He was a youth of fifteen when he entered the employ of Rice, Stix & Company of Memphis in the position of doorkeeper and from that humble capacity he steadily worked his way upward, winning various promotions until he had become buyer for their notion department when but nineteen years of age.

In 1873 the mother of Elias Michael fell victim to the yellow fever and from that time forward he regarded his three sisters, one of whom was born after the father's death, as his own children and their education and support he made the dominant interest in his life. His position with Rice, Stix & Company enabled him to maintain the little home and in 1879, when the firm decided to remove to St. Louis because of the frequent yellow fever epidemics in Memphis, he accompanied them and was made buyer of the hosiery, notions, furnishing goods and white goods, thus obtaining an understanding of the merchandise that constituted the larger part of the jobbing business. His developing powers won the recognition of his employers and he was given an in-

terest in the business in 1884, while in 1885 he was admitted to a full partnership. Fourteen years later, upon the incorporation of the firm, he was appointed secretary, filling the position from 1899 until 1903, when he became vice president, acting in that capacity until 1906, when he was advanced to the presidency and continued at the head of the business until his life's labors were ended in death. In 1902 the capital stock of the company was increased from two to four million dollars and the business was developed until it became the second largest of the kind in the country, its trade extending from ocean to ocean and from the northern to the southern boundary of the Union. New names were constantly added to the pay roll until their employes numbered about one thousand, and as the head of this important commercial establishment Mr. Michael became a well known figure in business and financial circles throughout the entire country. His cooperation was continually sought in other directions and he became a stockholder or officer in various important business concerns. His service as a member of directorates was of the utmost value, for his judgment was at all times sound, his sagacity keen and his plans of a most practical nature. He became the president of the Premium Manufacturing Company of St. Louis and a director of the Commonwealth Trust Company, the National Bank of Commerce and the American Central Insurance Company.

To speak of Mr. Michael only as an extremely successful business man would be to give but a one-sided view of his career. He never for a moment forgot the duties and obligations of citizenship and there was no one more keenly interested in those things which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. He never allowed himself to be dominated by party rule but studied thoroughly every question which came up for settlement and gave the weight of his aid and influence to all carefully formulated plans for the progress and improvement of city, community and country. From 1904 until 1910 he was a member of the St. Louis board of education and served as chairman of its finance committee. It was upon his recommendation that the public schools assumed responsibility for the vacation schools in St. Louis, which up to that time had been a private experiment. In 1903 he was appointed chairman of the bridge and terminals commission by Mayor Wells, and while his duties were of a most onerous and delicate character, he performed his work in so admirable a manner as to win the high endorsement of all. He sought to give St. Louis shippers a through bill of lading from the eastern cities to the Missouri metropolis and he never ceased his labors until his plan reached successful consummation. He was a member of the executive board of the Business Men's League and in 1903 was made chairman of the terminal facilities committee. In 1910-11 he occupied the presidency of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association and was long a prominent figure in that organization. He also belonged to the St. Louis Manufacturers' Association and was a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and a member of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, France. In 1913 he represented the former at the conference of the International Chamber of Commerce at Brussels, the delegates there meeting to draft rules for the permanent organization. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition had the benefit of his wisdom and experience through his service as one of its directors and again and again his cooperation became a moving force in pushing to successful completion some worthy public enterprise.

Another phase in the life record of Mr. Michael that is worthy of extended consideration was his charity and philanthropy. No worthy cause sought his aid in vain and he was particularly helpful toward those of his own race. His nature, however, was too broad to cause him to confine his benevolence wholly to the Jewish people, yet his work in that connection was most valuable. He was a director of the Jewish Charitable and Educational Union of St. Louis, was the vice president of the St. Louis Provident Association and a director of the Self-Culture Hall. He became a member of the executive board of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association and was on the directorate of Father Dunne's Newsboys' Home. He was also president of the Jewish Alliance Night School and the Jewish Day Nursery and was instrumental in promoting the erection of the Jewish Hospital of St. Louis and was the largest contributor thereto. The Jewish people of his own city found in him a most helpful friend and one who was never weary of promoting their interests and welfare. He was likewise a member of the National Jewish Committee of Fifty, before whom all important questions of Jewish affairs are presented.

Mr. Michael was at one time president of the Mercantile Club of St. Louis and he belonged to many of the leading social organizations of the city, including the Aero, Automobile, City, Columbian, Contemporary, Commercial, Glen Echo, Mercantile, Noonday, St. Louis and Westwood Clubs. He greatly appreciated the social amenities of life, but he was never happier than when at his own fireside and with the members of his own household. On the 17th of June, 1886, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Miss Rachel Stix, daughter of Aaron Stix, became his wife. Thereafter her interests, welfare and happiness were his first consideration and he counted no personal effort or sacrifice on his part too great if it would promote her interests in any way.

His life was fraught with great good for the benefit of mankind, was crowned by successful achievement and won for him the honor and respect of all. The characteristics of this many-sided man of noble purpose and of high ideals can perhaps best be given in quoting from those who were intimately associated with him in one phase or another of his life work. One of his biographers said: "He affected the city for good in all the ways a good man's activities can affect a community. He brought into business, qualities of idealism that heightened his transcendent commercial abilities. In the furtherance of liberal culture he was a foremost figure, and in efforts for the betterment of social conditions he was a weariless worker. In practical philanthropy he devoted himself to the advancement of knowledge and the development of strengthening of character. He sought to make men and women self-reliant rather than dependent. His was the democratic ideal, socially and economically, and he favored in all ways the enlargement and the equalizing of opportunity. He was a friend of freedom and helped such causes as woman suffrage with a keen mind and a whole heart. Personally he was a most gracious man, with a strong gentleness and a firm-fibred sympathy that accorded well with his abundant practicality. He gave fine tone to any company, and touched its talk to higher issues. He gave himself ungrudgingly to men and to causes, and his smile was a smoother of rough ways in affairs. He leaves us an inspiring memory of manhood compact with the virtues that give life its fullest meaning."

That Mr. Michael was one of the most representative citizens of St. Louis

is indicated in the fact that he was chosen a member of the presidential party when Theodore Roosevelt, then chief executive of the nation, visited St. Louis. He wore all of his honors with becoming modesty and dignity. He seemed seldom to think of self, his mind being at all times engrossed with important business interests or with many of the grave problems that had to do with sociological, economic and political conditions of the country. He was an extremely broad-minded man, called into consultation with men of authority upon almost every question. While he was still an active factor in the world's work a current magazine said of him in this connection: "He speaks often on all kinds of matters, but he never says a word without seemingly weighing well his thought beforehand, and then, too, the manner of its expression. However, his wonderful training before various assemblages has given him the ability for rapid conclusions which take the cold, studied formalism from his words. They ring true because they are true, and even more so, because heart is buttressed by head in them in such proportion as to make them practical, solid, sensible, sound, and yet not mechanical and lifeless. He talks slowly, carefully and directly to the point, being a good speaker but no orator. He drives the nails and puts the structure together, rather than ornamenting that which someone else has built. His words, then, hold together and need no rhetoric or logic other than their own force and vitality. Some have argued that one man can only do a certain amount and do it well, but Mr. Michael has exceeded the limit of capacity for valued accomplishment, and in himself raises the standard of individual effort. In all his work he is conspicuous but not gaudy; and who shall say that for most men to be president of the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company would not be a gigantic, nay overwhelming task, in itself? But Elias Michaels are few and far between, for he has the genius—and we may call it that—to do many things well, without giving the impression of strenuous effort, or that appearance of intense immersion in thought which grapples so many who succeed in big things, or even only try to achieve them."

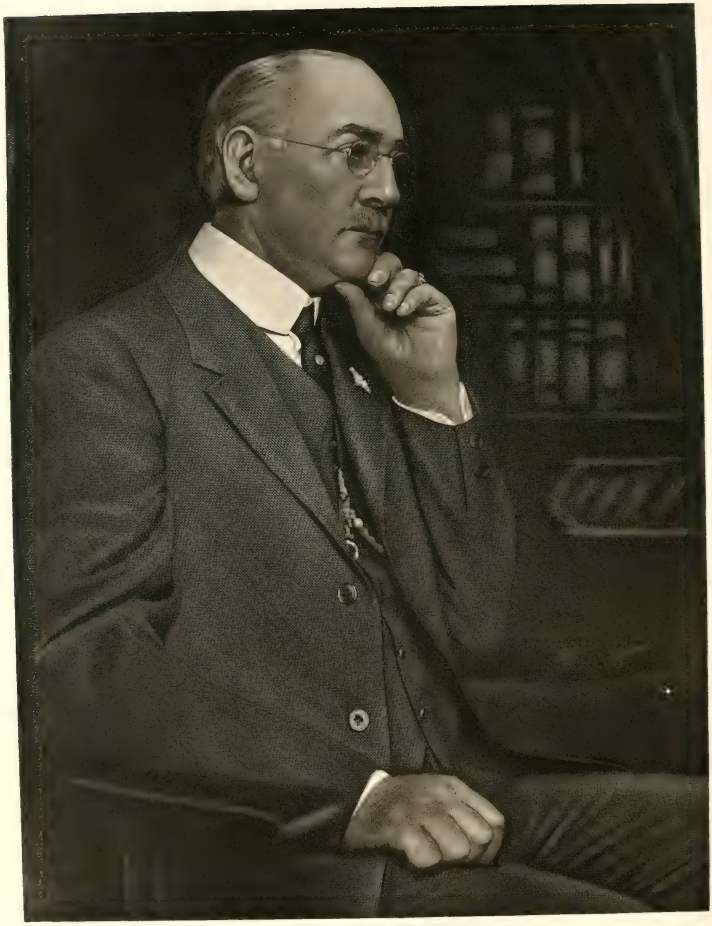
Elias Michael made valuable contribution to the world's work and humanity is better for his having lived. He was an honor to every organization with which he was connected and the most prominent men of the country recognized him as a peer. He was ofttimes a dominating influence in settling problems of nationwide importance and stood at all times as the highest representative of American manhood and chivalry.

When Mr. Michael passed away, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States sent to Mrs. Michael the following memorial:

"Elias Michael of St. Louis attended the National Commercial conference of the United States in Washington, D. C., in April, 1912, at which the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America was instituted, and was there chosen a director of the Chamber. At the first annual meeting in January, 1913, he was elected a director. On September 15th death overtook him in the prime of his manhood and of his usefulness. His services on the board endeared him to all his fellow members. They came to recognize in him a man of force and sterling character, of high ideals and strong purpose, of the best business ability, combined with keen sympathy, great generosity and wholesome geniality. To the organization and support of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America he brought his ripe business judgment and com-

mercial experience and gave without stint to this, as to so many other constructive and altruistic causes, of the best that was in him. The Chamber gratefully acknowledges the share he took in the work of creating this national commercial organization to be representative of the business sentiment and business interests of the nation. The board of directors mourns the loss from their ranks of a most lovable and helpful comrade.

"HARRY A. WHEELER,
President."



Louis L. Seibold.

Louis L. Seibel

SINCE 1880, or from the age of twenty-one years, Louis L. Seibel has been identified with the Badger Lumber Company of which he is now the president. He started out upon his business career when a youth of fifteen years, and has since been dependent entirely upon his own resources, working his way steadily upward along the line of orderly progression, until he is now a well known figure in the lumber trade circles of Kansas City. He was born March 31, 1859, in Warsaw, Illinois, a son of Edward M. and Dorothea (Kellner) Seibel, who were natives of Hessen, Germany. The father was born in 1823, and passed away at Hannibal, Missouri, in 1891, when sixty-eight years of age. He was a cabinet maker and millwright in Germany, and came to the United States in 1848, after which he served with the rank of captain in the Mexican war. He returned to Germany in 1850 for a short time, but in 1851 again came to the new world and made his way westward to Warsaw, Illinois, where he engaged in business as a cabinetmaker, a millwright, builder and architect. When the Civil war was inaugurated he organized a company at Warsaw, but the regiment could not be mustered in quick enough in Illinois to suit him and so he brought his troops to Missouri where they became the Eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. While serving in defense of the Union, Captain Seibel was wounded. After the war he located in Quincy, Illinois, and in 1871 removed to Hannibal, Missouri. He was a very progressive man, active and efficient in all that he undertook, and wherever he went he enjoyed the respect and friendship of all with whom he came in contact. His widow, who was born in Germany in 1836, survived him for many years, passing away in Hannibal in 1919, at the age of eighty-three.

Louis Seibel, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the public schools of Warsaw and of Quincy, Illinois, and when fifteen years of age began working in a book and music store at Hannibal, Missouri. Later he clerked in a grocery store, and in 1880 he entered the employ of the Badger Lumber Company, filling every position from that of office boy to the presidency. He was elected the chief executive officer in 1910 upon the death of Alfred Toll and for a decade has been the directing head of the business. He is today one of the best known lumbermen in this section of the country, having closely been associated with the lumber trade for forty years. He has been active in developing interests of great magnitude and importance and aside from his connection with the Badger Lumber Company, he is the president of the Fort Smith (Ark.) Lumber Company and president of the Central Railway of Arkansas. He is likewise a director of the Pioneer Trust Company of Kansas City. He took up his abode in Kansas City in 1886, and from this point has since directed

his business activities, which have been of constantly growing extent and importance.

At Hannibal, Missouri, in 1883, Mr. Seibel was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Price, who passed away at Denver, Colorado, May 31, 1920. Her parents were Edward and Isabel (Clark) Price, both natives of County Antrim, Ireland. Mrs. Seibel was a very active worker in the Presbyterian church, its missions and in different charitable organizations, and she belonged to the Athaneum Club. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Seibel was born one son, Louis Edward, a lumberman of Kansas City, who is married and has two children: Louis Byran and James Edward.

Mr. Seibel is well known in club circles of Kansas City, belonging to the Kansas City, Kansas City Athletic, Knife and Fork and Midday Clubs. He is also a prominent Mason, having membership in Temple Lodge, No. 299, A. F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter, R. A. M.; Oriental Commandery, K. T.; Shakinah Council, R. & S. M.; and is a past sovereign master of Mary Conclave, No. 5, of the Red Cross of Constantine, and belongs also to the Consistory and the Mystic Shrine. For twenty-two years he was a member of the board of the Fifth Presbyterian church and now has membership in the Linwood Avenue Presbyterian church. In politics he is a republican, but at local elections where no issue is involved casts an independent ballot. In 1912 he served on the civil service board to give Kansas City a better form of government. His aid and cooperation can always be counted upon for progress and improvement and because of his recognized judgment, his known public spirit and his devotion to the general welfare, his leadership is often followed in matters of public policy.

Warwick Hough

Judge Warwick Hough

HIGH on the keystone of the legal arch of Missouri is written the name of Judge Warwick Hough. Untarnished is his record as lawyer and jurist, for at all times he held to the highest ethical standards of the legal profession, and his splendid mentality enabled him to become a most accurate interpreter of the law. His course is one which reflects honor and credit upon the state in which he so long made his home, for he was but two years of age when brought to Missouri by his parents, continuing a resident of the state practically throughout the entire time until death called him October 28, 1915. The last three decades of his life or more were passed in St. Louis. He was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, January 26, 1836, a son of George W. and Mary C. (Shawen) Hough and a descendant of John Hough, who removed from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, to Loudoun county, Virginia, about 1750 and there wedded Sarah Janney, whose people had also come from Bucks county, Pennsylvania. John Hough was a grandson of Richard Hough, who came from Cheshire, England, on the ship Endeavor as one of a colony directed by William Penn, reaching Philadelphia in 1683, and of whom Penn wrote: "I lament the loss of honest Richard Hough. Such men must needs be wanted where selfishness and forgetfulness of God's mercies so much abound."

The parents of Judge Hough were natives of Loudoun county, Virginia, the father born April 17, 1808, and the mother on the 25th of December, 1814. They were married there in 1833. Five years later they came to Missouri and George W. Hough, who had previously been a merchant, brought with him a stock of goods which he sold in St. Louis. He then removed to Jefferson City, where he continued to engage in merchandising until his retirement from business in 1854. "Prior to this," wrote a biographer, "he had been prominent and influential in Missouri politics and had served with distinction as a member of the state legislature. In 1854 he was the candidate of the democratic party for congress and engaged actively in the political controversies of the day, which were then of a very fervid character and plainly foreshadowed the great contest of 1860 to 1865. In conjunction with Judge William B. Napton and Judge William Scott, then on the supreme bench of Missouri, and Judge Carty Wells, of Marion county, Mr. Hough participated in framing the famous 'Jackson resolutions,' introduced by Claiborne F. Jackson, afterward governor, in the Missouri legislature in 1849, which resolutions occasioned the celebrated appeal of Colonel Thomas H. Benton from the instructions of the legislature to the people of Missouri. These resolutions looked forward to a conflict between the northern and southern states and pledged Missouri to a cooperation with her sister states of the south. The leading democrats of Mis-

souri were then known as Calhoun democrats, chief among them being David R. Atchison, William B. Napton, James S. Green, Carty Wells and Claiborne F. Jackson, and the bitter personal hostility existing between Calhoun and Benton was much intensified by these resolutions, the authorship of which Colonel Benton attributed to Calhoun. The result of the canvass was Colonel Benton's retirement from the United States senate. Soon after making his unsuccessful canvass for congress in 1854, Mr. Hough was appointed by Governer Sterling Price a member of the board of public works of Missouri, which was then charged with the supervision of all the railroads in the state to which state aid had been granted. For several years he devoted his entire time to the public interests in this connection and rendered valuable service in conserving the interests of the state in these various railroad enterprises. He was frequently tendered positions in the government service, which would have necessitated his removal to the national capital, but he declined to accept such appointments. He was for a time curator of the Missouri University and in conjunction with Mr. Eliot, of St. Louis, did much to benefit that institution. He was one of the founders of the Historical Society of Missouri and a public man who contributed largely to the formulation of legislation essential to the development of the resources of the state. He had a knowledge of the political history of the country unsurpassed by that of anyone in the state and a superior knowledge also of general history, constitutional law and literature. He died at Jefferson City, February 13, 1878, respected and mourned not only by the community in which he lived but by the people of the entire state. His wife, Mary C. Hough, daughter of Cornelius and Mary C. (Maine) Shawen, was the first person to receive the rite of confirmation in the Episcopal church at Jefferson City. She was a woman of great refinement, of rare amiability and sweetness of temper, devoted to her husband, home and children, and at her death, which occurred at Jefferson City, January 17, 1876, it was said of her: "The works of this quiet, Christian woman do follow her. They are seen in the character of the children she raised and trained for usefulness, in the number of young persons whom she influenced by her precept and example to a higher life and nobler aim, and in the grateful remembrance of the many who have been the recipients of her kind attentions and unostentatious charities."

Reared in Jefferson City, Warwick Hough attended private schools wherein he prepared for college. It was said of him: "He was a precocious student, and at sixteen years of age, when the principal of the school he was attending was compelled by illness to abandon his place, he assumed charge of the school at the request of its patrons, and conducted it to the end of the term, teaching his former schoolmates and classmates and hearing recitations in Latin and Greek as well as in other branches of study. At fifteen years of age he acted as librarian of the state library while the legislature was in session. Entering the State University of Missouri, he was graduated from that institution in the class of 1854, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and three years later received his Master's degree from the same institution. As a collegian he was especially noted for his fondness for the classics and for the sciences of geology and astronomy. He could repeat from memory page after page of Virgil, and nearly all the Odes of Horace. In his senior year he invented a figure illus-

trating the gradual acceleration of the stars, which was used for years after he left college by his preceptor, whose delight it was to give him credit for the invention. His superior scientific attainments caused him to be selected from the graduating class of the university in 1854 to make some barometrical observations and calculations for Professor Swallow, then at the head of the geological survey of Missouri. Later he was appointed by Governor Price assistant state geologist, and the results of his labors in this field were reported by B. F. Shumard and A. B. Meek in the published geological reports of Missouri.

Before he attained his majority he was chief clerk in the office of the secretary of state, and he was secretary of the state senate during the sessions of 1858-9, 1859-60 and 1860-1. Meantime he had studied law and in 1859 was admitted to the bar. In 1860 he formed a law partnership with J. Proctor Knott, then attorney-general of Missouri, which continued until January of 1861, when he was appointed adjutant-general of Missouri by Governor Claiborne F. Jackson. As adjutant-general he issued, on the 22d of April, 1861, the general order under which the military organizations of the state went into encampment on the 3rd of May following. It was this order which brought together the state troops at Camp Jackson, St. Louis, the capture of which precipitated the armed conflict between the federal authorities and southern sympathizers in Missouri. Prior to his appointment as adjutant-general, Judge Hough had had military experience as an officer in the Governor's Guards of Missouri, in which he had been commissioned first lieutenant, January 17, 1860. He commanded the Governor's Guards in the southwest expedition in the fall and winter of 1860, under General D. M. Frost. His appointment as adjutant-general gave him the rank of brigadier-general of state troops, and his occupancy of that position continued until after the death of Governor Jackson, when he was appointed secretary of state by Governor Thomas C. Reynolds. He resigned the office of secretary of state in 1863 to enter the Confederate military service, and January 9, 1864, he was commissioned a captain in the inspector-general's department and assigned to duty by James A. Seddon, Confederate secretary of war, on the staff of Lieutenant-General Leonidas M. Polk. After the death of General Polk he was first assigned to duty on the staff of General S. D. Lee, and afterward served on the staff of Lieutenant-General Dick Taylor, commanding the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, East Louisiana and West Florida, with whom he surrendered to General E. R. S. Candy, receiving his parole May 10, 1865. The proscriptive provisions of the Drake constitution prevented him from returning at once to the practice of his profession in Missouri, and until 1867 he practiced law at Memphis, Tennessee. After the abolition of the test oath for attorneys he returned to Missouri and established himself in practice at Kansas City, entering at once upon a brilliant and distinguished career as a lawyer. He soon became recognized as one of the leaders of the western bar and in 1874 was elected a judge of the supreme court of Missouri. During his ten years of service on the supreme bench in the course of which he served for two years as chief justice of that distinguished tribunal, he was conspicuous for his learning, his scholarly attainments and uncompromising independence. His style was sententious and preeminently judicial; and his opinions, which are noted for their

perspicuity, are perhaps the most polished rendered by any judge who has occupied a place on the supreme bench of Missouri in recent years. . . . . His independence in refusing to lend his judicial sanction to the spirit of repudiation of municipal obligations, with which many of the counties of Missouri had unwisely burdened themselves, was the most potent factor in preventing his renomination, and in depriving the state of the more extended services of one of its ablest and most accomplished jurists. What was, however, a loss to the state was a gain to Judge Hough, for immediately after his retirement from the bench he removed to St. Louis, and since 1884 has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice in this city, where he has been identified with much of the most important litigation occupying the attention of the state and federal courts."

Following his death, in a memorial prepared by the supreme court of Missouri, it was said concerning his judicial record: "The opinions of Judge Hough are found in twenty-six volumes of the supreme court, 58 to 83, inclusive. They rank high in judicial learning, in clearness and scholarly finish, and, as a rule, had the supreme merit of brevity. It would extend too much the limits of this memorial to view in detail these four hundred or more opinions contributed by Judge Hough during his term of office. The judicial independence of Judge Hough and his firm stand in upholding the integrity of public obligations, were shown in his concurring with Judge Napton in dissenting from the judgment in Webb v. Lafayette County, 67 Mo. 353, which declared invalid the bonds issued in aid of railroads under the Township Aid Act of 1868; also in his separate concurring opinion in State ex rel. Woodson v. Brassfield, 67 Mo. 331; and also in State ex rel. Wilson v. Rainey, 74 Mo. 29, in concurring in the opinion of the court delivered by Judge Norton, upholding the validity of the tax levied under a mandamus from the federal court for the payment of a judgment on county bonds which had been adjudged valid by the federal court but had been held invalid by the state courts. These cases and opinions recall the conflict, happily ended many years since, between the state and federal courts in Missouri. His opinions in the Sharp and Johnston cases, 59 Mo. 557, 76 Mo. 660, are leading cases on the law of malicious prosecution; and the law of disputed boundary established by long acquiescence, is lucidly declared in Turner v. Baker, 64 Mo. 218. The statute of limitation and the proof of ancient deeds, where title is based upon Spanish land titles, was set forth in an exhaustive and scholarly opinion in Smith v. Madison, 67 Mo. 694. Jurists have differed on the subject of dissenting opinions. Some think that the custom is more honored in the breach than in the observance; but it is true that dissenting opinions are at times a necessary feature in the development of the law through judicial precedent, which is the essential basis of our jurisprudence. The dissenting opinions of Judge Hough are not numerous; in fact, they are comparatively few; but it is interesting to recall that in several important cases these dissenting opinions have been declared to be the law, even after his retirement from the bench. Thus, in Valle v. Obenhause, 62 Mo. 81, it was held by a majority of the court that where a husband during coverture is a tenant by the courtesy initiate, the statute of limitation begins to run against the wife from the disseizin; and her right of action is therefore barred if she fails to sue within twenty-four

years after the disseizin. Judge Hough, in his dissenting opinion, contended that the statute of limitation did not begin to run against a married woman on account of disseizin of her fee simple lands until the determination of the tenancy of her husband by the courtesy initiate. Just before his retirement from the bench in 1884, in the case of Campbell v. Laclede Gas Light Company, 84 Mo. 352, three of the five judges concurred in declaring that his dissenting opinion in Valle v. Obenhause stated the correct view of the law; and after Judge Hough's retirement from the bench in 1886, in Dyer v. Witler, 89 Mo. 81, the case of Valle v. Obenhause was definitely overruled, and the view expressed by Judge Hough in his dissenting opinion was adopted as the law of the court. In Noell v. Gaines, 68 Mo. 649, Judge Hough dissented in a learned opinion from the ruling of the court that where a deed of trust provided that the two promissory notes secured thereby should both become due on the failure to pay one, the demand and notice to an endorser, at the final maturity of the second note, came too late, as such demand should have been made immediately upon the declaration that the notes were due for foreclosure. Judge Hough insisted that the rule in relation to reading several co-temporaneous instruments together was not applicable to mortgages and notes secured thereby; and this view was adopted by the court several years after he left the bench in Owens v. McKenzie, 133 Mo. 323, so that in this case his dissenting opinion again became the law of the state. In one of the last cases during his term, Abbott v. Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. Co., 83 Mo. 71, Judge Hough had the satisfaction of noting in his concurring opinion that the rule declared by him in his dissenting opinion in Shane v. K. C. St. J. & C. B. Ry. Co., 71 Mo. 237, that the rule of the common law and not the civil law, as to surface water should prevail in the state, had been adopted by the court and declared the law of the state."

In 1861 Judge Hough was married to Miss Nina E. Massey, daughter of Hon. Benjamin F. and Maria (Withers) Massey, the former then secretary of state of Missouri. The mother was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, and was a great granddaughter of Letitia Lee, daughter of Philip Lee, who was a grandson of Richard Lee, founder of the family in Virginia, where he settled in the reign of Charles I of England. Judge and Mrs. Hough became parents of two sons and three daughters. Warwick Massey, the eldest, is mentioned elsewhere in this work. Louis was graduated from the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis in 1891 and is now an eminent physician and surgeon. In the later years of his professional career Judge Hough had as his associate his son and namesake, the firm ranking with the foremost at the Missouri bar. In 1883 the University of Missouri conferred upon Judge Hough the degree of Doctor of Laws. He ever gave his political allegiance unfalteringly to the democratic party and fraternally he was well known in Masonic circles, having taken the consistory degrees of the Scottish Rite. No more fitting tribute to the memory of this eminent jurist could be paid than that of the State Bar Association, which closed with the words: "Memorializing this distinguished public career of Judge Hough, we can only briefly allude to the exceptionally interesting personality of the man. His dignified courtesy and native independence of character, with his wide range of reading and the unusual combination of literary and scientific taste, gave him a rare personal charm; and

his interesting and varied experience in life, and broad human sympathetic philosophy of life made him always welcome in cultured and refined circles, and endeared him to those who were privileged to enjoy an intimate association. Judge Hough was fortunate in preserving to the last the appreciative enjoyment of those literary and cultured tastes which had distinguished him through life. He was still more fortunate in having to the end of life the ministrations of the wife of his youth and of his children, and 'all that should accompany old age,—love, honor, obedience, and troops of friends.' As to the closing scene of the drama of this eventful life, we quote the eloquent words of Judge Hough in presenting in the United States court, a few years since, a memorial on a deceased brother of the bar: 'He has entered upon the impenetrable mystery of the great Unknown, athwart whose vast expanse the feeble taper of earthly wisdom sheds no light, and in whose depths the plummet of the profoundest philosophy finds no resting-place, and in the contemplation of which, the anxious soul finds no consolation, or relief, save in the Rainbow of Hope, cast upon the sky of the future, by the Sun of Righteousness, shining through our tears.' ''

Warwick M. Brough

Warwick Massey Hough

WARWICK MASSEY HOUGH, whose connection with some of the most important cases tried in America has brought him national reputation as a lawyer, his position being that of one of the most eminent and honored members of the St. Louis bar, was born in Columbus, Mississippi, September 29, 1862, his parents being Judge Warwick and Nina Elizabeth (Massey) Hough. The father, who was a distinguished jurist, passed away October 28, 1915, and is mentioned at length on another page of this work.

After pursuing his education in the public schools of Kansas City, Missouri, Warwick M. Hough continued his studies in the St. Louis University and in Central College at Fayette, Missouri, where he completed his academic course in 1883. Attracted to the profession to which his father devoted his life, the son began his law studies under his father's direction, thus continuing his reading from 1883 until 1886 and also gaining legal experience in the office of the clerk of the supreme court of Missouri, where he assisted in preparing opinions of the court for the official reporter. On the 1st of February, 1886, he won admission to the bar, being licensed to practice before the circuit court, and he at once entered upon professional work in St. Louis. His biographers, writing of him about eight years ago, said: "During the latter part of President Cleveland's first administration he was assistant United States district attorney for the eastern division of the eastern district of Missouri, Hon. Thomas P. Bashaw being at that time the district attorney. While serving in this capacity he was called upon to make a close study of the internal revenue laws of the United States and as a result he has since, while engaged in general practice, given special attention to litigation of all kinds growing out of the enforcement of the revenue laws and has achieved marked distinction in this line of professional work. Among his distinguishing characteristics as a practitioner have been absolute fearlessness in the discharge of his duty to his clients, painstaking effort in the preparation of his cases and prompt and vigorous action in cases requiring such action. As a trial lawyer he is conspicuous for the force, directness and clearness of his statements to both courts and juries, and for his courteous demeanor under all circumstances. Especially happy in presenting the strong points of his own case and in exposing the weakness of an adversary's cause, he has shown himself the well rounded and well equipped lawyer in a practice which covers a wide and varied field." During the past seven years, however, Mr. Hough has confined his attention exclusively to corporation, internal revenue and pure food laws and during President Taft's administration he was chief counselor in what was known as the Whiak case, which was one of national importance, in which Mr. Hough was associated with Mr. Choate, Senator Armstrong, Mr. Lucking and Lawrence Maxwell of

Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Hough also tried the largest libel case ever heard in the United States, brought against the American Medical Association. Four months were consumed in the trial of this case and the court costs and expenses incurred amounted to over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In both of these cases, which were of national interest, he was successful and thus heightened his fame as one of the leading lawyers of the country.

On the 22d of October, 1890, Mr. Hough was married at Waterloo, Iowa, to Miss Elizabeth Gage, formerly of St. Louis, and a daughter of Charles and Mary S. Gage and granddaughter of Frances Dana Gage, of Ohio, who in her day was a well known and popular writer. Through her Mrs. Hough is also descended from Captain William Dana, who commanded a company of artillery at the battle of Bunker Hill and whose wife was Mary Bancroft. Mrs. Hough is prominent in the social circles of St. Louis, where she has many friends.

Politically Mr. Hough is a democrat, but has taken comparatively little part in active political work, although in 1896 he entered the presidential campaign as the champion of bimetallism, free trade and the reserved rights of the states in opposition to centralization of power. During the period of the World war he was a member of the legal advisory board and active in support of all war movements. Fraternally he is connected with Occidental Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He is never found wanting when men are needed to champion a principle or to uphold national interests. Nothing that concerns the welfare of his fellowmen is foreign to him and the nature of his interests is indicated in his membership in the Citizens' Industrial Association, the Civic League, the Business Men's League of St. Louis, the Law Library Association and the St. Louis Bar Association, in the American Bar Association and in the American Academy of Political and Social Science. That the social element in his nature has not been neglected is also evidenced in the fact that he has membership in the Missouri Athletic Association, in the Racquet, Noonday, St. Louis, Country and Bellerive Clubs of St. Louis and in Chevy Chase of Washington, D. C. He enjoys the outdoor sports offered in hunting, fishing, motoring and golf and by reason of his literary tastes many of his happiest hours are spent in his library in association with the men of master minds of all ages.

Chas. K. Reich

Charles S. Keith

CHARLES S. KEITH, president and general manager of the Central Coal & Coke Company of Kansas City, has throughout his business career been a thorough student of all problems essential to intelligent management of his interests and thus is wisely and effectively directing the further development of the corporation of which he is now the head. This business was founded by his father, Richard Henry Keith, a pioneer merchant and man of affairs of Kansas City, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work.

Charles S. Keith is a native of Kansas City, his birth having here occurred on the 28th of January, 1873. He pursued his early education in the public schools, while later he attended St. John's College and afterward Fordham University, from which he was graduated in 1891 with the Bachelor of Science degree. He then entered business circles as a representative of the Central Coal & Coke Company, of which he is now president. He assumed connection with the business in a minor capacity but has gradually worked his way upward, passing through all departments and thoroughly acquainting himself with every phase of the business. Eventually he has reached the presidency of this important corporation. His father established the business in 1871 by investing his entire capital of forty dollars in a little coal yard on Bluff street, at which time Kansas City handled about thirty carloads of coal daily. With the development of the business he organized the Central Coal & Coke Company, of which he became president, and opened various mines in Kansas and later in the coal fields of Arkansas. The company which he founded now owns coal lands that produce four million tons of coal annually and is the largest enterprise of the kind in the southwest. Something of the remarkable growth of the business is indicated in the fact that at the time of the father's death employment was furnished to ten thousand men and the annual sales amounted to seven million dollars. One hundred and twenty thousand carloads of coal are utilized, taken from mines in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Wyoming, while retail yards are maintained at Wichita, Kansas, St. Joseph, Missouri, Omaha, Nebraska, and Salt Lake City, the product being shipped throughout the south and southwest. The company has not confined its attention alone to the coal trade, for with the reorganization under the name of the Central Coal & Coke Company in May, 1893, the company began the development of a lumber trade, which it had hitherto undertaken in a small way. A plant was acquired at Texarkana, Texas, and operations began in January, 1894, with the most modern machinery and equipment. There the manufacture of lumber was continued until the summer of 1902, when the plant was torn down and a removal made to Carson, Louisiana, to obtain a new

source of timber supplies. Other sawmills were erected at Keith, Louisiana, on the line of the Kansas City Southern Railway, and at Conroe, Texas, on the International & Great Northern, and the Gulf Coast and Santa Fe Railroads.

Thus a business of mammoth proportions has been developed, of which Charles S. Keith is now the head. He has always displayed inflexible integrity in business circles, together with aggressiveness and thorough grasp of the more important problems. He is today widely known as a lumberman, manufacturer and coal operator and one who is capable of making a most keen and correct analysis of any business situation. In fact he has specialized in this department of business to a large degree and he has given a great deal of his time to voicing his views in an educational way to the lumber and coal industries throughout the country in the last few years, making speeches at various points in the interests of the lumber trade. In fact his services are in demand whenever the lumbermen are assembled together in convention. He is likewise a director of the Fidelity National Bank & Trust Company of Kansas City, a director of the Kansas City Light & Power Company, a director of the Southern Pine Association, of which he was formerly president, a director of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association and the vice president and a director of the National Manufacturers Association. With many important corporations and business enterprises he is identified as a director and stockholder and his judgment constitutes one of the potent elements in the successful conduct of all business affairs of which he is a representative. He occupies a prominent position in connection with the Chamber of Commerce activities and was president of the Chamber of Kansas City in 1914. He has also been a director and a member of the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America for four years and was recently re-elected for an additional term of two years, representing the natural resource production in the Chamber.

On the 12th of June, 1900, Mr. Keith was married to Miss Lucile Hill, a daughter of William E. and Sallie (Scott) Hill, of Keithsville, Missouri. They have one son, Richard William, who is now attending the high school of Kansas City and will soon enter Yale.

Mr. Keith is very fond of horseback riding and takes great delight in agricultural interests, owning a valuable farm that is most scientifically cultivated. He belongs to the Kansas City Club, to the Kansas City Country Club, the Mission Hills Country Club, the University Club of Kansas City and to the Chicago Athletic Club. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church. He takes great interest in civic and political matters which pertain to his home city and state and is active as well in national politics. In a word he is a broad-minded man whose vision is wide, whose understanding is keen and whose ideals and principles never permit him to choose the second best. In his relations with his fellowmen he is actuated by a broad humanitarian spirit that is manifest in helpful support of philanthropic and benevolent projects.

Harvey Gilmer Mudd, M.D.

THE standards of medical and surgical practice are being constantly advanced and the able physician must ever keep abreast with the latest scientific researches and discoveries if his efforts reach the point of utmost efficiency in his chosen calling. Dr. Harvey Gilmer Mudd is one who has ever stood in the vanguard of professional progress and public opinion accords him the position of leadership in certain branches of professional activity. While for a third of a century he has been numbered among the physicians and surgeons of St. Louis, his reputation is by no means limited by the confines of the city or even of the state, his colleagues and contemporaries throughout America bearing testimony to his professional eminence.

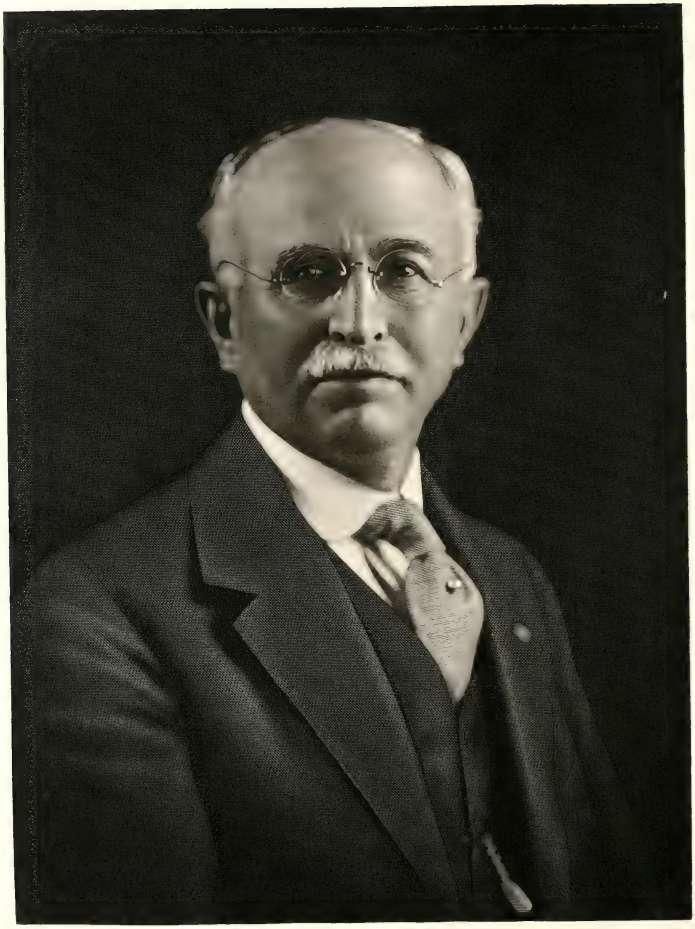
Dr. Mudd was born in St. Louis, August 29, 1857, his parents being Henry Thomas and Sarah Elizabeth (Hodgen) Mudd, who were natives of Larue county, Kentucky. The father, who was for many years engaged in the real estate business in St. Louis, passed away in 1903. The ancestry of the family is traced back to Poland, from which country representatives of the name were forced to flee on account of political disturbances. For some generations the family was represented in Wales and the original American ancestor came to the new world with Lord Baltimore. Maryland continued to be the place of residence for the family for a number of years, after which a removal was made to Kentucky and the maternal ancestors of Dr. Mudd became residents of that state on removal from Virginia.

In his early boyhood Harvey Gilmer Mudd was a pupil in the public schools of Kirkwood, Missouri, and afterward attended the St. Louis high school, being numbered among its alumni of 1876. A review of the broad field of business determined him to enter upon a professional career and he became a student in the St. Louis Medical College, a department of Washington University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1881. Four years were then devoted to private practice, after which he went abroad for further study, acquainting himself with the methods of the leading physicians and surgeons of Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London and Edinburgh between the years 1885 and 1887. He has ever been a most close and discriminating student of his profession and his private researches and investigations have been carried far and wide into the realms of scientific knowledge. He has always enjoyed a most extensive private practice and he is not unknown in educational circles, being clinical professor of surgery in the medical department of Washington University. He is also a member of the board of directors and the chief of the medical staff of St. Luke's Hospital and is consulting surgeon and member of the board of directors of the Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital. His knowledge of all departments of the medical science is comprehensive and exact and he has ever

kept in touch with the advanced thought and high purposes of the profession through his connection with the St. Louis Medical Society, the St. Louis Surgical Society, the City Hospital Alumni Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, the last named organization having honored him with the presidency. He is vice president of the American Surgical Association and belongs to the International Surgical Association and to the International Association of Urology.

On the 20th of January, 1892, in St. Louis, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Mudd and Miss Margaret de la Plaux Clark, and they have one son, Stuart Mudd, who was graduated from the medical department of Harvard University at Cambridge in June, 1920. While a student there he won the Boylston prize of Harvard University, given each year for the most meritorious essay submitted on medical research work. In addition to the honor a cash prize of two hundred dollars was included. This was the first time that such an award was made to an undergraduate. The essay was written as a result of experiments conducted by young Mudd to determine the effects of cold and chills on colds, sore throat and their accompanying ailments.

The military service of Dr. Mudd covers two years connection as major and surgeon with the First Regiment of the Missouri National Guard and through the period of the World war he was a major of the Medical Reserve Corps and was also chairman of the Missouri State Commission of National Defense Medical Section, thus doing much to mobilize the professional force of the state for the interests of the war. His political endorsement has always been given to the republican party and his appreciation of the social amenities of life is indicated in his membership in the St. Louis Club, University Club, St. Louis Country Club, Glen Echo Club, Florissant Valley Club and Sunset Hill Club and the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C. He turns to golf and shooting for recreation but has comparatively little leisure time owing to the extensive demands made upon him for professional service. Advancing step by step, he occupies an eminent position in professional ranks and is most conscientious in the discharge of every professional duty.



B. Howard Grant

B. Howard Smith

A MODERN philosopher has said: "Opportunity is universal, not local; success depends not upon a map, but a time-table." It was a recognition of this fact that has led to the successful issue of the business interests of B. Howard Smith, who is now president of the Consumers Bread Company of Kansas City. From the outset of his career he has made the best possible use of his time and talents and each day in his career has marked off a full-faithed attempt to grow more and to know more.

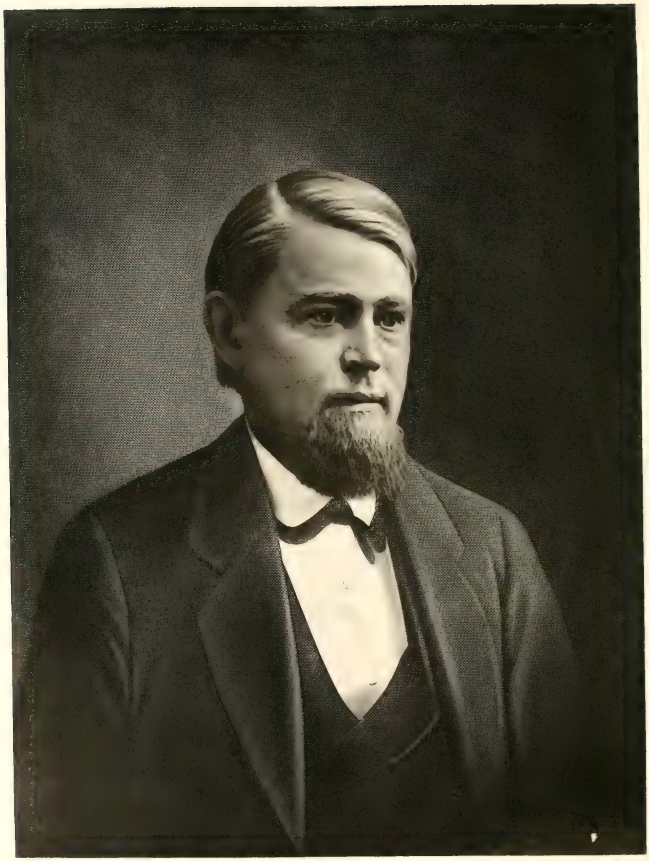
Mr. Smith was born in Scott county, Indiana, February 5, 1848, and was early left an orphan, being thus thrown upon his own resources. His father, Rev. H. F. Smith, was a minister of the Baptist church and later in life became a wholesale dry goods merchant. Both he and his father were natives of Ohio and in Indiana H. F. Smith became a prominent citizen, serving as a member of the constitutional convention when the organic law of the state was formed. He passed away in 1861. In early manhood he had wedded Lucy Reeves and they became the parents of eleven children, only two of whom are yet living.

B. Howard Smith was a youth of seventeen years when in 1865 he removed from Indiana to Ohio, settling upon a farm near Cincinnati. He had previously pursued his education in the schools of his native state and for three years he devoted his attention to farm work in Ohio. In 1870 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Stille, of Cincinnati, and they became the parents of five children: Mrs. Lillian Hartman, living in Kansas City; Harry E., who is now superintendent of the Smith Bakery, owned by his father; Bryce B., vice president of the Consumers Bread Company and a member of the upper house of the city council of Kansas City; Earl H., deceased; and Walter L., deceased.

After devoting three years to farming in Ohio, Mr. Smith went to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he began driving a bread wagon, being thus engaged from 1873 until 1884. In the meantime, however, through energy and ability he had steadily risen in business circles of that city and had become the owner of a bakery in Indianapolis. He purchased the property for five hundred dollars and began business with three barrels of flour and nineteen dollars in cash. He continued in the business for four years in Indianapolis, after which he came to Missouri, settling first at Springfield, where he established a cracker factory, which he conducted for a year and a half. His plant was then destroyed by fire, causing a total loss. In 1885 he came to Kansas City and was not only without capital but was in debt. However, he secured a small bakery and carried his loaves of bread in a basket to his customers. His determination and energy brought gratifying results and he continued to conduct the bakery successfully until 1909, when he organized the Consumers Bread Company, the consolidation of several bakeries, with a capital of one million dollars. The

company now employs one hundred people in the parent plant and also operates three other bakeries, giving employment to two hundred and twenty-five people. The output of the company is a million three hundred thousand loaves of bread per week. Thus through individual effort Mr. Smith has built up a business of mammoth proportions. He seems to have grasped early the nature of his life task and decided to meet the problems of life and win. He considered it no handicap to his success that he must win honorably, therefore his business life has been of the highest type. In his chosen line he has been a progressive, while in side issues he is very cautious. His vision along the line of his regular business has been of the best and he has always been a leader. He was made president of the National Association of Master Bakers of the United States in 1905, his election to that position indicating his high standing among his business associates, colleagues and contemporaries. He is an indefatigable worker who keeps in close touch with every detail of the business while giving due importance to the major points in relation to the trade. He is a splendid executive, a man of marked administrative power, and he is one of the leading bakers of the United States. Withal he is an extremely modest man and one must depend upon his friends for a characterization of his life rather than upon his own story.

Mr. Smith is a Mason, belonging to Southgate Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and also to Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He has always been a lover of fine horses and has won many handsome cups and trophies in the races. At one time he owned Nancy Belle with a record of 2:15¾ and he has been the owner of various other splendid representatives of racing stock but has no fast stock at the present time. He belongs to the Kansas City Club and also to the Mid-Day Club. He is much interested in civic affairs, was a generous supporter of the Red Cross and the Liberty Loan drives during the war and is a man of many philanthropies, of which, however, his friends know little, so quietly does he make use of his means to reduce want and suffering. He loves the best things of life, including music and literature, and the results he has attained and the character which he has formulated indicate that he has made wise use of his time, talents and opportunities as the years have gone by. In politics Mr. Smith is a democrat and his religious faith is that of the Christian church.



P. J. Smith

Elsworth Fayssoux Smith, M. D.

DR. ELSWORTH FAYSSOUX SMITH, of whom it has been said: "He laid down his life in the exercise of the noble profession to which his energies had been devoted," was born in St. Louis, April 29, 1825, his parents being John B. and Louisa (McDougal) Smith. The father was for many years a leading merchant of St. Louis during the first half of the nineteenth century and he also became the first president of the old State Bank of Missouri. He was likewise connected with the public life of the community, becoming the first collector of the port of St. Louis and county and state collector during the early history of Missouri. He married a daughter of Captain Alexander McDougal of New York city and a descendant of General Alexander McDougal of Revolutionary war fame and also of Oliver Ellsworth, the renowned jurist, who was the author of the bill creating the United States judiciary and served as chief justice of the United States supreme court from 1796 until 1799, when he resigned.

Dr. Smith was reared in St. Louis and attended St. Charles College and the St. Louis University, being graduated from the latter in 1845 upon the completion of a classical course. He at once began preparation for the practice of medicine and won his professional degree from the St. Louis Medical College, then the medical department of the St. Louis University. Almost immediately thereafter he became one of the first two internes of the City Hospital of St. Louis. In 1852 he went abroad for further medical and scientific study in Paris, where he continued until 1854, and in 1864-5 he again spent some time in study abroad, adding to his professional attainments through his intercourse with the most renowned physicians of that day and the superior clinical advantages afforded by the French hospitals. With the exception of these two periods spent in Europe he remained continuously in the practice of medicine in St. Louis and became recognized as one of the most eminent physicians in the city. He won equal fame as a medical educator. Soon after entering upon his professional career he was made demonstrator of anatomy in the St. Louis Medical College and in 1868 he was appointed to the chair of physiology and medical jurisprudence in the same institution. Two years later he was made professor of clinical medicine and pathological anatomy and so continued until 1886, when he resigned that chair. He was made emeritus professor of clinical medicine and pathological anatomy, however, in recognition of the valuable services which he had rendered in that connection to the institution and to the general public, his professorship having extended over a period of fifteen years. Of him it has been written: "As an educator he was no less distinguished than as physician and was known to the profession as an able teacher, having the happy faculty of entertaining and instructing at the same time those who came under his precep-

torship. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him in recognition of his scholarly attainments and his ability as a medical educator. As a consulting physician he was widely known throughout the country adjacent to St. Louis, and he enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence both of the profession and of the general public."

His professional life was one of intense activity and he filled many important positions in St. Louis, rendering valuable service to his native city at various times. During the Civil war he was acting assistant surgeon of the United States army, having charge of the military smallpox hospital in this city and serving also as surgeon to Eliot General Hospital. From 1872 to 1875 he was surgeon to the United States Marine Hospital in St. Louis. His high courage in the face of great danger and his chivalrous devotion to his calling was made manifest during the epidemics of cholera and smallpox which prevailed in St. Louis while he was in the active practice of his profession, and on more than one occasion his heroic services called forth the warmest praise from his fellow citizens, many of whom still hold him in grateful remembrance. He was the first health officer of St. Louis, serving from 1857 to 1863, and was also a member of the first regular board of health created by act of the legislature, serving as third president of that board. Because of his spirit of helpfulness and broad philanthropy he gave his professional aid without remuneration to the public and charitable institutions of the city for many years in the capacity of consulting physician.

In 1860 Dr. Smith was married to Miss Isabelle Chenie, a daughter of Antoine Leon and Julia (de Mun) Chenie. She passed away August 30, 1908, at Pointe aux Barques, Michigan, at the summer home of her son, Dr. Elsworth Smith, a distinguished St. Louis physician. The other members of the family are: J. de Mun, who was associated with William Schotten & Company and who died at the zenith of his usefulness and success April 6, 1911; J. Sheppard Smith, vice president of the Missouri Valley Trust Company; Julia P., now the wife of Colonel William D. Crosby, a surgeon of the United States army; and Emilie de Mun Smith, the wife of J. D. Perry Francis, the eldest son of Hon. David R. Francis, ambassador to Russia. Through her father Mrs. Smith was a descendant of the founder of St. Louis, who was related also to the Chenie family of Canada, representatives of which achieved distinction in the Canadian rebellion of 1837.

The death of Dr. Smith occurred at Fort Missoula, Montana, August 19, 1896, as the result of severe burns which he sustained while visiting his daughter, Mrs. Crosby. In a memorial of the St. Louis Medical College it was said: "To his contemporaries he has ever been known as an honest and earnest seeker after wisdom, highly respected for his unusual attainments; beloved for his gentle and kindly personality. With those who have been students under his teachings a feeling of loving reverence for the man mingles with the sentiment of high regard for the knowledge and talents of the true physician.

"The faculty of the St. Louis Medical College, of which he was for so many years an honored and illustrious member, recognizing the great loss to this body in the death of one so devoted to the interests of the college and the profession and realizing the far greater loss to his stricken family, wish hereby to extend to each and every member their deep and heartfelt sympathy and to express their sense of the great loss to the profession and the community in the death of such

a man. His life, pure, blameless, unselfish, will ever remain an inspiration to noble effort."

Fitting memorials were written by the City Hospital Medical Society and other organizations, while the St. Louis Medical Society said in part: "He possessed, as a teacher, great ability and held the respect and the love of his students. Dr. Smith while still a young man pursued his studies in the hospitals of Paris. He was in love with the study of medicine and put into the practice all his knowledge and skill with the loving kindness of an unselfish devotee. His love for humanity and his reverence for the office of the physician enabled him to sustain an increasing and a growing interest in his professional work. He was honored by his professional brothers with their confidence and their respect and was beloved by his patients for his skill in practice, for his kindly ministrations and for his interest in their personal welfare. He gave of himself to all who needed help and he worshipped at the shrine of truth; truth in man, truth in scientific medicine and truth in nature's laws. Duty and the love of truth became his watchwords, and even in the years of fullness that came to him with the lapse of time these watchwords held him to the chosen pathway of professional work and his last effort was an exemplification of his devotion to the highest aim of our art—mitigation of human suffering."

Ellsworth S. Smith.

Elsworth Striker Smith, M. D.

INSPIRED by the example of his illustrious father, who was an honor and credit to the profession, and imbued with a laudable ambition and humanitarian principles, Dr. Elsworth Striker Smith has attained to a position of leadership among the physicians and surgeons of St. Louis, in which city he was born January 1, 1864, his parents being Elsworth Fayssoux and Isbelle (Chenie) Smith, the latter a daughter of Antoine Leon and Julia (de Mun) Chenie. He is a descendant of the Chenie family of Canada and also of Auguste Chouteau, the founder of St. Louis, and of Charles Gratiot, head of the distinguished American family of that name. The paternal great-grandfather of Dr. Smith was William Smith, who erected the second brick house in St. Louis. His grandfather was John Brady Smith, the first president of the old State Bank of Missouri, also state and county collector and United States surveyor of the port of St. Louis, and likewise an esteemed merchant and citizen. He was a gentleman of the old school and a close personal friend of Thomas H. Benton. The grandmother in the paternal line was Louisa A. McDougal, daughter of Alexander McDougal of the British navy and a descendant of Oliver Ellsworth, the renowned jurist and chief justice of the United States supreme court. The record of Dr. Smith's father is given on another page of this work.

In the public schools of his native city Dr. Elsworth S. Smith pursued his early education, and entering the St. Louis University was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1884, while in 1888 his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree. Determining to follow in his father's professional footsteps, he won his M. D. degree upon graduation from the St. Louis Medical College in 1887. Following the tendency of the age toward specialization, his practice has been limited to internal medicine and diagnosis and largely to diseases of the heart, blood vessels and kidneys. Like his father, he has won distinction in the educational field, having been demonstrator of anatomy, instructor in physical diagnosis and assistant physician to the medical clinic of St. Louis Medical College from 1890 until 1899. He is physician to St. Luke's Hospital, consulting physician to St. John's Hospital, the Jewish Hospital, the Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospitals, the Frisco Hospital and the St. Louis Maternity Hospital. He is also assistant physician to the Barnes Hospital and clinical professor of medicine in the Washington University Medical School. In 1887 he was made junior assistant physician and later assistant superintendent of the St. Louis City Hospital and so continued until 1890. He is an ex-president of the Medical Society of the City Hospital Alumni; was a member of the advisory committee to the health commissioner during the influenza epidemic in the winter of 1918-19; is an ex-president of the St. Louis Medical Society, having been its chief officer in 1917-18; is an ex-president of the St. Louis Society of Internal

Medicine and became the first president of the St. Louis Clinics, just organized as a section of the St. Louis Medical Society.

On the 21st of February, 1900, in St. Louis, Dr. Smith was married to Miss Grace Platt, who passed away November 27, 1912. She was a daughter of Henry S. and Elizabeth (Barnes) Platt, the former president of the Platt-Thornburg Paint Company and a much respected and prominent merchant of St. Louis. On the 25th of October, 1916, Dr. Smith wedded Fannie Louise Carr, a daughter of C. Bent and Louise (Achison) Carr. Her father was one of the leading real estate men of St. Louis and was also prominent socially. His father, Judge William Charles Carr, served as circuit judge. The children of Dr. Smith, all born of his first marriage, are Elizabeth Platt, E. A. McDougal, Isabelle Chenie and Phillip Platt. The family is one of social prominence and the elder daughter was recently chosen one of the special maids of honor at the Veiled Prophet's ball.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Roman Catholic church and in his political belief Dr. Smith is a democrat. He belongs to the St. Louis Country, Racquet and University Clubs and possesses those qualities which make for popularity in social circles, yet the greater part of his time and attention have been concentrated upon his professional interests, and aside from his practice and his work in the educational field he has written various articles which have been regarded as valuable contributions to medical literature. Keeping ever abreast with scientific research and discovery and holding to the highest standards and ideals of his profession, he has become an acknowledged leader among the physicians and surgeons of St. Louis.

E. M. Stanton

Colonel Edward M. Stayton

PROMINENT in engineering circles and widely known because of his military activity, Colonel Edward M. Stayton ranks with the leading and honored residents of Independence. Moreover, he is a representative of one of the old and distinguished pioneer families of western Missouri and his birth occurred September 4, 1874, upon what is known as the old Thomas Stayton farm two miles southeast of Independence, his parents being Thomas and Louisa Matilda (Corn) Stayton, both of whom were natives of Missouri. The paternal grandfather came to this state about 1820, bringing his slaves with him, after which he employed them in hewing a home out of the wilderness and in the manufacture of brick and lime used in the construction of the brick house on the old homestead. He was one of the first settlers of Jackson county and here he reared his family of ten children. His household was a very large one by reason of the number of slaves he owned and as the years passed he acquired a very extensive tract of land. In the early days his home was well known as a very hospitable one, always open for the reception of travelers. Martin Rice, who came to western Missouri in 1836 from Indiana, was entertained by John Stayton and makes mention of the family in his writings. John Stayton was also a very religious man, holding firmly to the faith of the Baptist church, and he never allowed anything to interfere with his religious duties. Thomas Stayton, father of Colonel Stayton, was the owner of four hundred acres of rich and valuable land and in addition to developing his property was very active in public affairs but never sought or held public office.

Upon the old family homestead Colonel Stayton of this review spent the period of his boyhood and youth, acquiring his early education in the rural school near his father's home and afterward continuing his studies in the high school at Independence. In 1892 he became a student in the Missouri State University, in which he pursued a special course in civil engineering, and he also took an active and helpful interest in the military department of the university. Throughout his life he has been keenly interested in military affairs. On the 9th of February, 1891, he enlisted as a member of Company F of the Third Missouri Infantry and received considerable preliminary training in the company. After becoming a university student he was given an opportunity to show his ability in handling a squad of recruits and within a brief period had won promotion to the rank of first sergeant and in the middle of the year became sergeant major of the battalion. In the fall of 1894 he was advanced to the first lieutenancy of Company A and during the absence of its captain served as commander of the company. When a vacancy occurred among the captains in December of that year he was promoted in recognition of the ability he had shown.

In the meantime Colonel Stayton was preparing for the practice of civil engineering and was making wise use of his time in preparation for the profession. His first important engineering work was in connection with the Kansas City Southern Railway, which task he undertook in January, 1895. Although his first position was that of rod-man, he was soon promoted to instrument man and later became resident engineer. At a subsequent period he was engaged on the construction of a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad in Oklahoma, also on a part of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway in Oklahoma and Texas and on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway in Oklahoma. His operations have covered a very wide territory and have been of a most important character. In December, 1904, he went to the Spanish Honduras, where he built some industrial railroads for the handling of the products of several banana plantations and also for the handling of some heavy mahogany timber. In 1907 he entered the service of the Harriman syndicate to make surveys for some proposed railways in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas and afterward his attention was given to investigation for the betterment of the Central Georgia Railway in Alabama, Georgia and Florida. Much time was devoted to the investigation of the possibilities of a system of interurban railways out of Kansas City and he took part in the final location and construction of the existing interurbans from Kansas City to St. Joseph and to Excelsior Springs, Missouri, in 1911. Through the succeeding five years he was engaged in general consultation work, specializing in highways and railways. In 1916, through appointment of Governor Major, he was made highway engineer of Jackson county, filling that position for only a few months, however, when he was called into military service for duty on the Mexican border. This was followed by overseas service and a few days after his return to his home he was offered by the county court of Clay county the position of consulting engineer for their system of two hundred miles of paved road. He accepted and also took up the general practice of his profession with headquarters at Liberty.

Aside from Colonel Stayton's profession nothing has so greatly claimed his time, attention and energies as military affairs. In 1907 he gave his services as commandant of cadets to the Independence high school and so acted for two years. On the 15th of June, 1910, he was made captain of Company F of the Third Missouri Infantry and was transferred to the Missouri Artillery Battalion with his company on the 24th of November, 1914, while on the 7th of March, 1915, he was made major of artillery. On the 19th of June, 1916, Colonel Stayton was called into the federal service and took his battalion to the Mexican border, where he remained on duty at Laredo until December 24, when his battalion was returned to its home station. On the 20th of July, 1917, he was transferred from the artillery to the Missouri Engineers Corps and organized a battalion of engineers, with which he entered the federal service on the 5th of August, 1917, for active duty in connection with the World war. The battalion went to Camp Doniphan for training and there became a part of the One Hundred and Tenth Engineers. This regiment arrived in France with the Thirty-fifth Division on the 10th of May, 1918, and was sent immediately to the front, participating in the Amiens occupation with the British, later the Vosges occupation with the French, also in the St. Mihiel offensive, the Argonne offensive, the Verdun occupation, and following the signing of the armistice

took part in the building of the camp at Brest. On arriving at St. Mihiel, Colonel Stayton was placed in command of his regiment, which was held in reserve during the battle. While the division was engaged in the Argonne offensive, it became necessary for the Engineers to take over the entire division front, owing to the serious losses the infantry had sustained. The line to be occupied was selected and the occupation superintended by Major Stayton, who was complimented for the prompt and skillful manner in which the position on Schadron Hill was occupied under the heavy shell fire. At the conclusion of the regiment's participation in the Argonne offensive he was promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel and continued on duty with his regiment, and when the regiment was relieved from duty in France it was his privilege to bring the troops back home to the splendid welcome that was accorded them.

On the 26th of July, 1898, Colonel Stayton was united in marriage to Miss Estella Compton, who was reared on the farm adjoining his birthplace and who had been a playmate of his childhood days. They have become parents of a son, George Edward Stayton. Their social position is one of the utmost prominence and Colonel Stayton is a recognized leader in many connections. He has always taken an active interest in the civil and business affairs of his home town and he participated in the organization of the Home Deposit Trust Company, of which he has continuously been a director and vice president. He is also very active in Masonic circles, belonging to Independence Lodge, No. 76, A. F. & A. M., in which he has filled all the offices including that of master. He also holds membership in the Scottish Rite and Mystic Shrine of Kansas City. On the 4th of February, 1903, he became an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and was transferred to full membership in 1907. He also has membership and is active in the affairs of several other professional societies. When in December, 1919, the coal situation became serious on account of strikes, the state institutions being practically without coal and very little being available for domestic purposes and none at all for industrial purposes, the governor of Missouri took over the coal mines of the state for operation. Colonel Stayton was immediately selected to go to Barton county as the superintendent of operations for the mines located in that part of the state. In a few hours after his arrival he had all of the mining property under military guard and had begun the distribution of the skilled labor necessary to begin the operation of the mines, and in thirty hours after his arrival coal was being loaded. The strike ended in just a week after the governor's proclamation, but in that time the mines had been put in operation by the use of volunteer labor and had almost reached the point of normal production. Colonel Stayton was highly complimented by the governor and all concerned for the energetic and businesslike manner in which he took hold of a most difficult situation and produced results without any delay whatever. The adjutant general of Missouri, in a letter conveying his own and the governor's appreciation for Colonel Stayton's work in this emergency, used these words: "It is a great satisfaction to the governor to know that an officer of your exceptional ability and who has distinguished himself so remarkably in France was ready to answer the call of the state regardless of the personal sacrifice entailed. A state which numbers such soldiers among its citizens is most fortunate."

In June, 1920, there occurred a vacancy in the command of the Third

Regiment, National Guard of Missouri. It was the consensus of opinion of all that a service man, with a good record in France, was a necessity for the command of the regiment, and when the officers of the regiment convened for the purpose of electing a colonel but one name was mentioned, Colonel Stayton being unanimously elected to the command. On August 1, 1920, Colonel Stayton became city member of the board of control of the Kansas City Railway Company, a highly important position involving the operation of the street railway system of Greater Kansas City. His has been a most busy, active and useful life in which high purposes and capability have carried him into important relations. What he has accomplished represents the fit utilization of his innate powers and talents. He has contributed to the country's material development through his professional work, has upheld its position and honor through his military activity, and in days of peace, in every relation of life, is equally loyal to the colors. General H. C. Clark said of him: "I attribute his success to his ability, which is exceptional, to his industry and activity, his natural leadership, his faultless personal habits, his knowledge of men and affairs and his high character and integrity."

Harry B. Hawes

Major Harry B. Hawes

MAJOR HARRY B. HAWES was born in Covington, Kentucky, November 15, 1869. He is the son of the late Captain Smith Nicholas Hawes; his mother was Susan Elizabeth Simrall—both residents of the state of Kentucky. Major Hawes moved to St. Louis in the year 1887, and has resided in that city continuously. He graduated in the law from Washington University in the class of 1896, representing his graduating class as class orator. He married Elizabeth Eppes Osborne Robinson, at Goodwood, St. Louis county, the home of Joseph Lucas, November 15, 1899. Of this union he has two daughters, Peyton Elizabeth and Eppes Bartow. His brother, Richard Simrall Hawes, is the first vice president of the First National Bank of St. Louis, and president of the American Bankers Association.

Major Hawes is a member of all the leading social and business organizations of his city, including in this number the Racquet Club, St. Louis Club, University Club, Noonday Club, Missouri Athletic Association, Algonquin Golf Club, Sunset Hill Golf Club, Century Boat Club, Mississippi Valley Kennel Club, Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Exchange, Real Estate Exchange, Million Population Club, The Players, Cervantes Society, Kentucky Society and Missouri Historical Society. He is a member of the following legal organizations: The American Society on International Law, American Bar Association, Missouri Bar Association and the St. Louis Bar Association. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church.

Shortly after graduating, Major Hawes represented the Merchants' Exchange at the Trans-Mississippi Congress held in Salt Lake City, Utah, in the year 1897. The question of the annexation of Hawaii, then an independent republic, was debated. Major Hawes' speech in favor of annexation before the convention attracted the attention of Loren A. Thurston, minister from the little republic, and he was employed by President Dole to represent that country in the United States during its fight for annexation. He made speeches in the various cities favoring annexation and remained as a representative of Hawaii in this country until its annexation by the United States in the year 1898, during the Spanish war. He represented the Sons of Confederate Veterans and delivered the address of the sons at the last Confederate reunion held in Louisville, Kentucky.

When twenty-nine years of age, Major Hawes was made president of the St. Louis police department by Governor Lon V. Stephens and was reappointed to that position by his successor, Governor Alexander M. Dockery. When in his thirty-fourth year he was a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor, and received practically the unanimous support of the city of St. Louis. He was one of the chief organizers of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep

Waterways Association; was chairman of its speakers committee; and has been actively identified with the work of Mississippi river improvements ever since.

Through his position as president of the Jefferson Club he became the democratic leader in St. Louis politics, and twice successfully managed campaigns for Rolla Wells for mayor. His leadership of the local democracy extended over a period of ten years, during which time the democratic party was kept continuously in power. During this period the pilgrimage of five hundred Missourians to the tomb of Thomas Jefferson was made under his direction and attracted national attention. He was selected by the democratic convention on the notification committee for Judge Parker in 1904 and was the Missouri representative on the notification committee which notified President Wilson of his renomination at Shadow Lawn, New Jersey, in the year 1916.

His interest in the development of good roads in the state of Missouri led to his election to the legislature in the years 1916-17. He was made chairman of the good roads committee and introduced seven road laws which re-wrote the entire road laws of Missouri—the first time it had been done since 1873. The present state highway law of Missouri was named after him—the Hawes law. He is president of the Federated Roads Council.

For many years Major Hawes was president of the Mississippi Valley Kennel Club and a delegate to the American Kennel Club. His hobby has been the raising of dogs. Being invited to address the State University at Columbia and permitted to select his own subject, he delivered an address on the subject of "Dogs" which was printed throughout the United States and put in pamphlet form and reprinted in England, Canada, Australia and Spain. Dog breeders and fanciers all over the United States consult and advise with him about the breeding and training of dogs.

The Hawes law prohibiting the publication and circulation of anonymous political attacks has been copied by many of the other states of the Union. A Memorial Day address, delivered at Christ Church Cathedral in St. Louis, was given wide publicity and attracted favorable comment, as did his address on Labor Day to the labor unions of St. Louis, in which he counseled conciliation and the settlement of disputes by American methods.

In July, 1914, while visiting Ireland, the great European war broke out. He went to London and there participated in the formation of the American committee, remaining in England for a period of two months watching and studying the development of the war. Returning home, he delivered several notable addresses on the subject of International Law, defending the right of neutral citizens in the time of war to lend money and furnish arms to the belligerents. This was in answer to the German propaganda which in that year was spreading through the United States. The chief one of these articles was printed in the Congressional Record.

Returning to Europe in November, 1917, he spent seven and one-half months in England, France, Switzerland and Spain. Upon his return to the United States he was given the rank of captain in the psychologic section of the military intelligence department and assigned to service with the general staff. In November, 1918, he was assigned for military intelligence work to France and Spain and subsequently became the assistant military attache assigned to the United States embassy at Madrid. He has established at his home in the city of

St. Louis a complete Spanish room of the 16th century period and furnished it with tiles, paintings, furniture and fittings brought from Spain. He has the largest collection of the works of Cervantes in the United States and has specialized in the study of the master's great work—Don Quixote.

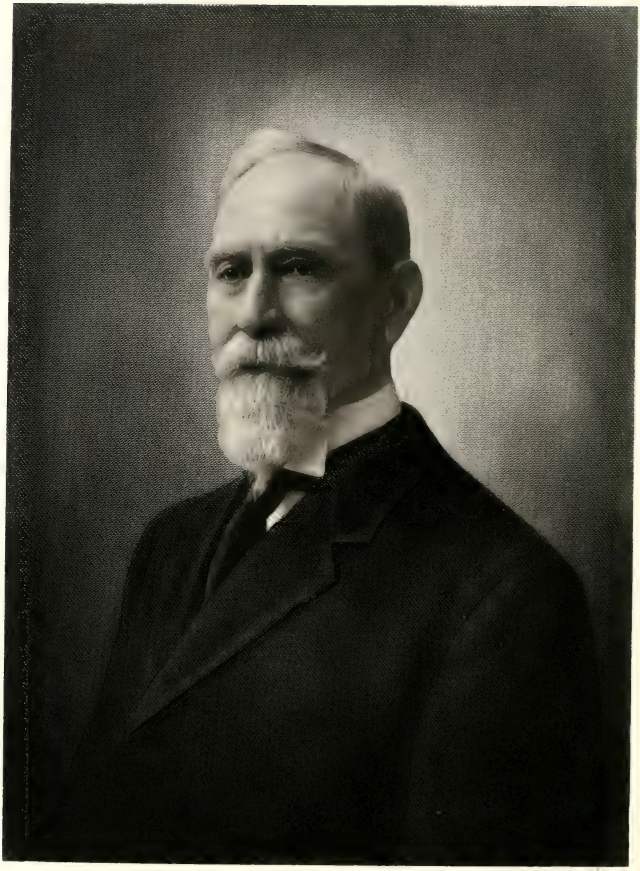
Upon resigning from the army Major Hawes resumed the active practice of law, in which profession he has been continuously and successfully occupied, interrupted only by his interest in public affairs. An address delivered by him on the subject of the League of Nations was inserted in the Congressional Record and two hundred thousand copies distributed through the various states. In 1920 he was elected to congress, being the only democrat in St. Louis elected that year in an overwhelming republican landslide of one hundred and fifty-five thousand majority.

Major Hawes' country home, "Faircroft," in St. Louis county, is the gathering place of many brilliant minds, and he has given personal attention to gardening and the breeding of fancy live stock. The ancestors of both Major and Mrs. Hawes originally came from Virginia. He is descended from the Nicholas, Carter and Cary families of that state.

George Nicholas is described by Senator Beveridge as follows: "George Nicholas had been a brave, brilliant soldier and was one of the ablest and best-equipped lawyers in the state. He was utterly fearless, whether in battle on the field or in debate on the floor. His family and connections were powerful. In argument and reasoning he was the equal if not the superior of Madison himself; and his grim personality made the meek one of Madison seem tender in comparison. Nothing could disconcert him, nothing daunt his cold courage. He probably was the only man in the convention whom Henry feared."

At this same period in our history, William B. Giles, an ancestor of his wife's, was a conspicuous figure and the spokesman of Thomas Jefferson in the great debates and fights with Alexander Hamilton. Nicholasville and Nicholas county, Kentucky, are named after his grandfather Nicholas, and Hawesville, in Davies county, Kentucky, was the early settlement of the family in that state. His grandfather, Richard Hawes, was the Confederate governor of Kentucky, represented the Ashland district in congress, was a captain in the Black Hawk war and was judge upon the bench at the time of his death in his eightieth year.

His father was Captain Smith Nicholas Hawes, who became a lieutenant in a Confederate company at the age of seventeen; later was made captain of Missouri Confederate troops, was twice wounded and served during the entire four years of the war. His father's brother, General Morrison Hawes, commanded the Texas Division of the Confederate forces. Two of his father's brothers were killed during the war. His wife's father and his brothers, and his mother's brothers were all in the Confederate army. On his father's side Major Hawes is descended from the Bartow family, originally Huguenot settlers in Georgia. His wife's family are Virginians, related to the Eppes, Washington, Robinson, Branch and Giles families of that state. The English coat-of-arms of the Hawes family contains the motto: "Know thyself."



R. A. Campbell

Hon. Robert Alexander Campbell

IN a beautiful home at Bowling Green, Missouri, resides the Hon. Robert Alexander Campbell, lawyer and lawmaker, jurist, lieutenant governor, railroad builder and prominent business man, to whom have come "the best accompaniments of age—honor, riches, troops of friends." He is now nearing the eighty-ninth milestone on life's journey and for some years has enjoyed that well earned rest which is the fitting crown of a life of great activity and usefulness. There are many incidents in the record of Governor Campbell which will cause his memory to be revered for generations to come, but one of his most notable and brilliant acts was in restoring, through the opinion of the United States supreme court, the franchise to hundreds of previously disfranchised Missouri citizens. It seems most fitting that in the evening of his life, when crowned with years and honors, he should return to the attractive little city in which he first opened his eyes to the light of day. He was born in Bowling Green on the 2d of September, 1832, his parents being the Rev. James W. and Sophia (Henry) Campbell. He is directly descended, as his name indicates, from Scotch ancestors, although the family was founded in America while this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. One of his ancestors, Alexander Campbell, with the outbreak of the war for independence, joined the Continental army and became colonel of a Virginia regiment, with which he took part in various hotly contested engagements which had decisive bearing upon the final victory that crowned the American arms. He led his troops in the battles of Kings Mountain, Guilford Courthouse and Cowpens and was always among the leaders in courage and daring. He did not live to enjoy the fruits of victory, for ere the war closed he had been called to his final rest. In 1785 his widow removed with her family to Kentucky, where she passed away many years later but had lived to see her children become prominent and respected citizens of that state. One of the sons, Alexander Campbell, became a physician and surgeon, practicing successfully in Harrison county, Kentucky, during the closing years of the eighteenth century. He also won distinction in other connections, for in 1800 he was a member of the Kentucky house of representatives, and following his removal to Ripley, Ohio, in 1803, he was elected to the state legislature in 1806. He became successor of Senator Tiffin in the United States senate, sitting in the upper house of the national assembly until March 4, 1813, and thus leaving the impress of his individuality and ability upon the history of the country during its formative period. The daughters of the family became wives of young men of the pioneer period in Harrison county, among whom was an ancestor of Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, at one time vice president of the United States. No record of Robert Campbell, the second son of the family,

is obtainable. William Campbell, the third son, became the founder of the Missouri branch of which Robert A. Campbell of this review is a representative. In Kentucky, William Campbell wedded Jane Gouge, a native of Virginia, and she, too, was of Scotch lineage. Several years after his mother's death, William Campbell came to Missouri with his family and his slaves, settling near Bowling Green. He was a planter throughout his entire life and passed away in 1846, while his wife survived him for but a brief period. They reared a large family and many of their descendants are still numbered among the residents of this state. Several of their sons figured prominently in connection with the official life of Missouri and in professional activities as well. One of the grandsons of William Campbell was John F. Swift, son of Nathan and Sallie (Campbell) Swift, who in 1852 went to California in company with his uncle, James W. Campbell, and Governor Campbell, making the trip across the country with mule teams. There he won success and prominence in business affairs and as a member of the bar and became one of the recognized political leaders of that state. Supporting republican principles, he served as a member of the California legislature and at one time was candidate for governor. President Benjamin Harrison named him a member of the commission of three, his colleagues being Denby and Angell, to consider the question of Chinese exclusion, their labors resulting in the negotiation of a treaty of exclusion of the Chinese emigrants. Mr. Swift was afterward appointed by President Harrison ambassador to Japan and died while filling that office. Aside from his prominence as a member of the bar and as a statesman, he was termed by Bret Harte "the greatest genius of the three humorous writers—Twain, Miller and Swift." He was the author of two most interesting volumes—"Robert Greathouse," the plot of which was laid in the mining districts of California, and a second work entitled "Going to Jericho."

Rev. James W. Campbell, who for sixty-five years devoted his life to the work of the ministry and who was the second son of William Campbell, was born near Cynthiana, Kentucky, January 13, 1801. He had reached the age of seventeen years when the family home was established in Missouri. He shared with the other sons of the family in performing the arduous tasks relative to pioneer settlement in any community and whenever leisure permitted he embraced his opportunity to promote his education by study in or out of school. He thus qualified himself for teaching, which he followed for a brief period and then took up the work of the ministry, having united with the Presbyterian church at Antioch in 1822, while the following year he became connected with the McGee Presbytery at New Lebanon, Cooper county, Missouri. He was licensed to preach in the Bethel church of Boone county in 1824 and two years later was ordained in the full work of the ministry at Judge Perry Ericson's near Glasgow, Missouri. His influence as a potent factor in the moral progress of the state is immeasurable and there are today still many whose lives have been quickened and directed by his teachings, so that his good work goes on in the activities of others. He was twenty-six years of age when he married and left home, taking up his abode on a tract of timber land on Calumet creek, where he developed a small farm. In 1836 he removed to Bowling Green and at different periods was associated with Harvey T. McCune, G. B. Crane, William Watts and J. G. Campbell in the conduct of mercantile pursuits, whereby he sup-

plemented the somewhat limited salary which he received as a minister of the gospel. However, his kindliness and generosity led him to go security for many supposed friends who did not meet their financial obligations and brought upon him great financial hardships. In order to retrieve his fortunes he crossed the plains in 1852 with his son and nephew, but the death of his brother and partner in business forced him to return to Missouri in 1853. He sold his land in order to meet the indebtedness which he had incurred and then rented a farm near Spencerburg. He afterward carried on farming at various places in Pike county, owning at different times several farms, until in 1871 he went to live with his son-in-law, William Picken. Following the death of his daughter, Mrs. Picken, a year later, he took up his abode in the home of his son, Ben M. Campbell, in Louisiana, Missouri, and there passed away in 1889. The Rev. Pearson, an old-time friend and associate in church work, said in the course of the funeral services of Rev. Campbell: "As a minister he was owned as one of the first in ability in the state, of all denominations. Such was his ability in the pulpit that he was called 'the old man eloquent.' His preaching was not inferior to that of Ewing, King, Sloan, or the Morrows of our own church, or of Drs. Nelson, Ely and Gallagher of the old school and new school Presbyterian church. As a theologian he was clear and logical and eminently biblical. Few men had clearer ideas or deeper convictions of the Bible system of salvation, or were better able to detect errors and to contend for 'the faith once delivered to the saints.' His first circuit extended from St. Charles through Lincoln, Pike, Ralls, Marion, Audrain, Boone and Montgomery counties. For several years he averaged a sermon a day, and for this service he received comparatively nothing. He either organized or assisted in organizing all of the congregations in Salt River presbytery. For forty years or more he regularly supplied Antioch, Ashley, Buffalo and Frankford with a sermon once a month. On the plains and while in California he continued to preach as the opportunity came, and in the boarding houses or the camps of the miners he told the old, old story of His love."

It was in early manhood that Rev. Campbell wedded Sophia Henry, daughter of Malcolm Henry, who removed from York county, South Carolina, to Missouri. The children of Rev. and Mrs. Campbell were: William H., who wedded Mary Taylor and after fifty years spent in Bowling Green as merchant, postmaster and justice of the peace died in 1893; James, who died in childhood; Robert A.; Mary Jane, who became the wife of William C. Pickens and is now deceased; Margaret, who married George Estes and both have departed this life; James H., who died in childhood; John Tyler, who joined the Union army in the Civil war as a lieutenant and was soon after promoted to captain of a company in the Thirty-second Missouri Volunteers of General Blair's brigade; Richard B., who followed merchandising in Clarksville and afterward removed to St. Louis, where he was a partner in the firm of Bodd, Brown & Company until his death; and Ben M., who after living for many years on the home farm removed to Louisiana, Missouri, in 1888 and there served as secretary of the board of education. The son, John Tyler, following the Civil war, married and settled in Versailles, Missouri. He was later city attorney of Kansas City and several years afterward removed to California, where he became a leader in democratic circles and was elected to the legislature, becoming speaker of the

house about the same time that his brother Robert was serving in a like capacity in Missouri. He was later appointed by President Cleveland to the consulship at Auckland, New Zealand, and afterward at Foochow, China.

Robert Alexander Campbell was reared in Bowling Green and began his education as a public school pupil there. He afterward attended the Spring River Academy of Missouri and for three years studied in the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois, leaving that institution in his senior year in 1852. In 1908, however, the trustees of the college voted unanimously to graduate him and conferred upon him the Bachelor of Arts degree, while in 1914 they further honored him by conferring upon him the Master of Arts degree. After leaving college he taught school for one term and then went with his father to California, where for two years he engaged in ranching and mining. In the fall of 1854 he again became a resident of Missouri and secured a clerkship in the store of I. N. Bryson & Company of Louisiana. A year was thus passed and he then entered the office of Hon. James O. Broadhead of Bowling Green as a law student and was admitted to the bar in 1860 before Judge Carty Wells. Within a brief period, however, the Civil war was inaugurated and in the opening year he joined the forces under General J. B. Henderson. In 1862 he was mustered out but reenlisted in the Forty-ninth Missouri Infantry, was commissioned major and served intermittently until the end of hostilities. When not in the field with his command he performed the duties of secretary of the convention of 1861 on "The Relation of the State of Missouri to the Union."

With the close of the war Mr. Campbell took up the practice of law in Bowling Green and in Louisiana, thus continuing until 1869. A recognition of what railroad building was accomplishing in the way of Missouri's development led him to become an active factor in the establishment of transportation facilities of that character. He became the president of the Louisiana & Missouri River Railway Company and remained as chief executive of the corporation until the road was leased to the Chicago & Alton system. He was afterward associated with others in the building of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, raising the funds for construction work through Pike county. He continued as president of this road until 1877, at which time it was sold to the Burlington interests. In 1874 he had removed to St. Louis, where he made his home in order to be in close touch with the railroad's headquarters, which had been moved to that city. He terminated his active connection with railway ownership and management in 1877, at which time he became secretary of the corporation having charge of the Ames estate. Nor did he confine his business activities to this, for he supervised the construction of the Lindell Hotel at the same time. The soundness of his business judgment was everywhere recognized and his keen sagacity and enterprise contributed to the success of many important interests.

So varied and far-reaching have been the efforts of Mr. Campbell that it is with difficulty that one points out that which has been the most important work of his life. No history of Missouri would be complete without mention of the part which he has played in shaping the political annals of the state. In 1856 he supported Fillmore for the presidency and in 1860 cast his ballot for Bell and Everett but following the close of the Civil war became a stanch advocate of the democratic party and from that time forward had much to do

with directing its policy in Missouri. Long prior to this time, however, he had become well known in a political way. In 1855 he had been made enrolling clerk of the seventeenth general assembly of Missouri and in the succeeding year was appointed journal clerk of the house of representatives, while in 1857 he was made the first committee clerk ever appointed in Missouri and became the secretary of the joint committee of the two houses on banks, banking and internal improvements and was instrumental in drawing up the charters for leading banking institutions of the state. In 1861, although competing with men of great political prominence, he was elected secretary of the convention called to consider the relations of Missouri to the Union. His attitude during that critical period in the history of the country has been previously indicated. Then came his allegiance to the democratic party and in 1864 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention which nominated General McClellan for the presidency and again attended the national convention of 1868, when he gave his support to Seymour and Blair. In 1868 he was chosen to represent Pike county in the general assembly and following his removal to St. Louis was elected to the state legislature from that district and again in 1878, serving as speaker pro tem during the thirtieth general assembly. The importance of his legislative service is indicated in the fact that he was made chairman of the committee on banks and corporations, of eleemosynary institutions and of internal improvements and was also a member of the judiciary committee. In 1880 Mr. Campbell was elected lieutenant governor of Missouri and discharged the duties of that position in a most creditable and satisfactory manner, his entire course reflecting honor upon the state and upon those who had thus honored him. In 1885 he was elected comptroller of St. Louis, occupying the position until 1889, when he was appointed by Governor D. R. Francis as judge of the criminal court of St. Louis. With the expiration of his service upon the criminal court bench he retired from public life but remains an interested witness of all that has to do with shaping the history of commonwealth and country.

The consensus of public opinion places as one of the important acts in the career of Governor Campbell the fact that he was instrumental in securing a verdict from the United States supreme court which led to the restoration of franchise to several thousand citizens of the state. The war convention of 1865 in the Drake constitution disfranchised all southern sympathizers and passed a law requiring certain electors to take and subscribe to a "test oath" which forced everyone who desired to vote to make oath that they never had active, sympathetic or other connection with the movement to dissolve the Union. Several suits were instituted in order to test the validity of this act, but in each instance the law was sustained. In the case of Father Cummings, however, a case conducted by Governor Campbell as another "test case," he presented phases of the question hitherto omitted, and when the case reached the United States supreme court, the law was declared unconstitutional and void, and thus several thousand were restored to their full rights of citizenship.

On the 7th of November, 1866, in Bowling Green, Governor Campbell was married to Miss Margaret Blain, a daughter of William W. and Ann M. (Turner) Blain, the former at one time a planter of Albemarle county, Virginia, and later one of the pioneer residents of Missouri. Governor and Mrs. Campbell became parents of two children. Malcolm Henry, who is a Pullman conductor

on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, married Miss Ella Robinson and they have two children, James W. and Ruth Gladys. Ida, the only daughter of Governor Campbell, became the wife of William T. Chamberlain and died on their farm near Bowling Green, March 30, 1910. The religious faith of the family has always been that of the Presbyterian church and its teachings have guided the activities of Governor Campbell in every relation of life. For a period of twenty-two intermittent years Governor Campbell was serving the commonwealth at the state capitol. For forty years he was a resident of St. Louis and throughout his entire life has made his home in Missouri. There seems to have been no point in the career of Governor Campbell at which he has not reached the utmost in the way of accomplishment at that point for the interests, benefit and upbuilding of the state. Constantly alert to the opportunities for improvement, he reached out along ever broadening lines for the welfare and benefit of Missouri and there is no citizen of the commonwealth who has not benefited directly or indirectly by his labors. Amid pleasant and congenial surroundings he is now spending the evening of life, his entire record having been a credit and honor to the state that has honored him.

Best Wishes

Roland E Bruner,

Roland Edward Bruner

IT is under the stimulus of opposition and the pressure of adversity that the strongest and best in men is brought out and developed—a statement which finds its verification in the life record of Roland Edward Bruner, who for many years has been a prominent figure in mining circles in the west and is now at the head of the firm of R. E. Bruner & Company and of the Bruner Realty & Investment Company of Kansas City. The story of his life in its unfolding presents many a picturesque and romantic phase and the entire record has the alluring fascination of success. Mr. Bruner was born in Montoursville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1860, and while he comes of German ancestry, he is of the fourth generation of the family in America. His parents were John and Margaret A. (Bastian) Bruner, of Montoursville, where the father provided for his family through the conduct of a mercantile enterprise. Through the exigencies of the Civil war the financial resources of the father were largely dissipated and in fact he gave all to his country save life, and by reason of his shattered fortunes he determined to start anew in the west.

The Civil war was inaugurated when Roland E. Bruner was but a few months old. A few years later the family removed to Kansas and he had the opportunity to some extent of attending the public schools of Franklin county, but his educational privileges as well as his chances in other directions were extremely limited, and when quite young he began providing for his own support by working as a farm hand. A little later he took up the task of herding cattle on the plains at a period when the west was an open range. The outdoor life not only gave him possibilities for physical development but also brought to him the chance of becoming a self-reliant young man. As a herder on the plains he had to depend upon his own judgment as to what was best in caring for the stock and he learned to form his opinions quickly, yet never without that careful judgment which must always discriminate in order to determine the true value or possibilities of any situation. At length, believing that mercantile life would offer him greater opportunities, Mr. Bruner began clerking in a country store and was thus employed from 1875 until 1880. He then accepted a clerkship in the office of the superintendent of the motor power and machinery department of the old Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway, and later came the chance to see something of the country as a traveling salesman and for five years he was upon the road, traveling from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lakes to the gulf. This brought him intimate knowledge of the country and he was keenly interested in studying the resources of different sections. His next position was that of manager of the wholesale house of Phillips Brothers in Seattle, Washington, and after a year thus spent he became manager

and auctioneer of the Kansas City Fruit Auction and Cold Storage Company, following that business for three years.

From early life he was keenly interested in the mineral resources of the country, and while the route was a devious one his path at length led him to the mines with which he has been connected in every position from that of prospector to the presidency of most important mining companies. For a quarter of a century he has given much of his time and energies to the development of mining properties in the west, becoming president of the Anaconda-Arizona Mining Company, the R. E. Bruner Copper Company, the Missouri Lithograph, Marble & Mining Company and secretary of the Big Niangua Development & Realty Company. In this connection a contemporary biographer has written: "Mr. Bruner's experience has been varied and spectacular. His mining operations have given him a familiarity with every phase and sensation of the miner's life, from prospector to president, and his promotions include some of the richest finds in the central range. The road he traveled was not always smooth; there were bumps and pitfalls at frequent intervals. He was gouged and squeezed and cruelly betrayed by quondam summer friends, but he always accepted his fate philosophically and charged it all to experience. Notwithstanding many drawbacks, Roland E. Bruner has made and lost fortunes, helped a thousand men to success, and he has frequently borne the loads and losses of other men—and the attendant knocks—with a peculiar patience and stout-hearted fortitude that is the admiration of all who know him intimately. Mr. Bruner is of the Tom Lawson type of man—a veritable human dynamo. He never exhausts and rarely wearies under pressure; a man of indomitable will, of tremendous energy and never flagging industry, and withal a gentle, kindly sympathetic nature. Always possessed of an optimism that never permitted him to fear defeat or confess failure, he accepted fortune as it came, and confidently relied upon the belief that the 'turn in the road' must come to the man who honestly and intelligently follows a fixed course with determination. This faith never deserted him."

Another writer has said: "His investments in mining properties have been judiciously placed, and the control of his interests of this character shows him to be a man of remarkable ability. He understands mining not only from its financial side, but from the scientific standpoint as well, and is the possessor of a most magnificent collection of minerals, composed of some of the rarest kinds, including pearls, amethysts, garnets, rubies, turquoise, opals, coral and diamond rock. This collection also contains a fine specimen of pitch blende, from which radium is made; a quartz crystal weighing four hundred and eighty pounds and numberless valuable specimens, each the best of its kind. These are all systematically and attractively arranged in seven large cases, and his generosity has prompted him to make this collection public in that he permits all who are interested to visit his museum."

Aside from his connection with mining interests Mr. Bruner has conducted important business affairs under the name of the Bruner Realty & Investment Company, and under the firm style of R. E. Bruner & Company.

On the 31st of May, 1883, was celebrated the marriage of Roland E. Bruner and Miss Hannah M. McLain, the wedding taking place at Wellsville, Franklin county, Kansas. They have become the parents of five children: Rea M., Glen

L., Carey, Roland E. and Hannah M. The eldest son is an oil broker and married Miss Edna Wilson, of Kansas City. The son, Glen L., is a practicing attorney and married Miss Annie Wood, and they have two sons, Glen, Jr., and William. The daughter, Hannah M., is treasurer of the Bruner Realty & Investment Company and is an artist of note. The son, Roland E., Jr., is the active manager of the Roaring River Hotel. Before America's entrance into the World war he enlisted in 1916 in the Foreign Legion, paying his own expenses even to his own uniform. He became an ambulance and ammunition driver and was attached to the Mallet Reserve, being with the French army until discharged in Paris for disability, after which he returned to the United States in 1917. He is now giving his attention to the management of the Roaring River Hotel, which is situated in a very picturesque country among the Ozarks, about eight miles from Cassville, Barry county, Missouri. In this district is found the famous rock formation, a limestone which is three and a half times as strong as Bedford granite. There are springs furnishing an unfailing supply of water that is only eight degrees above freezing point. The hotel is thoroughly modern in every particular and in connection there are most attractive modern bungalows, which one may rent if he desires greater privacy and quiet. The hotel company has its own swimming pools, for many find the waters of Roaring river too cool for bathing. The hotel maintains its own gardens, raising everything for its table. There is a fish hatchery in which trout are kept, there is a dancing pavilion and tennis courts, while garages furnish cars for those who enjoy motoring. A hydro-electric plant has been built and the resort comprises a tract of thirty-six hundred and forty acres, on which the only thing for sale is service. The grounds are owned by the company and are not on the market for sale. Many who have traveled all over the world pronounce this resort almost incomparable. It is conducted by the Bruner Realty & Investment Company, of which Roland E. Bruner, Jr., is the secretary, acting as manager of the hotel and farms. He is a Mason in his fraternal relations and he married Miss Esther Ross, of Kansas City.

Mr. Bruner belongs to Westport Lodge, No. 340, A. F. & A. M., of which all of his sons are also members, and he is likewise a Consistory Mason and a member of several of the best clubs of Kansas City. The Bruner home is one of gracious hospitality and charm, the family occupying a most prominent social position in Kansas City, while of Mr. Bruner it has been said: "He is widely recognized as a man of wide philanthropy and Christian spirit, regarding fully the responsibilities of wealth and doing much service for his fellowmen, not from a sense of duty, but from a sincere and abiding interest in humanity. He is widely known in scientific circles as a geologist and collector of fine specimens; and in mining circles as a most successful business man, while in the city of his residence he is counted among those whose labors have been effective and far-reaching in behalf of public progress, while his personal traits of character are such as win him warm friendships and popularity."

W. A. Layman

Waldo Arnold Layman

WALDO ARNOLD LAYMAN, a St. Louis business man, clean-cut, decisive, determined, and yet with that understanding of and sympathy for the human being that enables him to win co-operation in contradistinction to the development of opposition, is now at the head of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company, with its forty-five hundred employes rendering to him allegiance and efficient service. While a native of Missouri, his birth having occurred at Smithton, October 27, 1869, Mr. Layman spent practically the entire period of his youth in Illinois and Indiana, having removed with his parents, Morgan and Rhoda (Arnold) Layman, to the former state in 1874 and to Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1876. There he remained until September, 1892, when he returned to Missouri, and has since been identified with the industrial development of St. Louis.

Following the completion of his public school education by graduation from the Terre Haute high school in 1887, he entered the Rose Polytechnic Institute of that city, but in the meantime had initiated his business career through the establishment of a monthly publication for the high school while he was a member of the sophomore class. He continued the publication as a private enterprise until he had completed his course, and the ability thus developed caused him to be offered a position on the editorial staff of the Terre Haute Daily Express and to work of that character he devoted the vacation period between his junior and senior high school work. Following his graduation he returned to the Terre Haute Daily Express and from June, 1887, until September, 1888, was assistant to the city editor, after which he became editor of the Saturday Evening Mail, a weekly family paper of Terre Haute, which enjoyed an extensive patronage. He accepted the position upon the death of the former owner and editor and continued thus to act until he decided to enter the engineering school of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, being influenced to this step by the president, Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, with whom he enjoyed a very delightful acquaintance, growing out of his weekly visits to the school in the interests of his newspaper work. Through the friendship of Dr. Mendenhall he was granted great latitude in his hours of attendance at school and this permitted him to continue his connection with the Saturday Evening Mail for about two years and later to fill a position on the Terre Haute Daily Express until about the middle of his senior year at Rose, so that for three and a half years during his college course his newspaper work provided him with a fairly comfortable income. As in his high school days, he again established and edited a school monthly publication while attending the Polytechnic Institute, and The Modulus, the college year book, published first in the spring of 1892, with Mr. Layman as the first editor, has since been continued regularly. Mr. Layman has

never ceased to feel the deepest interest in his alma mater, from which he has received the degrees of B. S., M. S. and E. E., and for four terms of two years each served as one of the two alumni representatives on the board of managers of Rose Polytechnic Institute.

Mr. Layman's connection with the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company has been continuous since his graduation from the Rose Polytechnic Institute and dates from September, 1892, the time of his return to Missouri. He entered the employ of the company as an electrical engineer and draftsman and his course has since been marked by a steady progression that indicates the natural development of his powers through exercise and experience prompted by a laudable ambition to advance. Successive promotions at length brought him to official position and he has served as assistant manager, as treasurer, as general manager and as vice president, ultimately winning election to the presidency. He made all the drawings for the Wagner Company's first line of transformers and direct current motors and immediately became identified with all work leading up to the development of a successful form of single phase alternating current electric motor. The recognition of his ability and loyalty to the concern brought him to the position of assistant superintendent in 1894 and in 1898 he was made assistant general manager, while in 1902 he was chosen general manager and treasurer. After six years in that position he was elected vice president and general manager in 1908, and since January, 1912, has occupied the presidency, concentrating his attention upon constructive effort, administrative direction and executive control. He has been a member of the board of directors since 1902 and since that date has had full charge of the financial, engineering and manufacturing interests of the business. Not all days in the history of the enterprise have been equally bright. In fact he has seen the storm clouds gather but has been able to turn threatened failures into victories and so organize and coordinate the various phases of the business that there has been developed a most systematized and unified whole, whereby the labors of forty-five hundred employes, under direction of capable foremen and efficient officers, have developed one of the largest enterprises of the kind in the country. No history of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company would be complete without reference to their war activities, all of which work was done under the personal direction of Mr. Layman. The most signal service of the company perhaps was the supply of depth bombs to the navy department, and Mr. Layman devoted much of his time to directing the war service of the company and in facilitating the development of the industrial resources of the Mississippi valley into war service for the government. Even before America entered the war, work of this character was taken up. As early as 1914, in order to avoid laying off many employes and shortening hours of work for others, thus necessitating the reduction of pay, the company began making two war devices—eight inch high explosive shells for the British government and detonating fuses, which were manufactured indirectly for the Russian government. When America entered the war, the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company was one of the first in the entire country to make actual deliveries of the devices the government required for the winning of the war. Their output for the country included the depth charge, four inch naval guns, three inch gun mounts, one-pounder guns and dummy naval shells

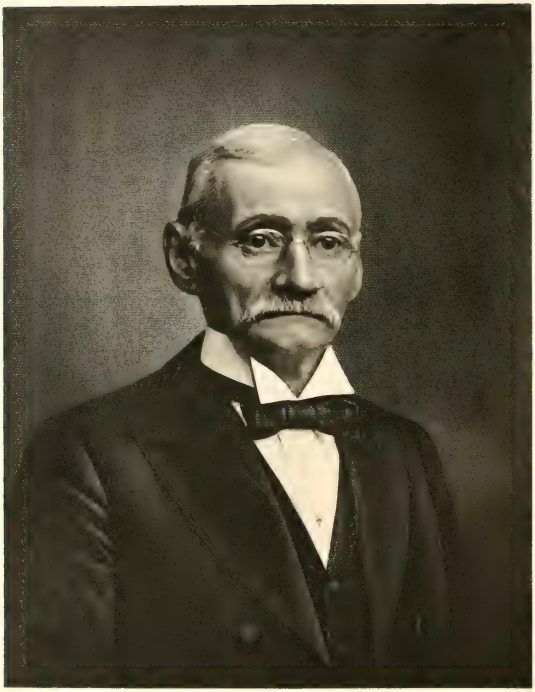
for the navy; artillery wheel hubs and rim parts, eight inch howitzer shells, 155 M. M. howitzer shells, Mark 111 French type detonator fuses and 155 M. M. adapters for the army. Very early in the war it became apparent that upon the destruction of the submarine depended the defeat of the German autocrat. In the depth charge a means was discovered whereby the deadly undersea craft could be routed from the waters. To get depth bombs quickly was of the utmost importance. On June 16, 1917, the Wagner Company was furnished with blue print drawings for depth charges, with the request that working models be produced as quickly as possible. Two weeks later experimental models, with all parts interchangeable, were expressed by the Wagner Company to an eastern naval station. A series of practical tests were made by the naval officers and these experimental models were found to function properly. Thereupon an order was telegraphed to the Wagner Company to proceed with quantity production and soon thereafter regular shipments were started. On one word, speed, lay the possibilities of coping with the submarine. At one time, so critical had the situation become, that shipments were made on fast passenger trains. During this time a baggage car nosed its way out of the Wagner plant each night, and, under special naval guard, sped on its way to the guardians of our seas. For a few months after our entrance into the war, and until our own production was available, the United States navy was supplied with its depth bombs by the British navy. In order to return this loan by the British government, the Wagner Company built several thousand depth bombs of the British type. The depth bomb was a development of the war and grew in importance with it. Originally it was designed to discharge at comparatively shallow depths, and was used sparingly, being dropped over the side of the attacking vessel. As the submarine construction developed to withstand deeper water pressure, the depth bomb was made to explode at much greater depth, the mechanism being such that the operator could set it for explosion at any depth desired. As the war progressed, very much more liberal use was made of the depth bomb, a single destroyer sometimes throwing out as many as fifteen to twenty in one attack. This very much more extended use of depth bombs made it necessary for the United States government to place contracts for additional sources of supply. Hostilities terminated suddenly before deliveries on these additional contracts could be put to actual use; therefore, it can be truthfully said that the death knell of the German submarine had the ring of Wagner quality in it. The depth charge was the Wagner Company's most notable participation in the work of winning the war. The effectiveness of the depth bomb will be understood when it is stated that, according to recent statistics, a total of two hundred and three German submarines were destroyed during the war, and of this number, an overwhelming majority were destroyed by depth bombs. As the war progressed, the development of sounding devices in locating submarines and the depth charges in destroying them practically put an end to the undersea terror. Many other productions of the company were almost of equal value. Moreover, twenty-five per cent of the men in the service of the company responded to the call of the colors. Men not engaged on war work were called from the Wagner plant as freely as from any other and among those to go were seventy-five per cent of their selling and engineering forces. Some of those who went into the service of the country made the supreme sacri-

fice. When others returned, they were given positions that they had left or others equal to them, regardless of prevailing industrial conditions, and because of doing work essential to winning the war every employe of the Wagner Company was entitled to wear the ordnance department's service badge and to receive the department's certificate of service.

Mr. Layman has utilized every means to promote his knowledge and has himself become a dynamic force in the business world. He is today a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and one of its representatives on the council of the Federated Engineering Societies, an associate member of the British Institute of Electrical Engineers, past president of the Engineers Club of St. Louis and of the National Metal Trades Association and a director and member of the executive committee of the National Electric Light Association. Aside from his activities as the president of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company he is one of the directors of the First National Bank of St. Louis, the St. Louis Union Trust Company, the Certain-teed Products Corporation and the American Central Insurance Company.

On the 8th of June, 1896, Mr. Layman was united in marriage to Miss Laura E. Toms, of Richmond, Indiana, eldest daughter of Anderson and Mary J. Toms. They have four daughters: Mrs. Edward F. Deacon, Mary Arnold, Laura Arnold and Grace Wilson.

Mr. Layman is well known in club circles in both the east and the west, having membership in the Engineers Club and the Railroad Club of New York, in the Commercial, St. Louis, Noonday, Town & Gown, Engineers, St. Louis Country and Bellerive Country Clubs of St. Louis, also the Contemporary Club, of which he was chairman in 1911 and 1912. He belongs to and is a trustee of the Pilgrim Congregational church of St. Louis and is also director of the senior division of the Pilgrim Sunday school. Fraternally he is identified with Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., and he likewise belongs to the St. Louis Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. On national questions he is a republican, but on local issues casts an independent ballot. His interest in community affairs, however, is manifest in many tangible ways. He is a member of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and of the St. Louis Electrical Board of Trade. He is serving on the board of directors of Washington University Corporation and on the advisory board of the David Ranken, Jr., School of Mechanical Trades. From time to time he has served as a member of the general council of the Society for Vocational Education. One of his marked characteristics is his deep interest in affording to youth the opportunity for educational and business advancement and his cooperation has been a stimulus in the life of many a successful young man.



Philip S. Brown

Hon. Philip Shelley Brown, Sr.

HON. PHILIP SHELLEY BROWN, for many years a distinguished member of the Kansas City bar, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1833. His father, Henry Brown, was a descendant of the Maryland family of that name, and his mother who in her maidenhood was Miss Shelley, was a representative of the old Shelley and Smith families, having among her ancestors some of the earliest settlers of Philadelphia. The father died early in 1834 and the mother taking young Philip and his three brothers, removed to her father's farm in Huntington (now Blair) county, Pennsylvania.

There Philip S. Brown divided his time between farm work and schoolroom duties to the age of sixteen years, when he entered the academy of the Rev. John H. McKinney at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania. His stay there was prolonged for three years, due solely to his own exertions, for during vacation periods, by his services as deputy in the sheriff's office of that county, he was enabled to meet the necessary expenses for tuition. Leaving the academy in 1852, Mr. Brown during the following year entered the employ of the Cambria Iron Company, working through the day and continuing his studies at night. In 1855 he resigned his position and removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1857.

In the succeeding year Mr. Brown removed to Kansas City, Missouri, then a small town, and engaged in the practice of his profession, retaining for years a most prominent position at the bar. As attorney for and director of the then constructing Kansas City, Galveston & Lake Superior Railroad—now a part of the main line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system—during those early years of the frontier town's precarious existence, he displayed a remarkable faith in the city of his adoption; and by his sound counsel and advice the growth and advancement of the city were largely promoted. While a member of the city council in 1866 he drew the right-of-way contract and made the legal adjustments for the entrance into Kansas City of the Pacific Railroad, which is now the main entrance into Kansas City of that great corporation, the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

In the practice of law Mr. Brown became senior partner in the firm of Brown & Case, his associate being Ermine Case, Jr., with whom he entered into partnership relations in 1859. In 1872 they were joined by Edward M. Wright, under the firm style of Brown, Case & Wright, an association that was maintained until 1882. The firm of Brown, Chapman & Brown was then organized, the partners being P. S. Brown, Benjamin H. Chapman and William H. Brown, the last named being a son of the senior partner. This association was formed in 1884 and in 1899 the firm became Brown, Harding & Brown, the

new member thereof being John T. Harding. After many years of arduous application, his marked ability keeping him at the front of his profession at all times, finding his health impaired, he retired from practice in 1890 and directed his efforts to the development of his large realty interests. His name remained as that of senior partner until 1908.

On the 3rd of November, 1858, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Julia A. Shaffer, the eldest daughter of William Shaffer, of Blair county, Pennsylvania, and to them were born nine children, of whom five are living. Julia Augusta, who was born November 3, 1859, and became the wife of Edward B. Shillito on the 2d of February, 1881; Lula Katherine, whose birth occurred August 12, 1862, and who on the 17th of June, 1885, gave her hand in marriage to Joseph Curd; William Harrison, born February 26, 1864, who wedded Caroline Sanford Miller on the 11th of June, 1896, and passed away April 6, 1916; Philip Sheridan, who was born December 25, 1866, and who married Edith Wolf on the 13th of August, 1908; Ralph J., whose natal day was March 8, 1874; and Sara Lela, born March 8, 1874, who became the wife of Allan J. Epperson on the 26th of April, 1899. The wife and mother passed away in Kansas City, January 6, 1908. Early allying himself with the Presbyterian church, Mr. Brown has aided and upbuilded many of its projects and has ever been among the first to advance the social and religious welfare and the prosperity and progress of his community.

Philip S. Brown Jr

Philip Sheridan Brown, Jr.

PHILIP SHERIDAN BROWN, Jr., well known in Kansas City as an insurance and investment broker, has also figured prominently in connection with public affairs and his efforts have constituted an element of municipal progress and improvement. Born in Kansas City, December 25, 1866, he is a representative of an old family of Maryland, tracing his ancestry back through several generations to Jacob Brown, who was born in that state, then a colony, in November, 1750, coming of English and German parentage. In a collateral branch the ancestral line is also traced back to Abram Shelly, who came from Holland to the new world about 1690 and settled near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On the distaff side Philip S. Brown, Jr., is descended from William Shaffer, who was born in 1811, and also from Frederick Hileman, whose birth occurred in York county, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1788. The Brown, Shelly, Shaffer and Hileman families were all early settlers of Pennsylvania, where many representatives held public office in early colonial times and after the organization of the republic. Among their descendants were those who became factors in the pioneer settlement and upbuilding of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.

Philip S. Brown, Sr., who has now reached the advanced age of eighty-seven years, came to Kansas City in 1858 and here still makes his home, one of the most honored and venerable residents of Missouri's western metropolis.

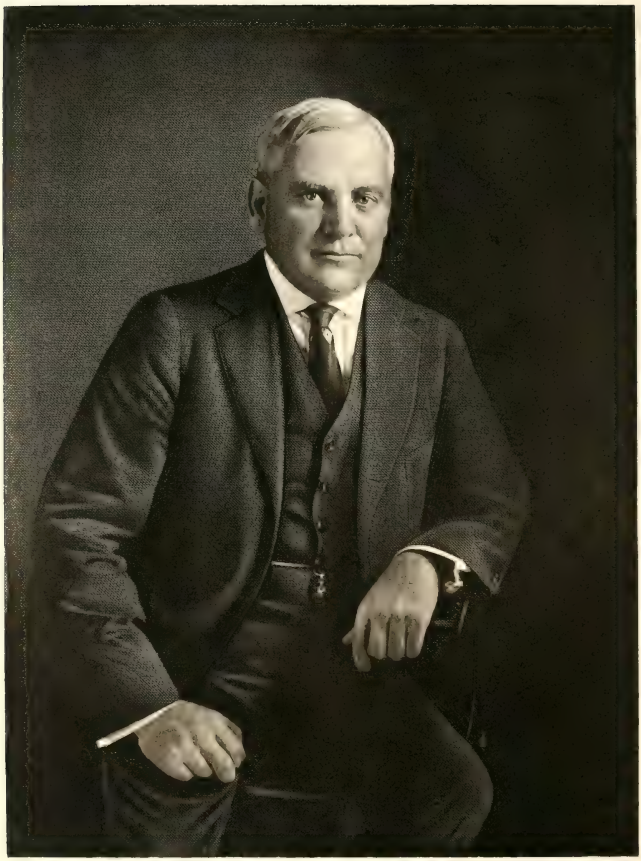
His son and namesake, Philip S. Brown, Jr., was a pupil in the ward schools of Kansas City and afterward was graduated from the high school with the class of 1883. Immediately afterward, although only sixteen years of age at the time, he entered the fire insurance business as local agent and has continuously been connected with this field of activity, yet has also extended his labors into other lines, including real estate and property investments. His business affairs have constantly broadened in scope and importance and he is now senior partner in the firm of Brown, Mann & Barnum, which was organized in 1905 and is known throughout the country as one of the strongest and most successful organizations of this character in Missouri. Mr. Brown displays marked initiative, keen insight into business problems and the faculty of separating the essential elements of any business project from its inconsequential phases.

While prominently known as a business man, Mr. Brown also has gained rating with the leading and valued residents of Kansas City by reason of his active public and political work. Since attaining his majority his support has been given to the republican party and he has long wielded wide influence in its circles. He served as a member of the lower house of the city council from 1894 until 1896 and was then elected to the upper house for a four years' term. Throughout the great constructive period in connection with municipal affairs,

extending from 1904 until 1908, he was a member of the board of public works and one of the water commissioners. While serving in the city council the splendid park and boulevard system was laid out, the grounds condemned and construction work begun. Mr. Brown was made chairman of the committee on parks and public grounds and in this connection worked untiringly for the promotion and consummation of all these improvements, and it is largely due to his efforts that there came into force the general ordinances systematizing the planting and care of the now beautiful shade trees which extend for many miles along the principal residence streets. He was also an early advocate of small parks for children's playgrounds and looks at all of these vital questions from a broad standpoint of civic beauty and civic improvement.

Aside from his labors in Kansas City, Mr. Brown has been recognized for many years as a leader of his party in the state and from 1900 until 1906 was a member of the executive committee of the republican state central committee of Missouri. He was also chairman of the congressional committee of the fifth district and chairman of the central committee of Jackson county during the presidential campaign of 1904 and for two years thereafter.

On the 13th of August, 1908, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Edith A. Wolf, who was born August 6, 1887, in Kansas City, where her parents, Samuel and Margaret (Sullivan) Wolf, took up their abode at an early day. Their home, which is one of the attractive places of the city, contains a very fine library and to this Mr. Brown largely turns for recreation. He is a firm believer in systematic and organized reading and finds one of his chief sources of pleasure in the companionship of the men of master minds of all ages. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City and is a life member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. From early manhood he has held membership in the Presbyterian church and he has always been a generous contributor to benevolent and charitable projects, continuously extending a helping hand to the needy yet guiding his charity at all times by that sound judgment which readily recognizes the line between fostering vagrancy and promoting self-help. He has ever been a believer in giving to each individual the opportunity for the development of the best that is in him, and throughout his entire life he has held to the highest civic as well as business and personal standards.



H. D. Thomas

William Sherman Thomas

STARTING out to provide for his own support in the position of Assistant Postmaster in the little town of Pleasant Hill, Illinois, William Sherman Thomas is today the Vice President and Treasurer of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, which has four thousand employes. Not by leaps and bounds has he reached his present dominant position in commercial circles, but by a steady progression that has followed the prompt and efficient discharge of every duty that has devolved upon him, resulting in the constant development and increase of his powers. He was born at Pleasant Hill, Pike County, Illinois, August 21, 1867, and is a son of Dr. John A. and Sophia (Blair) Thomas. Mr. Thomas' eldest brother, Albert J., died in 1918, and his youngest brother, Clarence C., born in 1876, is Cashier of the Citizens State Bank at Pleasant Hill, Illinois.

The Thomas family, of Welsh origin, was founded in Virginia in 1690. The great-grandfather of Mr. Thomas of this review was with the Virginia troops and fought throughout the Revolutionary war, being with the forces under General Washington at the time of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Dr. John A. Thomas, father of William S. Thomas, was born in Virginia in 1818 and in 1836 removed to Missouri, where he taught school and studied medicine, being graduated from the McDowell Medical College of St. Louis. In 1845 he removed to Pleasant Hill, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of his profession to the time of his death, which occurred February 25, 1888. His wife was born in 1836, was graduated from the Illinois Women's College at Jacksonville in 1858 and in January, 1863, became the wife of Dr. John A. Thomas. Following the demise of her husband, she became a resident of St. Louis, where she passed away November 9, 1909, her remains being taken back for interment by the side of her husband at Pleasant Hill.

In the public schools of his native town, William S. Thomas pursued his early education, which was supplemented by study in the Illinois State Normal University at the town of Normal. After filling the position of Assistant Postmaster at Pleasant Hill for a time he went south to San Antonio, Texas, and became a Teller in the Maverick Bank. Watching for an opportunity to conduct business on his own account, he eventually became a partner in the firm of Thomas & Shultz, grain dealers, and also entered into partnership with his brother in the conduct of a general merchandise store, both of these interests being conducted at Pleasant Hill, Illinois. His identification with St. Louis dates from 1894, at which time he organized the Aroma Coffee & Spice Company, becoming its first President. For a number of years he successfully conducted the business and in 1901 became the General Manager of the D. G. Evans Company, importers of coffees and teas. In 1907 he was elected Treasurer of the Wagner

Electric Manufacturing Company and later to the duties of that office were added those of the vice presidency and he has since served in a dual position. Something of the volume of the business conducted by the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company is indicated in the fact that its employes number four thousand. Its plant is most thoroughly equipped with the latest improved machinery and the work has been carefull systematized. At its head are men of splendid executive ability whose constructive efforts and administrative direction have led to the constant development and enlargement of the business, until it is today not only one of the chief productive industries of St. Louis but of the Mississippi Valley as well. The Company maintains branch offices, selling force and warehouses in all the leading cities of the United States and Canada, and is rapidly organizing sales agencies in the leading foreign countries. The Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company is the originator of the single-phase motor business, and the pioneer in the development of large power transformers, being the first company to build these transformers and install them at Niagara Falls. In the automobile field the company is one of the leading distributors of starting and lighting devices, and was one of the first in St. Louis to establish a mutual aid society to care for sick and injured employes, and also the first to furnish free group life insurance for its employes.

On the 20th of October, 1892, in St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Thomas was united in marriage to Miss Frances R. Moore, a daughter of William R. and Margaret Moore, both of whom have now passed away. Her father, who was born in Missouri, November 20, 1841, died in St. Louis, July 5, 1916, and the mother, whose birth occurred in 1842, departed this life September 23, 1873. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were born four sons. The eldest, Maurice L. Thomas, was born at Pleasant Hill, Illinois, in 1893, and was graduated from the University of Illinois in the class of June, 1916, having completed a course in electrical engineering. During his college days he became a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. Returning to his home, he entered the works of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company, and his rapidly developing efficiency brought him to the position of Production Superintendent in the Large Motor Department. He was thus serving when death called him on the 4th of August, 1919, the news of his demise bringing a sense of deep personal bereavement to all who knew him, for he was most popular with his associates in social and business circles. One writing of him at the time of his death said: "He was always active in athletics, and was ever a tower of strength in every field to which he turned his energies. Ever faithful, modest, earnest and dependable, he fully earned the sincere respect and admiration of all. We may truly say of him—

'This was a man;
I shall not look upon his like again.'"

Maurice is buried in the family lot in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

The second son, Ralph R. Thomas, born at Pleasant Hill, Illinois, December 26, 1894, was graduated from the University of Illinois with the class of June, 1916, having completed an electrical engineering course, the degree of B. S. being then conferred upon him. In his college days he was editor of the Techno-

graph, an engineering magazine, was a Major in the Student Brigade and won preliminary honors. He also became a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. Later he pursued a special course at the University of Oxford, England. He attended the First Officers Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, in 1917, and was made a First Lieutenant with the Eighty-ninth Division, A. E. F., and spent fourteen months with the American Army in France, being with the Eighty-ninth Division in their important engagements on the eastern battlefields in France. Since his retirement from the army, he has been employed as a salesman by the William R. Compton Investment Company.

The third son, Nelson R. Thomas, born February 14, 1898, in St. Louis, was graduated from the School of Commerce of the University of Illinois with the degree of B. S. in June, 1919, and is a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. He was Chairman of the Students Union and a Captain in the Student Brigade, as well as leader of the Mandolin Club during his college days. He enlisted in the Navy in 1918 and attended the Ensign School at the Great Lakes Naval Station. He is now in the St. Louis office of Goldman, Sachs & Co. of New York, bonds and investments.

The fourth son, Dwight D. Thomas, born August 18, 1902, in St. Louis, is a student at the University of Illinois and a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity.

In his political views, Mr. Thomas is a republican, but not an active party worker. He and his family have membership in the Second Baptist Church and he belongs to Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., and Missouri Consistory, No. 1, A. A. S. R. He is also connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen and belongs to the Noonday, Bellerive, Country, and City Clubs. Few men are more prominent or more widely known in the business circles of St. Louis than Mr. Thomas, and his prosperity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags. He is also public spirited, giving his cooperation to every movement which tends to promote the material, intellectual and moral welfare of the community.

Yours very truly
Nathan Scarritt.

Rev. Nathan Scarritt, D. D.

REV. NATHAN SCARRITT, whose life was one of signal usefulness and service to mankind, his labors constituting a valuable contribution to the moral and educational development of the district in which he lived, was a native son of Illinois, his birth having occurred at Edwardsville on the 14th of April, 1821, his parents being Nathan and Latty (Allds) Scarritt. He was descended from Scotch and Irish ancestry although the family had long been represented on American soil. His father, who was born in Connecticut in 1788, devoted his life to the occupation of farming. In 1812 at Lyman, New Hampshire, he was united in marriage to Miss Latty Allds, who was born in that state in 1793. They became the parents of ten sons and two daughters, of whom Nathan Scarritt was the seventh child and sixth son. The father passed away in 1847 but the mother long survived, departing this life in 1875. In 1820 the family had removed from New Hampshire to Illinois, making the long journal to the then far west by wagon. They settled first in Edwardsville and afterward took up their abode upon a farm near Alton, in the district which became known as Scarritt's Prairie and is now the seat of the Monticello Female Seminary.

It was upon this farm that Nathan Scarritt was reared to the age of sixteen years, when he became a student in McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois, entering the preparatory department. He was ambitious to secure a good education but received little financial assistance from his father and in order to meet the expenses of the first year of his course at McKendree he cleared brush and timber from the college campus, doing the work after study hours and often working by moonlight. With two companions he lived in a log hut, near which he fenced and cultivated a garden, and his meals often consisted only of potatoes of his own raising. Occasionally, however, bread and meat supplemented this scanty diet and during his college days he often kept his expenses down to less than fifty cents per week.

Owing to the illness of his father Mr. Scarritt found it necessary to return home and manage the farm but as soon as his father's health permitted he again became a student of McKendree College, through the earnest solicitation of the faculty, who offered him board and tuition on credit. The year of his graduation was 1842, at which time he won valedictorian honors and gained the Bachelor of Arts degree. He then turned his attention to the profession of teaching, which he followed at Waterloo, Illinois, and from the savings of the first two years he paid his indebtedness to the college.

Mr. Scarritt became a resident of Missouri in April, 1844, at which time he took up his abode at Fayette, there joining his brother-in-law, William T. Lucky, in the establishment of a high school. Mr. Lucky began with but six

pupils and during the first week one of these became ill and three ran away, leaving only two. Notwithstanding the fact that the outlook seemed rather discouraging, Mr. Scarritt succeeded in establishing an excellent school, known as the Howard high school, out of which were developed the Central College for males and the Howard Female College. Later, upon urgent solicitation, Dr. Scarritt became provisional president of Central College, thus serving for a year. From 1848 until 1851 he taught the Indian Manual Labor School in the Shawnee country of the Indian Territory and during the following year he was principal of the high school at Westport, having been very active in the establishment and development of that institution. He was also a teacher in Kansas City in 1864 and 1865.

It was his earnest desire, however, to enter the ministry and upon reaching a suitable age he was called to the duties of a class leader, while in 1846 he was licensed to preach and later in the same year was received on trial into the Missouri conference and was appointed to the Howard high school, where he was then teaching, in the meantime acting as minister to neighboring churches. While teaching among the Indians from 1848 until 1851 he frequently assisted the missionaries and in the latter year was appointed missionary to the Shawnees, Delawares and Wyandottes, preaching to these tribes through interpreters. Upon the division of the Methodist church he became identified with the southern branch of the denomination. He performed ministerial duty at Lexington, where he filled a vacancy, and in the latter part of 1852 was appointed to churches in Westport and Kansas City, while in 1853 he became a pastor of the Fifth Street church of Kansas City. In January, 1855, he was made presiding elder of the Kickapoo district of the Kansas Mission Conference, which body he represented in the general conference of 1858. Through the succeeding year he served in the Shawnee Reserve and during the two ensuing years was presiding elder of the Lecompton district. During the unsettled period of the Civil war, following the restoration of peace, he engaged in itinerant service in the ministry for a year and was then superannuated on account of physical disability but declined the aid due him from the conference fund. In 1876 he took up pastoral work in Kansas City, serving the old Fifth Street, the Walnut Street, the Lydia Avenue, the Campbell Street, and the Melrose churches in turn. He was a delegate in several sessions of the general conference, during two of which he served on the committee of revisals, and was assigned to a similar position at the session of 1890. In theology he proclaimed himself an Arminian of the Wesleyan Methodist type.

Dr. Scarritt's residence in Kansas City led to his accumulation of a large fortune and afforded him opportunity to aid materially in the development of that city and to formulate and execute various philanthropic designs. In 1861 he bought forty acres of land near the city and subsequent purchases increased his holdings to three hundred and twenty acres, situated on Scarritt's Point, his first home there being a log cabin of his own building. He was early associated with Governor Ross of Delaware in the ownership of a tract of land in the heart of Kansas City, a block of which was intended to be conveyed in fee to the city upon condition that a courthouse or school be built thereon, but the city failed to make use of the opportunity. He was also a pioneer builder on Main and Walnut streets, where he erected many of the most substantial structures.

Among his benefactions were five thousand dollars to the Scarritt Collegiate Institute at Neosho; five thousand dollars to the Central Female College at Lexington; and thirty thousand dollars to Melrose church, Kansas City, which latter edifice was erected on a lot where for two years he previously maintained a tent for religious meetings. His benefactions were not restricted to the objects favored by his own denomination, for scarcely a church in Kansas City was unaided by him. His desire to establish a Bible and Training School was on the eve of accomplishment when his death occurred, but his children faithfully carried out his wishes regarding the project by a gift of the site and twenty-five thousand dollars.

On the 29th of April, 1850, Dr. Scarritt was married to Miss Martha M. Chick, a daughter of William Chick, one of the founders of Kansas City. She passed away July 29, 1873, leaving nine children, of whom six are living: Annie E., the wife of Bishop E. R. Hendrix, Edward L., Nathan, Jr., and William C., all residents of Kansas City; Charles W., a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, South; and Martha M., the wife of Elliott H. Jones, of Kansas City. On the 6th of October, 1875, Dr. Scarritt was married to Mrs. Ruth E. Scarritt, a daughter of Rev. Cyrus Barker, a missionary of India, where she was born.

The death of Dr. Scarritt occurred in Kansas City, May 22, 1890, and was the occasion of the most deep and widespread regret. He was a man whose contribution to the world's work was of great worth. Afforded limited educational opportunities in early youth, he nevertheless became a man of scholarly attainments and received the honorary Master of Arts degree from the University of Missouri in 1857 and that of Doctor of Divinity from his alma mater in 1876. A contemporary writer has said of him: "His services as a clergyman and educator were of great value. As a teacher he won his pupils as much through his kindly personal interest and sympathy as through his power of imparting knowledge. By deep study and close observation he stored his mind with ample material for every emergency and his sermons were models of instruction and logical exposition. Sincere earnestness aided his effort, with an unaffected vigor of oratory which compelled attention and enabled him to impress the individual hearer with the conviction that he was listening to a personal message and appeal. His benevolences were free and liberal and directed in a sympathetic and orderly way, insuring perpetuation of the gift and increasing advantages from it in after years."

W. F. Carter

William Francis Carter

WILLIAM FRANCIS CARTER, president of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and a well known attorney practicing as senior partner in the firm of Carter, Collins & Jones, in which connection he specializes in commercial law, was born October 30, 1867, at Farmington, Missouri. His father, Judge William Carter, a representative of a distinguished Virginia family, was born in Missouri in 1830 and for a half century was a prominent legist and jurist, serving for twelve years upon the bench of the circuit court. He was a graduate of the Louisville Law School of the class of 1853 and throughout his professional career his course was one which reflected honor and credit upon the Missouri bar. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party and fraternally he was connected with the Masons. He married Maria McIlvaine, who was born in Washington county, Missouri, a daughter of Colonel Jesse H. McIlvaine. She passed away in 1901, while the death of Judge Carter occurred on the 22nd of July, 1902. The McIlvaine family came from Kentucky, making settlement in Washington county, Missouri, and the grandfather, Jesse H. McIlvaine, was a member of the board of the Iron Mountain Railway. In ante-bellum days he also represented his district in the state senate for a number of years and was a warm admirer and faithful political follower of Thomas Benton. He was a brother-in-law of Governor Dunklin, while one of his sisters became the wife of Senator Yell, of Arkansas, who fell in the battle of Buena Vista. There were seven children in the family of William and Maria (McIlvaine) Carter, of whom six are living, including Major General Jesse McIlvaine Carter, of the Eleventh or Lafayette Division of the United States army.

William Francis Carter, after attending the public schools of St. Louis continued his education in Smith Academy and in the University of Michigan, in which he pursued a law course, being graduated with the class of 1890. He was admitted to the bar at Marble Hill, Bollinger county, Missouri, in the same year and in 1892 he sought the broader opportunities afforded through the complex interests of city life by removal to St. Louis, where he has since built up a large clientage, figuring prominently in much of the litigation that has constituted the work of the local courts. His addresses before the courts are characterized by perspicuity and often by a terseness that seems to put almost into a single sentence the very essence of his case, presenting it with a clearness that could not be attained in an extensive elaboration. He has largely specialized in commercial law, of which he has wide and comprehensive knowledge, and his legal advice has been sought by numerous large business houses. Through his own efforts, ability and merit he has built up a splendid practice and since 1904 has been at the head of the firm of Carter, Collins & Jones.

Mr. Carter has also been a well known figure in various other business connections. He was the active vice president of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis until 1919 and is now one of its directors, having retired from the vice presidency to reenter upon the practice of law with his son. He is identified with many important corporate interests of the city as a director, including the Scullin Steel Company, Jefferson Hotel Company, Missouri State Life Insurance Company, Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods Company, Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Bank, Industrial Loan Company, International Abrasive Company of Boston and the Fidelity Capital Corporation of Boston.

On the 15th of November, 1893, at Ferguson, Missouri, Mr. Carter was married to Miss Grace Thoroughman, a daughter of Colonel Thoroughman, a prominent attorney, who was formerly connected with the Iron Mountain Railway as general attorney. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have become parents of two children. The daughter, Martha Wright, is now at home. The son, Emmet T. Carter, was educated in Westminster College and in the Washington University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1917. He is now connected with the firm of Carter, Collins & Jones. He married Lillian Baker, of St. Louis, and they have a daughter, Mary Frances.

Mr. Carter is a member of the American Bar Association, also of the Missouri State Bar Association and the St. Louis Bar Association. He is connected with the Phi Delta Phi, a legal fraternity, and that he is a prominent figure in the social organizations of St. Louis is indicated by his membership in the St. Louis, Noonday and Bellerive Clubs of St. Louis and the Bankers' Club of New York city. He is likewise a member of Occidental Lodge, No. 63, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a democrat, and while he has never held political office that carries with it a remuneration, he has done important public work for the city and is now a member of the city plan commission of St Louis. He was recently appointed a member of the school board by Mayor Kiel. He has long been deeply and helpfully interested in philanthropic work and has been active in promotion of the Red Cross interests, his team being the ranking one in recent drives. He has been the vice president of the Chamber of Commerce and was elected to the presidency of that organization in November, 1919, the Chamber thus electing as its head a native Missourian of tried powers who modestly disclaims any distinction and yet who has gained a commanding position as a corporation lawyer of the city and as an officer and director in some of the largest commercial and industrial concerns of St. Louis.

Ernest L. Carter.

Emmet T. Carter

EMMET T. CARTER, one of the young lawyers of St. Louis who is making rapid advancement in his chosen profession, was born in St. Louis, October 20, 1894, his parents being William Francis and Grace (Thoroughman) Carter, mention of whom is made at length in this work. In the acquirement of his education, Emmet T. Carter attended Smith's Academy at St. Louis and also St. John's School at Delafield, Wisconsin, and Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri. Thus he laid broad and deep the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of his professional knowledge which was acquired in the Washington University school of law, from which he was graduated in 1917 with the degree of LL. B. He is a young man of sterling qualities who holds to high ideals and it is evident that he is making it his purpose to maintain the high standards that always found expression in his father's life. He entered upon the general practice of law in the office of the firm of Collins, Barker & Britton, in 1917, and continued with them until December 31, 1918. He then became a member of the firm of Carter, Collins & Jones, conducting a general law practice, and although they do not specialize along any particular line they handle much important corporation practice. In fact, some of the most important corporate reorganization work has been effected by them. Something of his professional ability is indicated in the fact that he was admitted to a partnership by his former employer. He is recognized as a thoughtful, studious young man, possessed of a well balanced mind which he is developing through his literary studies in his leisure hours. Moreover, he holds to the highest of professional standards and is opposed to using his profession to aid in the committal or defense of wrong. Already he has made for himself the position which indicates that his future career will be well worth watching.

During the World war Mr. Carter was active in support of all of the Liberty Loan drives and served on the legal advisory board in district No. 7. His work in this division required close and constant attention owing to the fact that there were many foreign born in the district, largely Armenians. Being physically unqualified Mr. Carter was unable to join the army, much to his disappointment, but in every possible way he aided in the support of the purposes of the government in upholding the cause of world democracy.

On the 23rd of January, 1918, Mr. Carter was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Baker, at St. Louis. She is a descendant of one of the oldest and most prominent New England families, and traces her ancestry back in a direct line to Governor William Bradford of Plymouth, whose grandfather was a native of Nottingham, England, and died in 1596. The father of Governor Bradford died when the son was quite young and he then lived with his grandfather by whom

he was reared. Later he went to Holland and was married in Amsterdam on the 9th of December, 1613, to Dorothea May, his age being recorded as twenty-three and hers as sixteen. They embarked for England, July 22, 1620, and sailed from Plymouth on the 6th of September of that year on the Mayflower, reaching Cape Cod in November. The ancestral line comes down directly to William Bradford, the grandfather of Mrs. Carter who came to Missouri in 1820 casting his lot with the other pioneer settlers of this state, his daughter becoming the mother of Mrs. Carter. They are only twice removed in the Marmaduke line and are connected through the ties of blood with the Pierson and Jackson families. Rev. Abraham Pierson was the first president of Yale College.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter occupy an enviable social position, many of the most attractive homes in St. Louis being cordially opened to them. Politically, Mr. Carter is a democrat and he and his wife have membership in the Episcopal church. He also belongs to the Kappa Alpha and Phi Delta Phi, Greek letter fraternities, is a member of the Missouri Athletic Association and of the Bellerive Country Club. He is extremely fond of golf and of fishing, to which he turns for recreation when leisure permits, but the major part of his attention is concentrated upon his professional duties, and his industry and intelligent application have won for him his present gratifying success.

B. F. Keith

Richard Henry Keith

THERE is perhaps no record which illustrates more clearly the possibilities for successful achievement than does the life history of Richard Henry Keith, who started in business in Kansas City in 1871 with a cash capital of but forty dollars, came to rank with the most prominent and prosperous coal operators and dealers and lumber merchants of the southwest. Mr. Keith was born in Lexington, Missouri, in 1842, his parents being Mr. and Mrs. Smith Keith, who removed from Virginia to Missouri in 1839. The progenitor of the family in America came to the new world from Scotland in 1642. For more than eighty years the family has now been represented in Missouri and has made valuable contribution to the business development of the state.

The education of Richard H. Keith was acquired in the old Masonic College at Lexington, which he attended until seventeen years of age, when he left school to become deputy clerk in circuit and probate courts and recorder of deeds in Lafayette county. At the age of eighteen he enlisted as a private under Colonel John Bowman of the state guards. He saw active service in the Confederate army, participating in the battles of Lexington, Oak Hill and Pea Ridge. Subsequently he joined the Landis Battery Artillery at Memphis and he took part in the first and second battles of Corinth, also in the engagements at Iuka, Hatchie River, Grand Gulf, Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River, and in the siege of Vicksburg. Refusing a parole, he was sent as a prisoner to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, from which he made his escape. He then went to California and was later connected with trading interests in Leavenworth and New Mexico for two years, also conducting a dry goods store in Leavenworth for one year. In 1871 he came to Kansas City and invested his entire capital of forty dollars in a little coal yard on Bluff street. At that time Kansas City handled about thirty carloads of coal daily. Mr. Keith lived to see four hundred carloads handled daily. He conducted a retail coal business for several years and eventually became president of the Central Coal & Coke Company. He opened the first mine at Godfrey, Bourbon county, Kansas, in 1873, and during the succeeding two years opened other mines at Rich Hill, while later he became the owner of extensive and valuable coal lands in the Bonanza district of Arkansas. The company which he founded now owns coal lands that produce four million tons of coal annually and is the largest enterprise of the kind in the southwest. Something of the remarkable growth of the business is indicated in the fact that while Mr. Keith employed but two men at the outset, the company at the time of his death furnished employment to ten thousand men and the business amounted to seven million dollars annually. One hundred and twenty thousand cars are utilized and coal is mined in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Wyo-

ming. Retail coal yards are maintained at Wichita, Kansas, St. Joseph, Missouri, Omaha, Nebraska, and Salt Lake City, and the product is shipped throughout the south and southwest, the business exceeding in volume that of any other firm in the western states.

The Keith & Perry Coal Company was reorganized as the Central Coal & Coke Company on the 1st of May, 1893. Under the reorganization their lumber business developed rapidly and became one of the extensive lumber concerns west of the Mississippi. The property of the Bowie Lumber Company of Texarkana, Texas, was purchased, including twenty-five acres within the city limits of Texarkana. The plant was reconstructed along most modern lines and equipped with the most modern machinery. Actual operations were begun in January, 1894, and the plant remained in use until the summer of 1902, when it was torn down and a removal was made to Carson, Louisiana, as the timber had been exhausted at the former location. In connection with its lumber business the Central Coal & Coke Company owns a railroad fifty-one miles in length. Another sawmill was erected at Keith, Louisiana, on the line of the Kansas City Southern Railway. Mr. Keith also owned or controlled other extensive and important lumber interests.

Richard H. Keith was twice married. In 1871 he wedded Miss Anna Boarman and their children were three in number, namely: Charles S., Dr. Robert L. Keith and Mrs. Margaret Keith Hastings. For his second wife Mr. Keith chose Mary B. Boarman, by whom he had five children: Mrs. Anna K. Koehler, R. H. Jr., Mrs. Virginia Field, Mrs. Emily Keith Fairleigh and Mrs. Mary Taylor Anderson.

Mr. Keith passed away in 1905, after more than a third of a century's connection with the growth and material progress of city and state. Fraternally he was identified with the Masons, while his political allegiance was given to the republican party. He served as brigadier general of the Confederate Veterans Association of Kansas City. A Catholic in religion, he conducted his business in accordance with a high standard of commercial ethics and was highly respected and admired by his colleagues and associates. He had developed his business interests to extensive proportions and his activities were ever of a character which contributed to public progress and prosperity as well as to individual success.

Albert Blair

Albert Blair

WHILE Albert Blair has continued in the general practice of law in St. Louis since 1876, he has largely specialized in corporation practice and his clientage of this character has been extensive. Moreover, he has been instrumental in the organization of a number of important manufacturing and industrial interests which have constituted potent forces in the business development of the city. Mr. Blair is a native of the neighboring state of Illinois. His father, William Blair, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1812, and was a representative of one of the old families founded in America in colonial days. Albert's great-grandfather, John Blair, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, served under General Daniel Morgan in the expedition to Quebec in 1775. Out of admiration for General Montgomery, who fell in the disastrous assault on the British stronghold at Quebec, John Blair named his oldest son William Montgomery Blair. The latter, born in Berkley county, Virginia, in 1778, became a soldier, pioneer and preacher, moving first to Kentucky, then to Ohio and finally to Pike county, Illinois. His son William married Mary Jackson in 1835, to whom Albert was born at Kinderhook, Pike county, Illinois, on the 16th day of October, 1840. His mother, a native of Oswego county, New York, born in 1814, was a daughter of Joseph Jackson, a representative in the fifth generation of Edward Jackson, a native of London, England, who with his brother came to America in 1638 and was one of the first proprietors of the town of Newton, Massachusetts. The history of that city states that Edward Jackson gave four hundred acres of land to Harvard College.

The marriage of William Blair and Mary Jackson took place in 1835. William Blair was a man of notable force and ability. His aptitude for business and politics was exemplified by a brief but energetic career. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, a lead miner at Galena, a farmer, merchant, builder of flatboats and a political leader. He died in 1845, at the age of thirty-two, at Springfield, Illinois, while serving his third term as representative of Pike county in the state legislature. Among his personal friends and political associates were Douglas, Richardson, Starne and Donaldson, all advanced later to political distinction. His widow subsequently became the wife of James R. Williams of Barry, Pike county, Illinois, where she lived until November, 1897.

Between the ages of six and sixteen years, Albert Blair was a pupil in the public schools of Barry, Illinois, and then spent three years as a student in Christian University at Canton, Missouri, and one year in Phillips Academy of Exeter, New Hampshire. Entering Harvard, he completed a three years' course there by graduation as a member of the class of 1863. He also remained at Harvard as a law student for a year, at the end of which time he was offered

the position of teacher of Latin in the University of Missouri at Columbia. Preferring other employment, however, he accepted a position in the freight department of the North Missouri Railroad Company at Macon, Missouri, and thus served for several years. His desire to enter upon a professional career, however, led him to become a law student in the office of Williams & Henry, leading attorneys of that city, while at the same time he occupied the position of secretary with the Keokuk & Kansas City Railroad Company, which had undertaken the building of a railroad from Keokuk, Iowa, to Kansas City. The project succumbed in the widespread financial panic of 1873. Mr. Blair afterward spent a year as land agent and attorney for the old North Missouri Insurance Company, which also went into bankruptcy. Having invested all his savings in the former enterprise and lost them, he began his career in St. Louis with less than one hundred dollars.

Undiscouraged, however, Mr. Blair took up the active work of the profession here and has since continued in general practice while giving considerable attention to corporation law. He is thoroughly qualified along the latter line and his practice of this character has been important. He has aided in the organization and promotion of various companies which have figured prominently in the business development of St. Louis. He was one of the organizers of the American Brake Company; the Chicago Railway Equipment Company; the Missouri Electric Light & Power Company and the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company. He has also become connected with several other important business concerns.

Mr. Blair was married February 2, 1907, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Mrs. Clara Urquhart Spencer, whose death occurred in 1918. She was a native of St. Louis and a daughter of George Urquhart, who for many years was vice president of the Plant Seed Company of this city.

In politics, Mr. Blair has ever been a stalwart advocate of republican principles and in 1898 was a candidate of his party for the state senate, on which occasion he succeeded in reducing the usual democratic majority from two thousand to one thousand two hundred. He has always stood for clean politics and progressive methods in relation to municipal, state and national affairs. He was one of the committee which drafted the act of the Missouri legislature providing the Australian ballot method in holding elections and also of the committee which brought about the adoption of the Corrupt Practices Act of the State of Missouri. For several years he was a member of the Missouri Civil Service Reform Association. The nature of his interests is further indicated in his connection with the Missouri Historical Society; the Law Library Association; the Missouri Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He has ever been keenly interested in literature, to which he has largely devoted his leisure.

By reason of the superiority of its apple products, Pike county, Illinois, as well as its more famous neighbor, Calhoun county, is noted for its large commercial orchards. For many years Mr. Blair has been interested in the growth of apples and is one of the principal owners of the Williams orchards, situated near Barry, Pike county, Illinois.

Yours faithfully.
J. A. L. Waddell.

John Alexander Low Waddell

JOHN ALEXANDER LOW WADDELL, of Kansas City, who without invidious distinction may be termed one of the foremost bridge engineers of the world, was born at Port Hope, Ontario, Canada, January 15, 1854, his parents being Robert Needham and Angeline Esther (Jones) Waddell, the former a native of Ireland, while the latter was born in New York City. The father crossed the Atlantic to Canada in 1829 and there lived until 1886, at which time he went to Denver, Colorado, to reside, and there he passed away in 1889. He had for many years been in mercantile pursuits in Port Hope, Ontario, and on receiving appointment in 1864 to the life office of high sheriff of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, he removed from Port Hope to Cobourg, Ontario, the duties of the office requiring his residence at the latter town, the county seat. He was very active in all matters pertaining to the public welfare and was held in high esteem. The mother, who is in her ninetieth year, resides at La Jolla, a suburb of San Diego, California.

John Alexander Low Waddell pursued his early education in the public schools of Port Hope and Cobourg, later attending Trinity College School at Port Hope, while subsequently he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, from which he was graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer in 1875. He received early in 1882 from McGill University at Montreal, Canada, the ad eundem gradum degree of B. A. S., and a few months later took by an examination lasting two full days the degree of M. E., and finally in 1904 the degree of D. S. in course. He was accorded the honorary LL. D. degree by the Missouri State University in 1904, received the honorary degree of D. E. from the University of Nebraska in 1911 and the honorary degree of Kogakuhakushi from the Imperial University of Japan in 1915—the highest academic or scholastic honor in that country.

His professional career has been one of steady progress. In 1875 he became a draftsman of the Marine Department at Ottawa, Canada, and in 1876 and 1877 served as engineer in connection with the field work of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, after which he was engineer of a small coal mine at Coalburg, West Virginia. He was then made assistant professor of rational and technical mechanics at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, so continuing from 1878 until 1880. Through the two succeeding years was chief engineer with Raymond & Campbell, bridge builders at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and in 1882 he accepted the professorship of civil engineering in the Imperial University of Japan, with which he was connected until 1886.

From 1887 until 1899 he practiced his profession independently as consulting engineer in Kansas City, Missouri, and in the latter year became senior

partner in the firm of Waddell & Hedrick, which maintained its existence until 1906. He was then a partner in the firm of Waddell & Harrington until 1915, and since the latter date has been senior partner in the firm of Waddell & Son.

In January, 1917, he opened an office in New York City, since then operating from both offices; and he has also established branch offices, headed by local engineers of prominence, in Chile, Peru, Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, China, India, Australia, Spain and France. He is about to add to this list Japan and Brazil.

As chief engineer of the Pacific Short Line Bridge Company, Dr. Waddell designed and supervised the construction of the combined railway and highway bridge over the Missouri river at Sioux City; and when chief engineer of the Omaha Bridge & Terminal Railway Company, he designed and supervised the building of a double-track railway and highway bridge across the Missouri river at East Omaha in 1893.

His work has always been of a most important character. He designed and constructed a highway bridge across the Missouri river at Jefferson City, Missouri; and he engineered the Northwestern Elevated, the Union Loop Elevated and other elevated railways in Chicago. He was also advisory engineer to the Elevated Railway Company of Boston, Massachusetts. He was the engineer in charge of the building of the Y-shaped railway-and-highway bridge over the Fraser river at New Westminster for the government of British Columbia, and he built more than two hundred bridges on the Vera Cruz & Pacific Railway of Mexico.

His engineering work likewise includes the construction of two lighthouses and standard plans for the highway bridges of Cuba; most of the bridges on the Kansas City Southern Railway and the Tennessee Central Railway, together with a large bridge over the Maumee river at Toledo, Ohio; the Halsted street lift-bridge at Chicago; the Hawthorne avenue lift-bridge at Portland, Oregon; the reinforced concrete bridge over the Colorado river at Austin, Texas; the Red Rock cantilever bridge over the Colorado river for the Atlantic & Pacific Railway Company; the principal bridges on the Shreveport & Red River Valley Railway; ten large bridges on the International & Great Northern Railway in Texas; a large and costly bridge with a lifting deck over the Missouri river at Kansas City; a large bridge with a lift span over the Mississippi river at Keithsburg, Illinois, for the Iowa Central Railway; two reinforced concrete trestles having the longest reinforced concrete girders then built, at Tacoma, Washington; the Granville street, the Cambie street and the Westminster avenue bridges over False creek, Vancouver, British Columbia; a large viaduct joining Kansas City, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas, and crossing the Kaw river; a large bridge with lifting deck and lifting span combined over the Willamette river at Portland, Oregon, for the Harriman System; and a bridge with a lift-span over the Arkansas river at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Dr. Waddell has also designed and engineered, among numerous others, the following important structures: The concrete Arroyo Seco bridge at Pasadena, California; the Twelfth street viaduct at Kansas City, Missouri; the lift-span for the Don river bridge at Rostoff, Russia; a lift-bridge over the City Waterway and another over the Puyallup river at Tacoma, Washington; the Pennsylvania

Railroad Company's lift-bridge over the south branch of the Chicago river and two similar structures over the Calumet river, South Chicago, Illinois; the Great Northern Railroad Company's bridge over the Yellowstone river and a similar one over the Missouri river in Montana; nineteen bridges for the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company over the Fraser, Thompson and North Thompson rivers, etc., in British Columbia; the Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Company's bridges over the Black river and the Little river in Louisiana; the Salem, Falls City & Western Railway bridge over the Willamette river at Salem, Oregon; the Pacific Highway bridge between Portland, Oregon, and Vancouver, Washington; the lift-span of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's bridge at Louisville, Kentucky, and the Swope Park, College Avenue and Fourth Street bridges in Kansas City, Missouri; also the Kansas City Southern Railway Company's bridge over the Kaw river at Ohio Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, and the river boulevard viaduct for the Kansas City Southern Railway Company at Independence, Missouri.

Dr. Waddell is also well posted on railroading; for, in addition to his early practice on the Canadian Pacific, he was for many years chief engineer to the Omaha Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, vice president and principal engineer to the Trans-Alaska-Siberian Railway Company, chief engineer to the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Company, and advisory engineer for several projected (but not yet built) steam and electric railroads.

In 1903 Dr. Waddell was retained by the International Nickel Company of New York City, which then controlled three-quarters of the world's total output of nickel, to make an extensive investigation concerning the suitability of nickel steel for bridge building. His experiments covered every conceivable kind of practical tests and occupied over three years.

Following the investigation and the completion of the reports, he wrote for the American Society of Civil Engineers a long paper describing fully the tests and drawing numerous deductions. This paper, under the title of "Nickel Steel for Bridges," was published in the society's transactions for 1909, and won the Norman medal. The result of his investigations has been the use of nickel steel for at least three long-span bridges—the Manhattan bridge at New York, the Municipal bridge at St. Louis, and the new Quebec bridge. The firm of Waddell & Son is also using the alloy in the moving spans of some of their vertical-lift bridges.

The work of Dr. Waddell extends over the entire United States and Canada, and parts of Cuba, Mexico, Japan, New Zealand and Russia.

When in 1917 and 1918 the Public Belt Railroad Commission of New Orleans desired to select three engineers for an "Advisory Board" to study the advisability and economics of bridging or tunneling the Mississippi river at or near that city, it invited a large number of the most prominent American engineers to address its members in conference, with the result that after many months of consideration, Dr. Waddell was selected as the bridge expert on the said board. The joint report of the three experts was finished and presented to the Commission early in 1919; but its contents and findings have not yet been made public.

Dr. Waddell has also made many valuable contributions to the literature of the profession. His authorship includes The Designing of Ordinary Iron High-

way Bridges, 1884; a System of Iron Railroad Bridges for Japan, 1885; General Specifications for Highway Bridges of Iron and Steel, Some Disputed Points in Railway Bridge Designing, Elevated Railroads, The Possibilities in Bridge Construction by the use of High Alloy Steels, for which he was awarded the Norman Medal; Alloy Steels in Bridgework, Foundations for Important Buildings in the City of Mexico, Flow Line Bridge at Kansas City, Vertical-Lift Bridges, What Can Best Be Done to Advance the Interests of the Engineering Profession in the United States, Technical Book Writing, Engineering Ethics, numerous important papers on Technical Education and on the Study of the Spanish Languages in the U. S. A., Engineering Economics, The Economics of Steel Arch Bridges, Comparative Economics of Cantilever and Suspension Bridges, Economic Span-Lengths for Simple-Truss Bridges on Various Types of Foundations, Comparative Economics of Continuous and Non-continuous Trusses, Comparative Economics of Wire Cables and High-Alloy-Steel Eyebar-Cables for Long-span Suspension Bridges, Possibilities and Economics of the Transbordeur, Economics of Alloy-Steels for Bridgework, Bridge versus Tunnel for the Proposed Hudson River Crossing at New York City, and numerous other important memoirs; De Pontibus in 1898; Engineering Specifications and Contracts in 1908; and Bridge Engineering, 2 vols., in 1916.

Ever since 1916 Dr. Waddell has been engaged upon an elaborate series of investigations on the economics of bridge designing and construction, with the intention of solving the last hitherto unsolved major economic problem in the specialty of bridges. At the present writing the last of these investigations is drawing to a close.

For a year or more the Doctor has been putting into book form the results not only of this series of economic investigations but also of all the economic studies on bridges that he has made during the last three decades. The name of the treatise, which will contain between 500 and 600 printed pages, is to be "Economics of Bridgework." The manuscript thereof is now nearly ready for the printer; and the prospects for the early issue of the book are good. Very few engineers besides Dr. Waddell have made any investigations worth mentioning on bridge economics. What has been written hitherto has generally been based upon the manipulation of mathematical formulae, which really are not applicable to economic investigations for bridge designing. Dr. Waddell has based his studies upon detailed designs and estimates of quantities of materials.

Thus it is that Dr. Waddell has become one of the most eminent bridge builders and best known engineers of the world. He was decorated by the emperor of Japan in 1888 as Knight Commander of the Order of the Rising Sun, and by the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, a sister of the late Czar, with the First Class Order of her Société de Bienfaisance, for services as Principal Engineer of the Trans-Alaska-Siberian Railway. He is a member of the leading scientific societies of the United States, Canada, and a number of foreign countries, including the American Academy of Engineers; the American Institute of Consulting Engineers; the American Society of Civil Engineers; the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain; La Société International d'Etudes de Correspondence et des Changes, Concordia, Paris; the Geographical Society of France; and the Sigma XI. He is honorary member of the Japanese Engineering

Society, of Tau Beta Pi, the Phi Beta Kappa, and the Engineers' Club of Kansas City.

Of all the honors, however, that have come to Dr. Waddell in recognition of his standing as a practical scientist, a literary man, and a constructing engineer, there is none so high as that conferred upon him by the French government on December 16, 1918, when it admitted him into L'Institut de France as Correspondant of the Académie des Sciences, which is universally acknowledged to be the most select scientific body of men in the world. He is the first American engineer ever received into its ranks, and the twenty-first American citizen taken thereinto during the one hundred and twenty-four years since it was reorganized upon its present basis.

This recognition was specially complimentary, in that it was awarded immediately after the armistice, when the French government, desiring to show to America its deep appreciation of the help rendered in winning the war, and in the most conspicuous manner possible, did so by conferring upon one of her citizens the highest honor within its gift.

Dr. Waddell is prominently known in club circles, having membership in the Country, University, and Engineers' Clubs of Kansas City, and the Railroad Club of New York. By reason of his professional ability he has been called to many sections of the world; and his broad travel and wide study have made him a cultured gentleman, with a command of two languages besides his own, while his increasing professional ability has gained him an unexcelled eminence among bridge builders throughout the entire world.

Wm. A. Hunter

Charles Parsons Senter

CHARLES PARSONS SENTER, president of the Senter Commission Company of St. Louis, was born at the home of his grandmother, in Trenton, Tennessee, February 14, 1870, although his parents had been residents of St. Louis from 1864. His father, William Marshall Senter, a native of Henderson county, Tennessee, was born April 11, 1831, his parents being Alvin Blalock and Janet (McNeil) Senter, who were natives of Cumberland county, North Carolina. In 1857 William M. Senter wedded Lucy Jane Wilkins, a daughter of Little John and Lucy Jane (Tanner) Wilkins, who were natives of Virginia, while their daughter, Mrs. Senter, was born in Gibson county, Tennessee, on the 14th day of February, 1832. In the year 1865, William M. Senter and his brother-in-law, William Thomas Wilkins, foreseeing that St. Louis was to be the gateway of the great southwest, came to St. Louis and established the firm of Senter & Company, engaging in the cotton, grain, fur, wool, etc., commission business, which they conducted until their deaths, which occurred respectively on the 29th of January, 1901, and February 3, 1902. Mr. Senter became a leading figure in commercial and financial circles in St. Louis. In 1876, when the St. Louis Merchants Exchange built and moved into its then new building, on Third street from Pine to Olive, he was its vice president. He was especially active in the building up of St. Louis as a cotton market, and was one of the organizers of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange, and its original vice president; the next year he succeeded to the presidency, and was re-elected for ten years, although not consecutively.

One of the main causes for the advancement of St. Louis as a cotton market was the establishment of the St. Louis Cotton Compress Company, with its modern warehouses and high density presses, in which St. Louis was the pioneer. Mr. Senter was one of the organizers of this company, and its original vice president, and later served as its president for a number of years. One of the bulwarks of St. Louis' control of the trade of the south and southwest is its railways, and Mr. Senter was one of the group of loyal St. Louisans who, when it looked like the Iron Mountain Railroad would be lost, responded to the appeal of Thomas Allen, its president, and subscribed the money necessary to save it. At that time Mr. Senter was elected one of the directors of the company, and continued as such until Jay Gould, recognizing the value of the railroad, purchased it. Shortly after this, a group of St. Louisans projected and built the Cotton Belt Railroad, Mr. Senter being one of the most active, and its original vice president. He was also one of the organizers of the Union Trust Company, of which he was a director until the time of his death. However, his chief efforts were in developing the extensive commission busi-

ness, which, upon his death, was incorporated under the name of the Senter Commission Company.

Charles P. Senter received his primary education at the Stoddard school, one of the public schools of St. Louis, and then attended Smith Academy, the preparatory department of Washington University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1888. He pursued his studies at the University of Virginia for two years. Upon his return to St. Louis, his interest in Smith Academy continued, and at the organization of the Alumni Association he was elected its secretary and treasurer, and has remained such to the present time. His interest in the athletics of the school, as well as of the Inter-Scholastic League, caused him to be appointed chairman of the Olympic Inter-Scholastic Committee, as well as chairman of the Olympic Marathon Committee at the Olympic Games which were held in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904; and he was grand marshal of the Olympic games.

After a business training in one of the banks and in the real estate business, in 1890 Mr. Senter connected himself with his father's business, and after the death of his father and uncle, this business was incorporated as the Senter Commission Company, and since 1903 he has been its president. Like his father he has been honored by his associates in the cotton business, and has served four terms as president of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange. He is also a member of the Merchants Exchange, and of the St. Louis Raw Fur and Wool Association, as well as of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. He is president of the Allen Store Company of Malden, Missouri, and a director of the St. Louis Cotton Compress Company.

Mr. Senter has long been an active member of the Third Baptist church, of St. Louis, of which he is one of the trustees, and has been honored by being called upon to serve as president, both of the St. Louis Baptist Mission Board and of the State Mission Board. He is vice president of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, and is a member of the executive committee of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association. He is a democrat in politics, and has been active in the party's councils although never a candidate for office.

Although he is a bachelor he maintains a home for himself at No. 1 Beverly place, where he has surrounded himself with the articles of culture and refinement. He is a member of the Noonday, St. Louis, Racquet, Franklin and Sunset Hill Country Clubs, and the Missouri Historical Society, all of St. Louis, and the Grolier Club of New York. In 1908 he served as a member of the executive committee of the St. Louis Centennial. Mr. Senter was active in all the work connected with the World war, the great mass meeting at the Coliseum as well as the breakfast at the Missouri Athletic Association tendered to the French Commission upon their visit to St. Louis, having been under his supervision.

L B Andrews

Lewis Benjamin Andrews

KANSAS CITY has long been one of the most important centers of the live stock industry of America and actively and prominently connected with this business at the present time is Lewis B. Andrews, who is a well known member of the Live Stock Exchange. He was born near Lena, Illinois, October 9, 1850, a son of William and Jane Andrews, both of whom were natives of Ohio. He pursued his education in the country school, while spending his youthful days upon the home farm, later attending Oberlin College in Ohio. He assisted his father until he was twenty-two years of age, when he took charge of his father's farm, which was largely given over to the raising of live stock.

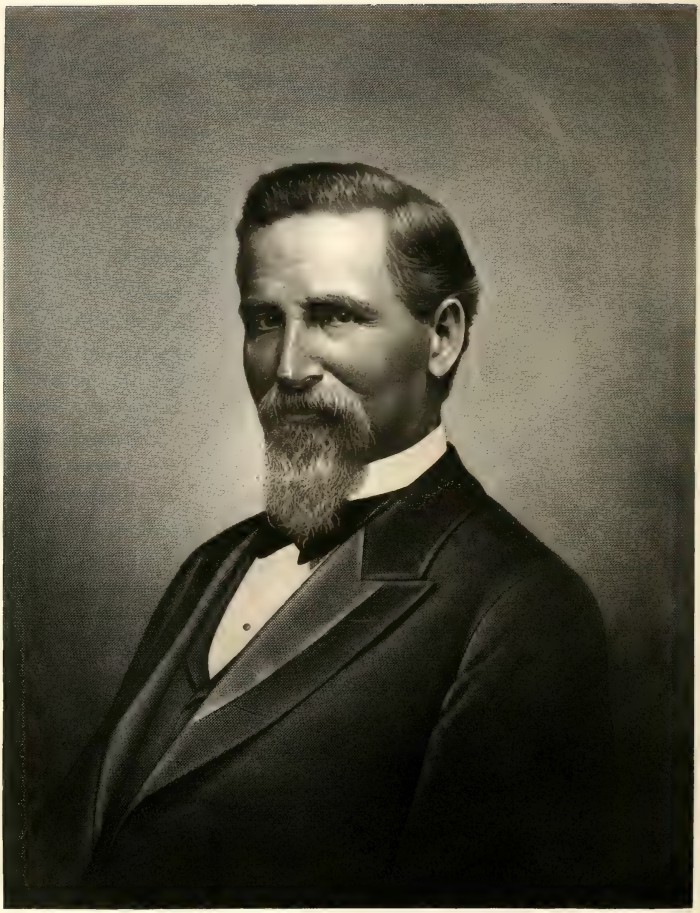
In 1878 Mr. Andrews was married to Miss Elizabeth Moffett, daughter of James and Isabella Moffett, of Jo Daviess county, Illinois, who were both born in County Monaghan, Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrews belong to the Second Presbyterian church of Kansas City, in which they are greatly interested. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party but has never sought nor desired public office, preferring to concentrate his time and energies upon business affairs. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City and is interested in all its activities for the benefit and progress of the city. He is also a member of the Kansas City Club.

In 1884 Mr. Andrews left Illinois and went to Comanche county, Kansas, where he proved up government and school claims. This government claim formed the nucleus of what has for many years been known as the Comanche County Ranch near Coldwater, Kansas.

In 1889 he came to Kansas City, where he turned his attention to the oil business. In January, 1896, Mr. Andrews and the Moffett brothers formed a partnership under the firm name of Moffett Brothers & Andrews Live Stock Commission Company, of which he is now the secretary and treasurer. This company handles cattle, sheep and hogs and has developed a business of extensive proportions. Mr. Andrews is the treasurer of the Live Stock Exchange and is recognized as one of the prominent representatives of this industry in Kansas City and the west. Upon a farm in Jackson county he is engaged in raising registered Herefords and shorthorns and in the breeding of horses and mules.

Mr. Andrews has also extended his activities into other fields of business and is a director of the Midwest Reserve Trust Company and president of the Peoples State Bank of Dodson, Missouri. He started out in the business world empty handed but diligence and thrift have characterized his entire business life, and his record should serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others.



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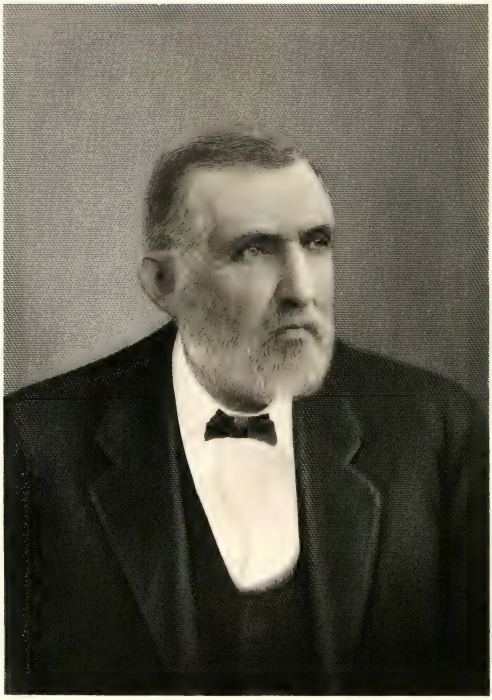


J. A. Moore

James A. Moore

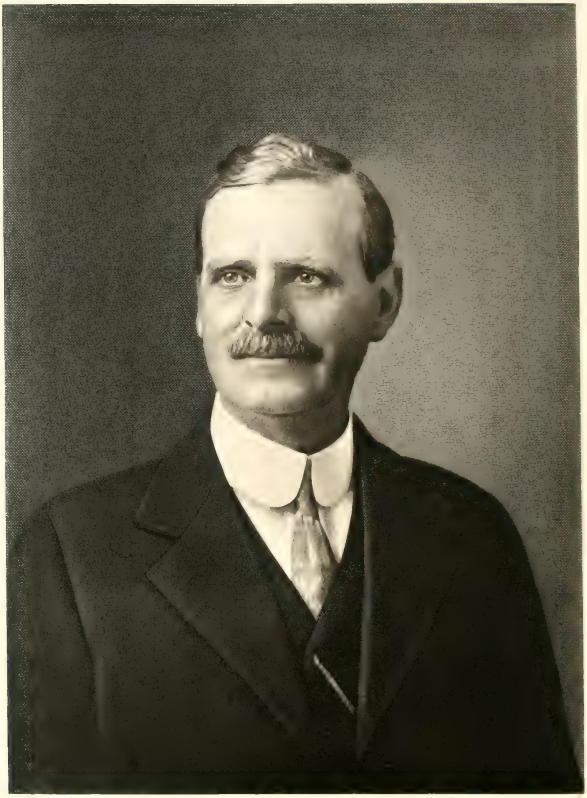
JAMES A. MOORE, who for many years figured prominently in agricultural and banking circles in Linn county, was but seven years of age when he came to Missouri with his parents, the family home being established upon what was then the western frontier. Throughout his remaining days James A. Moore continued a resident of Missouri. He was born, however, in Anderson county, Tennessee, November 3, 1835, and came of English ancestry, the family having been founded in America during colonial days. His grandfather, James Moore, was born in North Carolina and at the time of the Revolutionary war joined the colonial forces in the struggle for independence. He afterwards removed to Tennessee, where he engaged in farming, and his last days were spent in Alabama, where he lived for a number of years prior to his death, which occurred when he was well advanced in age. His son, Joseph T. Moore, father of James A. Moore, was born in Alabama, May 1, 1791, and devoted his time to the occupation of farming when not engaged in military duty. He had the same patriotic spirit as his father and at the country's call to arms for service in the War of 1812 he joined the army, with which he remained for five years. He was with General George R. Clarke at the capture of Vincennes, Indiana, and was there slightly wounded in the shoulder. In recognition of the military service he received a patent for one hundred and sixty acres of land in Linn county, Missouri, from the government. Prior to this time Joseph Moore had wedded Jane Pate, a native of Alabama, and in 1840 came to Linn county to locate his land and two years afterward brought his family to his claim, driving across country with horses and oxen and bringing his live stock with him. The family first lived in a tent but soon a log cabin was built. The wife and mother passed away in 1846, leaving a family of five sons and a daughter. Later the father married Miss Sophia Root and they became the parents of four children. As the years passed Joseph T. Moore became an active factor in shaping the policy and promoting the progress of the district in which he lived. He filled various local offices and for three terms was county judge of Linn county. He was also an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and died in that faith in 1873. The land which he received as a grant from the government is still in possession of his daughter, Mrs. Lee Taggert, who resides in Linneus.

James A. Moore, whose name introduces this review, went through the hardships and privations of pioneer life and assisted his father in the arduous task of developing a new farm, remaining at home until he reached the age of twenty-three years. His opportunity for attending school was limited, but he learned many lessons from nature and in the school of experience, and became a well informed man. Two years after attaining his majority he purchased a

tract of wild land and with characteristic energy began to clear and improve the property, living thereon for many years. He brought his land under a high state of cultivation and added to his holdings from time to time until he was the owner of fourteen hundred acres, much of which he placed under the plow, and year after year gathered abundant harvests. He also engaged quite extensively in the raising of live stock, remaining upon his farm until 1899, when he removed to Brookfield, but continued to supervise the operation of his farm and his live stock interests. In 1904 he established a private bank in Brookfield, which has become one of the substantial institutions of this part of the state.

On the 17th of November, 1858, James A. Moore was married to Miss Sarah True, a native of Missouri, and they became the parents of four children: Mary, the wife of Dr. Powers; Joseph W.; Effie, the wife of C. H. Jones, of Brookfield; and Butler A., deceased.

Mr. Moore was a member of the state militia during the Civil war. Like his father, he was always keenly interested in the welfare and progress of his community and contributed to all plans and measures for the general good. He passed away November 22, 1919, and his sterling worth was recognized by all, for he was true to every manly principle, his life being fraught with good deeds and characterized by honorable motives.



J. M. Johnson.

Hon. James Marcus Johnson

HON. JAMES MARCUS JOHNSON, regarded as one of the ablest judges that Missouri has ever produced and now successfully practicing law in Kansas City, was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, July 5, 1862. His father, James B. Johnson, was a native of Virginia who in 1856 came to Missouri, settling in St. Joseph, where he engaged in the stone and marble business. He was a son of James Johnson, Sr., also a native of the Old Dominion, and the ancestral line can be traced back to colonial days. James B. Johnson was a member of the Baptist church and he also belonged to the Masonic fraternity, his life being guided by the teachings and high purposes of the order and of the church. He married Henrietta M. Albertson, who was born in Indiana and is now living in California, but Mr. Johnson passed away in 1895. In their family were eight children, four of whom are yet living.

James Marcus Johnson was educated in the public and high schools of St. Joseph, Missouri, and, attracted to the legal profession, he began preparation for the bar. He read law under the direction of the firm of Crosby & Rusk, of St. Joseph, and was admitted to practice on the 7th of January, 1884. He then entered upon the active work of the courts in his native city, where he remained from 1884 until 1905, when he was elected judge of the Kansas City court of appeals, and remained upon the bench for twelve years. He possesses a brilliant mind, is an omniverous reader and has ever been a diligent student. This has given him wide general culture and broad legal learning. In practice he has succeeded because of careful preparation, experience, fair-mindedness, a knowledge of human nature, ingenuity and an attractive personality. He has continued in the general work of the courts and is formidable both before court and jury. Methodical and painstaking, the thorough preparation of his cases has ever been one of his strong points in the attainment of success at the bar and in his judicial position he was the embodiment of rectitude and judicial propriety. Retiring from the bench on the 1st of January, 1917, he resumed the active practice of law, in which he is now engaged, his clientage being of a very extensive and most important character. He rendered over fifteen hundred opinions while judge of the court of appeals and his court was never behind its docket. He averaged one hundred and twenty-five opinions yearly, while the average for appellate courts is but thirty-five. His opinions are models of English as well as sound legal exposition. He is a prolific writer and lecturer on jurisprudence, history and literature. He lectures upon The Trial of Christ and other religious and secular subjects, including Shakespeare. He lectures before the Men's Bible Class of St. Paul's Episcopal church and he is a member of the faculty and lecturer on equity, court practice, pleadings, etc., in the Kansas City School of Law.

On the 30th of November, 1887, Judge Johnson was married to Miss Jessie Ambrose, daughter of James W. Ambrose, president of the Ambrose Manufacturing Company of St. Joseph and a representative of one of the pioneer families there. They have become the parents of four children: Donald W., a graduate of the Missouri State University, now associated with his father in law practice, was married October 26, 1915, to Miss Reeve Alexander and they have one child, June Janet. Elsa, the second of the family, is the wife of Harry E. Marshall, of Seattle, Washington. Jessie Clayton is now a student in the University of Missouri. Sherratt M. is attending law school and also studying in his father's office.

The family are communicants of St. Paul's Episcopal church and Judge Johnson gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He is a finished and interesting public speaker, more instructive than stirring in his appeals but capable of persuading people by appeal to their reason and finer sensibility. He is much interested in all those agencies which make for the uplift of the individual and the betterment of the community and he has, moreover, been most active in Armenian relief work. He belongs to the Kansas City, the Missouri State and American Bar Associations. He is also a member of the Missouri Historical Society, of which he served as vice president, and of the Missouri Valley Historical Society. His success, which does not merely cover his profession but extends to every field into which he has directed his activities, may be attributed to a rare capacity for making and retaining friends, to a very alert, well trained and powerful mind, to a vigorous imagination and a courage which never flags, combined with a gift of expression in both writing and speech which perfectly serves him in every necessity.

Wheaton C. Ferris

Wheaton Cravens Ferris

"PLUCK, perseverance, intelligence," was the reply given when a friend of Wheaton Cravens Ferris was asked as to the cause of his success, for he operates today as one of the prominent real estate men of St. Louis. Another termed him, "A man of integrity, with ability to organize, and a vision that few possess." With this vision Mr. Ferris has developed some of the important properties and subdivisions of the city and all has been accomplished within the last fourteen years, for he did not become a resident here until 1906 and arrived a total stranger. He is fortunate in possessing character and ability that inspire confidence in others and the simple weight of his character and ability have carried him into important business relations.

Mr. Ferris was born in Clarksville, Arkansas, May 15, 1878, and is a son of Joseph Wheaton and Susie (Reid) Ferris. His father died when he was but a year old and the mother when he was a lad of ten. He was adopted, but when fourteen years of age ran away from the home in which he had spent four years and his first endeavor in the business world was made as a newsboy at Conway, Arkansas. He had to some extent attended the public schools of Conway and later he enjoyed the advantage of two years' study in Hendrix College, but not until he had earned the means necessary to pay his tuition. After working as a newsboy for a time he became a reporter on the Daily Light at Tahlequah, in the Indian Territory. He subsequently removed to Little Rock, Arkansas, and afterward resided at other points in that state, becoming associated with prominent business enterprises. Gradually his powers developed and increased and he came more and more into control of important business interests. In 1899 he was the treasurer of the Sandefer-Julian Company of Little Rock, so continuing until 1901, when he became president of the Ferris & White Company of Plumerville, Arkansas. When five years had passed he was chosen the president of the Arkansas Investment Company at Little Rock, but seeking a still broader field of labor in 1906 he removed to St. Louis. He had no friends in this city but he possessed a fund of knowledge gained through practical experience which soon placed him among the progressive and farsighted business men. He became the president of the Olive Street Terrace Realty Company of St. Louis in 1907, afterward was chosen president of the Kinloch Land Company and is now the president of the Twabrigs Land Company and the Wilston Land Company. In the latter connection he developed a negro colonization in St. Louis near Ferguson, a movement highly valuable to the city in the segregation of the colored race. Mr. Ferris also developed a large tract of land constituting an ideal residence property, called South Hampton, in the southwestern section of the city. He was appointed a director of the Sixth United States District by the department of labor at Washington, D. C., and entered upon an "Own your own

home'' campaign in the district which comprises Missouri, Oklahoma, Iowa and Kansas, and is a member of ''The own your home'' committee of the National Real Estate Board. He belongs to the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange and also to the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Ferris' popularity with his employes is unusual. On several occasions they have surprised him with a ''Welcome Home'' program on his return from business trips. On one occasion a floral gift was given him, each flower in the bouquet representing a lot sold during his absence with the card of the salesman making the sale attached thereto. Another time the surprise took the form of a birthday cake, with forty candles on it. Each candle represented a sale of one thousand dollars. On both occasions a special effort was made on the part of each employe to bring in the largest possible amount of new business as a means of showing to their friend and employer the appreciation of what he was doing for them. This shows the unusual relations existing between Mr. Ferris and his employes and the remarkable morale existing among his co-workers.

On the 17th of October, 1900, at Little Rock, Arkansas, Mr. Ferris was married to Ruby Bernice Hoshall and they reside at No. 6995 Washington avenue. Mr. Ferris is a democrat in his political views and he is a member of the Missouri Athletic and Century Boat Clubs. He finds recreation in tennis and literature and is particularly fond of English, of history and fiction. He attacks everything with a contagious enthusiasm and when made a member of the War Savings Stamps committee of the St. Louis Federal District he gave to the work unstinted time and the abundant experience of the successful business man, the results achieved being highly satisfactory.

Ben. C. Hyde

Benjamin Carroll Hyde

BENJAMIN CARROLL HYDE, secretary and treasurer of the T. W. Ballew Loan & Investment Company of Kansas City and long connected with the development of the oil industry, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, January 2, 1875, and is a son of Ira B. Hyde, lawyer, soldier and congressman, who was born at Guilford, New York, January 18, 1838, and reared upon a farm in the Empire state. He supplemented his early education by study in Oberlin College of Ohio and after preparing for the bar located in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1861. There he entered upon the practice of his profession but in the following year joined the Union army as a private in a cavalry regiment, with which he served until the close of the war. In 1866 he came to Missouri and opened his law office at Princeton, where he served for one term as prosecuting attorney. In 1874 he was elected to the forty-third congress on the republican ticket by a vote of thirteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-three against that of twelve thousand three hundred and eighteen given to C. H. Mansur, the democratic candidate. He is still living and makes his home at Princeton, Missouri.

Benjamin C. Hyde of this review, after attending the public schools, spent two years as a student in the University of Iowa and for a year studied in Oberlin College, his father's alma mater. He entered upon his business career as cashier of the Mercer County Bank, in which position he remained for a brief period. His father was at that time interested in telephone properties in northern Missouri and southern Iowa and Benjamin C. Hyde acted for many years as auditor and manager of the business. Twelve years ago he came to Kansas City and is the secretary and treasurer of the T. W. Ballew Loan & Investment Company. He has become thoroughly familiar with many forms of investment and is a prominent figure in the financial circles of his adopted city. He is also a director of the Security National Bank and has many other interests.

On the 28th of April, 1897, Mr. Hyde was married to Miss Jessie Beatrice Ballew, daughter of Thomas W. Ballew, of a prominent old Missouri family. They have become parents of two children: Florence Mabel, who is president of the senior class of Mount Vernon Seminary at Washington, D. C.; and Benjamin Winfield, seventeen years of age, now a student in the University of Missouri at Columbia.

Mr. Hyde is a member of the Kansas City Club, the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Blue Hills Country Club, the Mission Hills Country Club, the Noonday Club, and other prominent organizations. He is fond of golf and various phases of outdoor life.

James B. Welsh

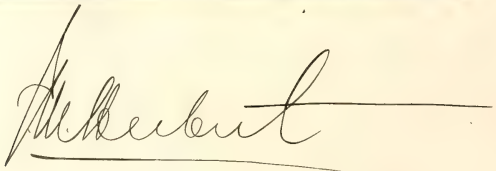
JAMES B. WELSH is the president of the James B. Welsh Realty, Loan & Investment Company of Kansas City, in which connection he has built up a business of extensive and substantial proportions. He has closely studied every phase of the business, formulates his plans carefully and carries them forward to successful completion. There is no man more thoroughly familiar with real estate conditions nor one whose valuations of property are more accurate than those of James B. Welsh.

Mr. Welsh was born in Danville, Kentucky, on the 14th of March, 1852, and in that state he spent the first thirty years of his life. He supplemented his preliminary education by a course of study in Centre College, from which he was graduated in 1872, and then turned his attention to mercantile interests in Danville, being thus engaged until 1882. The latter year witnessed his arrival in Kansas City, Missouri, where he has been identified with the real estate, loan and investment business continuously since, or for a period covering nearly four decades. The James B. Welsh Realty, Loan & Investment Company occupies a fine suite of rooms in the Lathrop building, and associated with Mr. Welsh in the enterprise are B. Haywood Hagerman, vice president, and Byron G. Bliss, treasurer. They are large operators in real estate and also conduct an extensive business in insurance, loans and in the management of estates.

In early manhood Mr. Welsh was united in marriage to Miss Mary McKee, a daughter of Dr. John L. McKee, D. D., vice president of Centre College at Danville, Kentucky, for twenty-five years. In 1904, having lost his first wife, Mr. Welsh wedded her sister, Leila S. McKee, who is a graduate of Wellesley College, which conferred upon her the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. She became a successful educator and was president of the Western College at Oxford, Ohio, for a period of sixteen years. She is now a director of the Young Women's Christian Association and is very active in philanthropic and religious work and in the social circles of the city. Mr. Welsh has two sons, McKee and George W., both of whom are farming near Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Welsh is a member of the University Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Knife and Fork Club, the Mission Hills Country Club and is very prominent as a promoter of educational and moral progress. He served as a trustee of Park College, also as trustee of the Missouri Valley College and the McCormick Theological Seminary. He is an active member of the Second Presbyterian church and one of its most generous supporters. He is serving on the executive committee of the New Era movement, which is introducing a new era in moral development, where men with broad vision have seized the opportunities for co-operative effort in the moral guidance of the world. He is also a director of the Kansas City Young Men's Christian Association and his aid and influence

are ever found on the side of development and progress. For thirty-eight years he has been a resident of Kansas City and during this period has made valuable contribution to Missouri's growth and upbuilding, his name being most prominently and honorably associated with its material, intellectual, social and moral progress.



James M. Herbert

ONE of the ablest railroad executives in the country is James M. Herbert, president of the St. Louis & Southwestern Railway Company. That he has reached such a position is due to certain qualities and characteristics. He is calm, well poised, frank, fair, just and fearless, possesses large initiative, patience and capacity for work. He manifests also keen insight, a retentive memory, the practical judgment that enables him to make quick, accurate and firm decisions and, moreover, he is an excellent judge of men and a natural leader.

Mr. Herbert was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1863. His father, John Herbert, was also a native of the Keystone state and was descended from one of the old and prominent Pennsylvania families of Irish lineage. Throughout his entire life he remained in his native state, passing away in 1889 at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Dixon, was also born in Pennsylvania, where her ancestors had lived through several generations, and she died in that state in 1899 at the age of seventy-eight. The family numbered eleven children, eight sons and three daughters.

James M. Herbert, the youngest of the family, was educated in the public schools of Delmont, Pennsylvania, and in the Delmont Academy, which he attended to the age of nineteen years. He then started out to earn his own livelihood and his first position was that of a railroad telegrapher. He devoted his attention to telegraphy for five years, at the end of which time he was made a train dispatcher on the Wabash Railroad in Illinois, with headquarters at Springfield. He continued to serve in that position for ten years, at the end of which time he was made trainmaster for the Wabash and filled that office for two years, after which he resigned and accepted a similar position with the Grand Trunk Railroad in Canada. In 1897 he was promoted to the position of superintendent of the Grand Trunk and held that office for four years at Montreal, Canada, when he resigned to enter into connection with the Missouri Pacific as district general superintendent, with headquarters at Kansas City, Missouri. Later he was transferred to St. Louis as general superintendent of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, fully meeting every requirement of that office until he resigned to accept the position of manager with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at San Francisco, California. When he had resigned that office he went with the Denver & Rio Grande at Denver, occupying a similar position, which he held until he severed his connection with the road to become vice president of the Colorado & Southern Railroad at Denver. At length he retired from railroad service and was in other lines of business for four years in Denver, but again became connected with railroad interests

as president of the Colorado, Wyoming & Eastern Railroad, continuing his headquarters in Denver, where he remained until he resigned to accept his present position as president of the St. Louis & Southwestern Railway Company in St. Louis. Here he has since continued. It will be noticed in the foregoing account that he has voluntarily severed every business connection by resignation and always to enter upon a more important position with larger responsibilities and greater opportunities until he has come to a most responsible place in railway circles, where he is giving his attention to constructive effort, administrative direction and executive control. He is also a director of subsidiary companies of this railroad.

On the 20th of June, 1888, Mr. Herbert was married in Howard, Kansas, to Miss Emma May Best, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Wesley and Mary Best, the former now deceased. Mr. Herbert belongs to the Episcopal church, to the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, and to the leading social and club organizations of the city, including the St. Louis Club, the Noonday Club, the Bellerive Country Club, the Ridgedale Club, the Country Club and the Veiled Prophet Club. He is a man of very charitable impulses, liberal to all worthy causes, yet his generosity is ever of a most unostentatious nature. A well read man on all general subjects, he speaks with authority upon the problems of railroading and he has displayed marked initiative in originating and carrying out new methods of operation and service in connection with the railroads and correcting waste and extravagance. He possesses executive ability and indefatigable industry, mental alertness and firmness and experience has added to these qualities an equipment of accurate and detailed information on all branches of railroading. All who know him feel that his splendid success is well deserved, as individual effort and ability have brought him up from the humble position of telegraph operator to his present place of executive direction and administrative control. He was the first railway executive to put himself on record as against the issuance of free transportation to members of political organizations, office holders and legislators even before the interstate commerce commission ruled against such a practice. He has always been opposed to railroad political activity. One who has long known him says of Mr. Herbert: "He is a wonderfully adaptable man and shines equally well in shop or drawing room. His friends love him and his employes respect and admire him and work loyally for him, knowing him to be a thoroughly well qualified railroad executive and an untiring worker who never spares himself."

Z. L. Standley

Zachary T. Standly, M. D.

THERE are certain qualities indispensable to real success in the practice of medicine and surgery. The individual must possess not only broad scientific knowledge but must have as well that humanitarian spirit which finds expression in sympathy, helpfulness and cheer. Possessing in notable measure all these requirements, Dr. Zachary T. Standly was for many years a most prominent, capable and successful representative of the medical profession in Laclede and at the time of his death was the oldest practicing physician of the city. He had carried aid and comfort into so many hundreds of households in his section of the state that the news of his demise brought a sense of personal bereavement to all who knew him and his memory is yet cherished in the hearts of all with whom he came in contact.

Dr. Standly was born near Paris, Edgar county, Illinois, January 13, 1847, his parents being Richard and Catherine (Bullock) Standly, who were natives of eastern Tennessee. The father, whose birth occurred in 1812, became a resident of Edgar county, Illinois, in 1840, establishing his home near Paris, the county seat, where he engaged in farming throughout his remaining days, his death resulting from injuries received in a runaway accident which occurred in October, 1869. His wife had passed away in September of the same year.

Dr. Standly was then a young man of twenty-two years. He had been reared upon his father's farm, having the usual experiences and training of the farm-bred boy. He supplemented his public school education by study in the Edgar Academy at Paris and began preparation for a professional career by reading medicine under the direction of a private tutor. In 1867 he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Michigan and in the following year attended Rush Medical College of Chicago, in which he won his professional degree by graduation with the class of February, 1870.

Dr. Standly located for practice at Laclede and never once did he regret his choice of a location, for he soon developed a good practice that grew with the passing years, and long maintained the position of the foremost physician and surgeon in his part of the state. He always kept abreast with the trend of modern scientific research and investigation and an almost intuitive wisdom in such matters enabled him to select just what was needed in each specific case to further the purposes of his practice. In 1880 he also became a partner in the drug firm of Markham & Company, conducting a store at Laclede. As the years passed and he prospered in his undertakings he likewise broadened the scope of his activity and his investments and became a partner in the Lomax & Standly Bank of Laclede, of which he long served as president, con-

tinuing in that position to the time of his demise. He was likewise a director of the Central States Life Insurance Company of St. Louis and the president of the Laclede Electric Light Company. In all of his business affairs he was actuated by a most progressive spirit that sought the betterment and upbuilding of existing conditions and brought added welfare and success to the business circles of his adopted city. Throughout his life, however, he regarded the practice of medicine as his real life work and nothing could swerve him from his duty in that connection. For more than a quarter of a century he was surgeon at Laclede for the Burlington Railroad and he was an active member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

On the 2nd of June, 1872, Dr. Standly was married to Miss Jennie Vance, also a native of Edgar county, Illinois. They had three children, of whom two are living: Catherine V., the wife of Walter Brownlee; and Horace M., of Laclede, Missouri. The wife and mother passed away November 29, 1882, and on the 1st of May, 1895, Dr. Standly was married to Miss Ella B. Griffin, of Glidden, Iowa. They had one son, Harold G., who is a student in the University of Kansas at Lawrence, where he is fitting himself for the banking business as the successor of his father.

Dr. Standly belonged to the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen and was a most devoted and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, his religious faith guiding him in every relation of life. He was kindly, genial, courteous—a man whom to know was to esteem and honor, and when he passed away on the 14th of December, 1914, there was not one who knew him but felt that a noble life had been brought to its close.

D. A. Frank.

David Antonio Frank

DAVID ANTONIO FRANK, recognized as a lawyer of unusual ability, who since January, 1908, has been connected with the legal department of telephone interests, was made general counsel of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company in April, 1916, and through the intervening period has made his home in St. Louis. He was born at Willis, Texas, December 15, 1875, his parents being Antoine and Emma Louise (Boykin) Frank. The father was born in Bordeaux, France, and on coming to America in 1858 settled in New Orleans but afterward removed to Mobile, Alabama, and in 1875 took up his abode at Willis, Texas, where during the later years of his life he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a Civil war veteran, having served as a private in a Louisiana company of the Confederate army. He passed away in 1908, at the age of sixty-five years, while his wife died at Willis, Texas, in 1893, at the age of forty. She was born in Mobile, Alabama, and was a representative of an old South Carolina family of English descent. By her marriage she became the mother of nine children, five sons and four daughters, of whom seven are living.

David A. Frank, the eldest of the family, after attending the public schools of Willis, Texas, continued his education in the University of Texas, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1905 and with the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1903. He served for two years as quiz master in the law department of the University of Texas, from 1903 until 1905. Previous to this he was editor of the Texas Tobacco Plant, which was published at Willis, Texas, and for nine years he was a teacher in the schools of Texas, spending the last two years of that period as principal of the high school at Conroe, Texas. After preparing for the bar he entered upon the practice of law in the office of the general attorney of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company at Dallas and there continued from 1905 until September, 1914, and during the last six years of that period was assistant general attorney. He then became assistant in the general counsel's office of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company in New York, where he continued until September, 1916. In April of the same year, however, he became general counsel of the Southwestern Bell Telephone System at St. Louis and has since occupied this position. He was also president and assistant general attorney of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company of Texas until 1914, when he removed to New York, and he is now the vice president of the Grand Prairie & Northern Railroad of Texas. He is well grounded and able in all branches of the law but excels in that branch of corporation law relating to the regulation of public utilities. He has always been a forceful speaker and was class orator at the time of his graduation from the University of Texas in 1905. He has always been re-

garded as an able debater, becoming well known in this connection during his college days, and he has likewise been keenly interested in college athletics, having established several prizes for excellence in athletics in the University of Texas. He also established a prize for the best poem and for the best novel written by a student in the University of Texas, thus contributing a stimulating element for literary production as well as athletic excellence in the university.

While in Dallas, Texas, Mr. Frank was married June 12, 1906, to Nora Warrena Finley, a native of the Lone Star state and a daughter of Judge N. W. and Minnie Lee (Simms) Finley, the latter a daughter of Captain Simms, a Confederate war veteran, while Judge Finley was a grandson of Dr. Finley, a pioneer Methodist minister widely known throughout the south. Judge Finley served for years as chief justice of the court of civil appeals for the fifth supreme judicial district of Texas and was a most eminent jurist and prominent citizen of the south, passing away in 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Frank had three children: Minnie Warrena, who was born in Dallas, Texas, March 17, 1907; David A., Jr., whose birth occurred in Dallas, Texas, September 6, 1910; and Katherine Louise, born in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 11th of June, 1916. The wife and mother died October 22, 1918, at the age of thirty-one years, her birth having occurred August 8, 1887.

Mr. Frank won the Phi Beta Kappa upon his graduation from college. His military record covered service as corporal of Company D, Third Texas Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish-American war. Fraternally he is connected with Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., of St. Louis, and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. His social nature finds expression in his membership in the Lakewood Golf and Country Club of Dallas, the Sunset Country Club of St. Louis, the St. Louis Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Missouri Athletic Association, the City Club, the Civic League and the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs also to the City Club of Dallas, the Southern Society of New York and the Railroad Club of New York City. He is keenly and helpfully interested in the work of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, is serving on its official board and as assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. Along professional lines he is connected with the Dallas, St. Louis, Texas State, Missouri State and American Bar Associations. The interests of his life are broad and varied and his aid and influence have always been given on the side of progress, improvement, right and reform. He is a man of philanthropic disposition who gives generously to charity. Polite, courteous, public spirited, patriotic and democratic in spirit, he has always been very popular. He is a thorough scholar, a convincing speaker and with splendid command of English. In a word he was well endowed by nature and he has used his talents most wisely, not only for his own advancement but for the benefit of his fellowmen, and he finds one of his chief interests in life in putting before the young those opportunities which shall give them encouragement and lend them assistance in meeting life's responsibilities and duties.

Herbert P. Wright

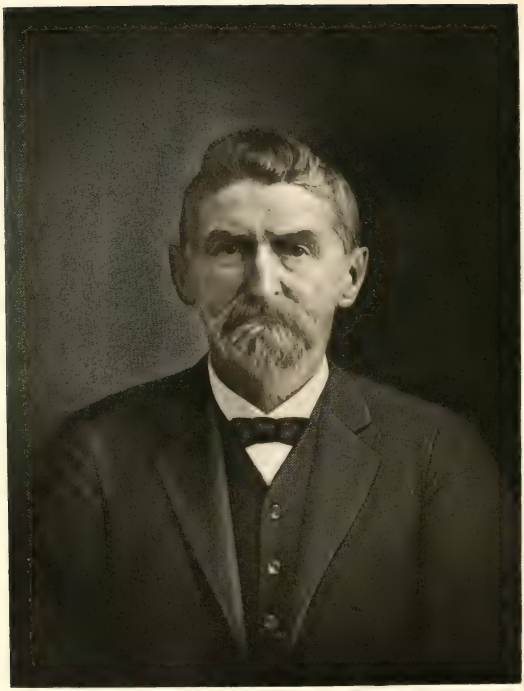
HERBERT P. WRIGHT, investment banker and man of affairs of Kansas City, is one who holds to high ideals in business and is jealous of his well earned reputation. He possesses a genius for organization of business enterprises and his greatest success has been in aiding corporations in developing their interests and in the organization and financing of large commercial concerns, in which connection he is known throughout the country. A native of Illinois, he was born at Stockton, June 24, 1865, and is a son of Burton Wright, whose birth occurred in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, in 1828. The father still survives and now makes his home at Woodstock, Illinois, where for a long period he was a prosperous farmer, taking up his abode there in pioneer times. He was also active in civic affairs, supporting all those interests which constitute features of public progress and improvement, and his life has been actuated by his belief as a member of the Congregational church. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Hulda Coon, was born in Ohio and is also living. The family numbered two children, Herbert P. and his brother, Charles B., who is now with the firm of Spencer Trask & Company of Chicago.

Herbert P. Wright was educated in the high school at Woodstock, Illinois, and in Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1887 with the Bachelor of Science degree, while in 1890 he won the Master of Science degree. He was elected to membership on the board of trustees of Northwestern University in June, 1920. In 1887 he came to Kansas City and through the intervening period has largely been identified with the banking business. The firm of the H. P. Wright Investment Company occupies large ground floor offices at No. 923 Baltimore street. They deal extensively in municipal and corporation bonds. The business was founded in 1885. In 1889 Mr. Wright acquired an interest in the firm and changed the name to H. P. Wright & Company. In 1904 the business was incorporated as The H. P. Wright Investment Company of which he has been the president since its incorporation. In the conduct of the business the company specializes in Missouri and Kansas municipal bonds, also handles government and corporation bonds. Mr. Wright, as the executive head of the company, has largely directed its policy and its activities yet has not confined his attention alone to this line, for he is the president of the Kansas Gas & Electric Company, which is the largest public utilities company of Kansas. He is likewise the president of the Home Light, Heat & Power Company of Pittsburg, Kansas, a director of the American Power & Light Company of New York and one of its incorporators, and was one of the organizers of the great Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, which was formed in 1912 and is one of the foremost concerns

of the kind in the United States. He is likewise one of the incorporators of the Kansas City Life Insurance Company, of which he is a director, and in 1915 he organized the Sinclair Oil Company of New York, which ranks second in its volume of business to the Standard Oil Company.

In 1890 Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Haw, of Ottumwa, Iowa, a daughter of George Haw, a prominent citizen and pioneer banker and wholesale hardware merchant of that place, connected with the First National Bank, which is the oldest banking institution of the state. To Mr. and Mrs. Wright have been born two children: Herbert E., who was drowned while a junior at the University of Wisconsin; and Lillian, twenty-one years of age, now a student in Northwestern University of Illinois.

Mr. Wright is a member of the Sigma Chi, a national college fraternity. He was one of the organizers of the Investment Bankers Association of America and has been a member of its board of governors and its vice president from the beginning until 1918, when according to the terms of the by-laws he was no longer eligible for office. He also belongs to the American Bankers Association. During the war period he served on the executive committee for the local loan drives and there was no phase of war activity which sought his aid in vain. He was a member of the capital issues board of the tenth federal reserve district. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party and he is thoroughly in touch with the vital questions and problems of the day. For thirty years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, guiding his life according to its teachings. He belongs to the Kansas City Club, the University Club, the Blue Hills and Mission Hills Country Clubs, the Hillcrest Country Club and various hunting and fishing clubs. He is also connected with the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City, with the Union League Club of Chicago and the Bankers Club of New York city. He finds recreation in golf and he is a man who takes keen delight in the solution of business problems. In this connection he displays notable ability in coordinating and relating seemingly diverse elements, which he combines into a unified and harmonious whole. With notable prescience he seems to grasp the main features and opportunities of a business situation and so utilizes each that the most desired results are accomplished, while at all times he holds to the highest ideals of business.



W. J. Moore

William L. Moore

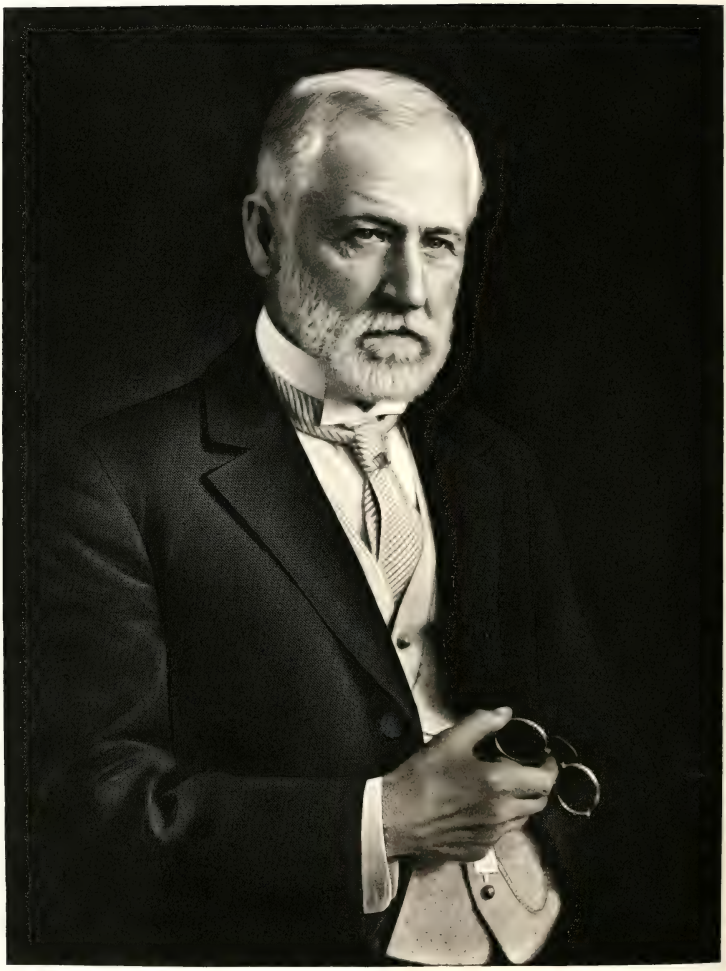
THE life of every individual contributes to the progress and advancement of the community in which he lives, or acts as a bar thereto, and the man of patriotic spirit is he who acknowledges in days of peace as well as in times of war that he owes a duty to his country and fully meets the obligation. In William L. Moore was a citizen who made distinct and valuable contribution to the welfare and progress of Linneus and Linn county. He was long active as a representative of the agricultural interests and later of the banking business in his county and at the same time found opportunity to assist in all matters pertaining to the public good.

Mr. Moore was born in Anderson county, Tennessee, July 20, 1839, and was a son of Joseph C. and Jane (Pate) Moore, who were representatives of old southern families long resident in Tennessee. The parents came to Linn county, Missouri, in 1842, when William L. Moore was but three years of age, and took up their abode on a farm near Linneus, where they spent their remaining days. The son was reared on that farm and acquired his education in the old-time subscription schools. After reaching man's estate he engaged in farming and stock raising on his own account and successfully continued his activity along that line until he was numbered among the most prominent and prosperous farmers of Linn county, becoming the possessor of a large acreage of highly productive and well improved land. He also kept a large amount of live stock upon his place and both branches of his business proved attractive sources of revenue to him. In 1896 he entered banking circles, forming a partnership with Major Alexander W. Mullins under the firm style of Moore & Mullins. They established a private bank, carrying on a general banking business, and by close attention and a liberal policy in conducting their bank made it one of the largest and most popular financial institutions in this section of the state. Mr. Moore contributed in marked measure to this result, giving his undivided time and attention to the management of the bank. He closely studied questions of finance and became thoroughly informed upon all the vital problems relative to the successful management of banking institutions. His business integrity was unassailable and his reliability as well as his enterprise constituted a strong element in the success of the bank.

On the 18th of September, 1870, Mr. Moore was married to Miss Emily F. Mullins, and they became the parents of three children, Greely, Robert B. and Edith, the last named being the wife of Frederick H. Powers, of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Moore's sons succeeded to his interest in the bank and they also own and operate large farms adjacent to Linneus and are numbered among the prominent live stock dealers of Linn county. They reside in Linneus, from which

point they control their important business interests, and they occupy a most prominent position in the business and social circles of the city.

The family circle was broken by the hand of death when on the 14th of March, 1914, Mr. Moore passed away when in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was a man of public spirit, always active in support of measures and plans for the general good, and his contribution to the welfare of the community was valuable. If a pen picture could accurately delineate his business characteristics it might be given in these words: a progressive spirit, ruled by more than ordinary intelligence and good judgment; a deep earnestness, impelled and fostered by indomitable perseverance; a native justice expressing itself in correct principle and practice. Not seeking honors, but simply endeavoring to do his duty, honors were yet multiplied to him and prosperity followed all his undertakings.



Walter B. Stevens

Walter Barlow Stevens

ALTER BARLOW STEVENS, newspaper man and author, was born at Meriden, Connecticut, July 25, 1848, son of Rev. Asahel Augustus and Mary Comstock (Bristol) Stevens. The family moved to the middle west in 1855. Walter B. Stevens passed his youth in Peoria, Illinois, attending the grade and high schools. He graduated from the University of Michigan in the class of 1870, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was given the Master of Arts degree in 1872. In 1908 he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Washington University, St. Louis.

Beginning as a reporter in 1870, Mr. Stevens served as city editor and staff correspondent. He was Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat from 1884 to 1901; president of the Gridiron Club, 1895; traveling correspondent of the Globe-Democrat, between sessions of Congress, in the United States, Mexico, Canada, Cuba. Letters over the signature "W. B. S." appeared in serial form under the titles: "The New States," "Convict Camps," "Missouri Mineral," "Silver in a Silver Country," "Black Labor in the South," "Washington Topics," "Signs of the Times," "Recollections of Lincoln," etc.

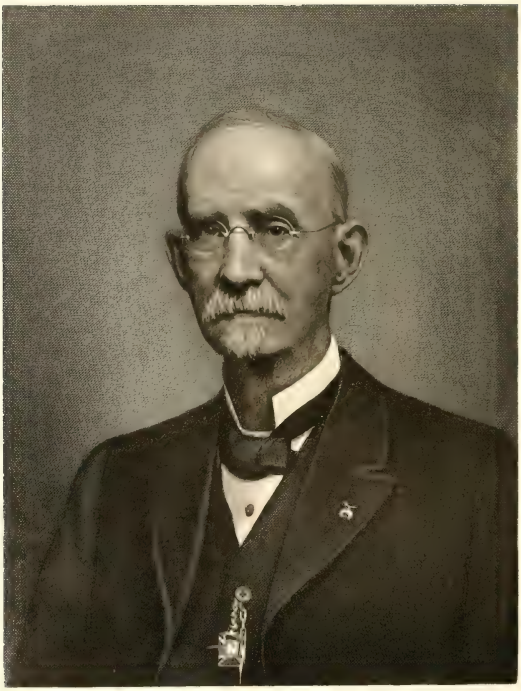
Mr. Stevens was secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company from its organization in 1901; was director of exploitation and member of the superior jury of awards in 1904. In 1908 he was secretary of the National Prosperity Association; in 1909 was secretary of the St. Louis Centennial Association. In 1912 he became secretary of the City Plan Commission and served until 1916. He was executive secretary of the Fourth American Peace Congress in 1913. The following decorations have been received: Knight of the Crown of Italy, 1904; Double Dragon of China, 1905; Chevalier of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, 1905; First Class Medal of Honor, Philippine Government, 1905; Order of the Rising Sun of Japan, 1905; Officier de l'Instruction Publique of France.

In religious faith Mr. Stevens is a Congregationalist; in political opinion, a Republican. He is a member of the Missouri Historical Society; secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Historical Association; was elected president of the State Historical Society of Missouri in 1917 and re-elected in 1920. He is a member of the National Geographic Society and of Phi Beta Kappa. Club memberships are the St. Louis, the City, the Round Table, the Burns, the Franklin of St. Louis, and the Gridiron, Washington.

Authorship includes Through Texas, published in 1892; The Ozark Uplift, in 1900; The Forest City, 1904; A Trip to Panama, 1907; Introduction and Notes on Facsimiles of Poems and Letters of Robert Burns, 1907; The Building of St. Louis, 1908; St. Louis, the Fourth City, 1909; The Log of the Alton, 1909; One Hundred Years in a Week, 1910; The Brown-Reynolds Duel, 1911;

Water Purification at St. Louis, 1911; History of St. Louis, two volumes, 1911; Samuel Morris Dodd, 1912; Book of the Fourth American Peace Congress, 1913; St. Louis Nights Wi' Burns, 1913; Eleven Roads to Success, 1913; Missouri, The Center State, two volumes, 1914; Grant in St. Louis, 1915; Halsey Cooley Ives, 1915; Lincoln and Missouri, 1915; Missouri's Centennial, 1917; A Reporter's Lincoln, 1917; Missouri One Hundred Years Ago, 1919; Ambassador Francis, 1920; Missouri's Travail of Statehood, 1920; Centennial History of Missouri, two volumes, 1921.

Mr. Stevens was married in 1912 to Mrs. Sarah Rebecca Croft, Georgetown, South Carolina.



John W. Moore

Benjamin C. Moore

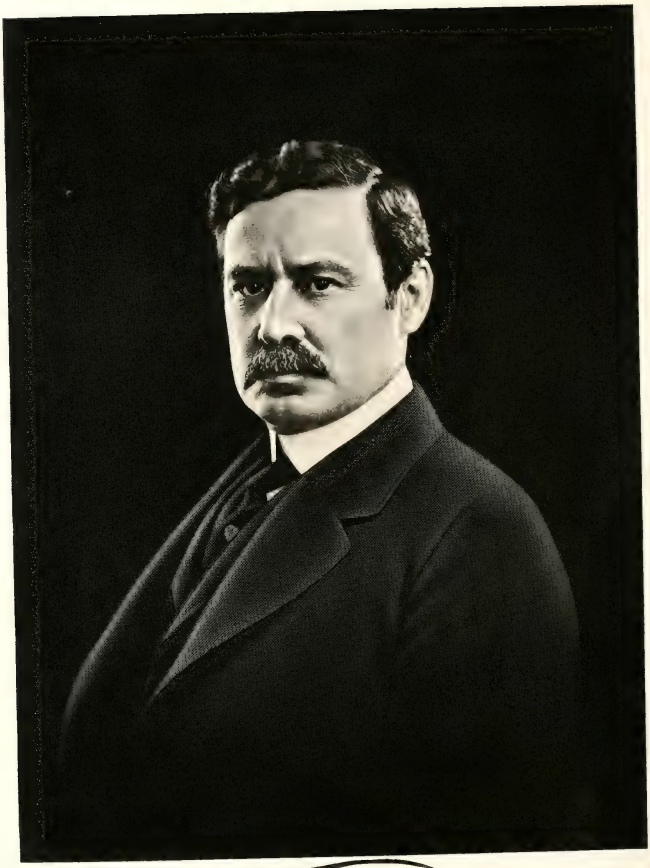
ENJAMIN C. MOORE, president of the Moore-Seaver Grain Company of Kansas City, has worked his way upward from a humble position until he stands today as one of the prominent grain merchants of the southwest. A native of Kansas City, he was born February 4, 1876, and is a son of Colonel John W. Moore, who was one of the first mayors of Kansas City, having settled here in pioneer times. He was born in Danville, Kentucky, November 25, 1840, and with the family removed to Gallatin, Tennessee, when but five years of age. In 1849 the family home was established on a farm near Blue Springs, Missouri, and at the age of nineteen years Colonel Moore was entrusted with a freighting train operating over the western plains. He displayed great ability as a commander of military forces in the Civil war, serving as a colonel on General Marmaduke's staff. In 1872 he married Sallie Bryant, daughter of William Bryant, one of the pioneers of Jackson county, Missouri. With the business development and progress of Kansas City he was closely associated for many years. He built and operated the first roller mill in this vicinity, the site thereof being at Nineteenth and Walnut streets. In 1885 he was elected mayor of Kansas City and he became also a charter member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, serving as its president in 1899. He was one of the owners and active in the control of the business carried on under the name of the Moore Grain & Elevator Company and thus he figured prominently in connection with the political and civic interests and the commercial progress of this section of the state. He passed away in Kansas City, June 5, 1917, after an illness of five months, survived by his widow and his son, Benjamin C. Moore, of Kansas City. Fraternally Colonel Moore was connected with the Masons and had attained the Knights Templar degree of the York Rite and was a member of the Mystic Shrine. He long held membership in the Presbyterian church, of which he served as elder.

Benjamin C. Moore, after attending the public schools and the high school of Kansas City, entered the Missouri Valley College at Marshall, Missouri, and later became connected with his father in the grain and elevator business. Through the intervening period he has made steady progress along that line and in 1906 he established and incorporated the Moore-Seaver Grain Company, with offices in the Board of Trade building. They have a large elevator and conduct a warehousing and grain business which has now assumed mammoth proportions. Mr. Moore started out independently with but small capital but has steadily progressed until he ranks with the leading grain merchants of the southwest. He is courageous and careful in the conduct of his affairs, full of energy and a man of the strictest integrity. In 1916 he served as president of the Board of

Trade of Kansas City and thus furnished the only instance when father and son have been president in the history of the organization.

In 1899 Mr. Moore was married to Miss Lilian Johnson, who was born at Holden, Missouri, a daughter of E. P. Johnson, one of the early settlers of that place. They now have one child, Martha, who is sixteen years of age.

Mr. Moore is a member of the Kansas City Club, the Blue Hills Country Club and the Hillcrest Country Club and is a devotee of golf. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Temple Lodge No. 299, A. F. & A. M.; also to Oriental Chapter No. 102, R. A. M.; Oriental Commandery No. 35, K. T.; and Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is identified with the Grace Presbyterian church and is a supporter of all of its various activities for the moral progress and improvement of the city. His business is now so thoroughly organized that he is able to leave it largely in the care of others and travel extensively. A broad-gauged man, he has a host of friends, and something of his popularity is indicated in the fact that he has been chosen to serve on the board of directors of all the various clubs with which he is identified.



Edward Tuck

Edward Augustus Faust

EDWARD AUGUSTUS FAUST, president of the St. Louis Boat & Engineering Company, was born in St. Louis, January 13, 1869, his parents being Anthony E. and Elizabeth (Bischoff) Faust. After attending the public schools he continued his education in Smith Academy and in Packard's School of New York. In 1885 he became connected with commercial interests in the eastern metropolis, entering the employ of Tode Brothers, engaged in the wholesale and retail fancy grocery business. Mr. Faust continued with that house until 1887 and for eleven years thereafter was associated with his father under the firm style of Faust & Sons Oyster & Restaurant Company. In 1893 he was elected the vice president and secretary of that company and so continued until 1902. In the meantime he had also become identified with other business interests and in 1898 was elected a vice president and director of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association as the successor of Adolphus Busch, Jr., who had passed away. He was also made general manager of the St. Louis Refrigerator Car Company. In 1915 he became the president of the Standard Shipbuilding Corporation of New York and later was elected to the presidency of the St. Louis Boat & Engineering Company, the latter being one of the largest inland steel boatbuilding companies in the United States. Moreover, Mr. Faust has other very important business connections, being a representative of the directorate of the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, of the Laclede Gas Company, of the Kinloch Telephone Company and of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company. He has his office in the Bank of Commerce building, from which point he directs the important and extensive business interests under his control.

On the 20th of March, 1897, Mr. Faust was married in St. Louis to Miss Anna Louise Busch, a daughter of Adolphus Busch, and they are parents of two children, Leicester Busch and Audrey. Mr. Faust is a prominent figure in club circles, belonging to the St. Louis, Racquet, Noonday, St. Louis Country, Sunset Inn, Bellerive Country and Log Cabin Clubs, to the Missouri Athletic Association and to the Liederkranz. During the period of the war his elder son was a member of the Students Army Training Corps at Yale. Politically Mr. Faust is a republican, thoroughly informed concerning the vital questions and issues of the day, yet has never been an office seeker. His time and attention have been concentrated upon his growing business interests, which have constantly developed until his position is today one of leadership in connection with inland boatbuilding in the United States.

A. W. Mullins.

Major Alexander W. Mullins

THE memory of Major Alexander W. Mullins is enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him, crowned with lasting honor because of his useful achievements and high attainments. Of him it was said: "He was of heroic type in bearing, mind and character, and in his death Missouri lost one of its truly great men."

A native of Kentucky, Alexander W. Mullins was born in Marion county, April 12, 1835, and was a son of Berryman and Susannah (Crews) Mullins, who removed to Missouri when their son was a lad of but nine years. The family home was established in Linn county and he was reared upon the farm near Linneus, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors incident to the development and cultivation of the soil, while at the same time he attended the public schools of the county and supplemented his early educational opportunities by study in McGee College of Macon county. When his college days were over he became a law student in the office of Judge Jacob Smith, an eminent member of the Missouri bar, practicing at Linneus. Mr. Mullins applied himself with great diligence and thoroughness to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence and in 1857 was admitted to the bar upon examination before Judge James A. Clark, of Linn. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, but with the outbreak of the Civil war became a private of the First Regiment Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, and was soon afterward commissioned a major by Governor Gamble.

Following the close of his military experience Major Mullins resumed his law practice and steadily forged to the front in that connection, long occupying a position of distinction as a representative of the legal fraternity of Missouri. He early gave evidence of superior ability in the trial of cases, which he prepared most carefully and thoroughly, so that he entered the courtroom well qualified for defense as well as for attack. He was seldom, if ever, at fault in the application of a legal principle and his familiarity with statutory law was exact and comprehensive. He was always courteous to the court, never abusive of an adversary, and while his devotion to his clients' interests was proverbial, he never forgot that he owed a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. He was nominated by the republican party for the office of judge of the supreme court of Missouri and for attorney general of the state, but in neither instance did he make any active personal campaign, preferring to remain with his family and devote his energies to the practice of his chosen profession. In 1877 he was appointed United States attorney for the western district of Missouri by President Grant. As his financial resources increased he made judicious investments in lands and in bank stock and acquired valuable property of this character that enabled him in the later years of his life to live retired, enjoying the

companionship of his family and friends. He became one of the large stockholders of the Moore & Mullins Bank, of which he was the president, and during his later years it was his daily custom, when the weather would permit, to visit the bank and there advise with the officers concerning its business management or converse entertainingly with his friends as they would come and go. The people, recognizing the value of his counsel, especially in matters of law, were accustomed to call upon him for advice, which he gave not only gratuitously but most willingly.

On the 10th of January, 1863, Major Mullins was married to Miss Nerrissa Smith, daughter of Judge Jacob Smith, who was his preceptor in law. They became the parents of six children: John D., A. W., Roscoe C. and Ben H., all of Linn county; Mrs. Mabel Amick, of St. Joseph; and Mrs. Frances Dillon, of Grant City, Missouri. The mother and all of the children are living, the family circle remaining unbroken by the hand of death until the passing of Major Mullins on the 8th of February, 1920.

Major Mullins had been so long a prominent factor in the life of the community, had been so true in his friendships and so honorable in all his purposes, that the news of his death brought a sense of personal bereavement into almost every household of Linn county. He had for forty years been a member of the board of education of Linneus and for more than one-half of that time had served as its president. The school system of the city is largely a monument to his devotion to the cause. At all times his aid and cooperation could be counted upon to further measures for the general good and it was ofttimes his initiative that promoted such measures and thus advanced the welfare of the community. He filled the office of county treasurer and numerous other responsible positions in a most creditable and satisfactory manner and twice he was called upon to represent his district in the state legislature. He was always a stalwart republican and was recognized as one of the influential leaders of the party in Missouri, but in his friendships no political lines were recognized. When death called him the family received telegrams and other expressions of condolence from friends throughout the country, who spoke of Major Mullins as a distinguished jurist and citizen and a man of many excellent qualities. He was not only respected and admired by all who knew him, but by reason of the kindliness of his nature and the charitableness of his opinions he won the affectionate regard of many. At his demise one of the local papers said: "The passing of Major Mullins is a loss to every citizen of Linn county, and especially of Linneus. He was a courtly gentleman, the soul of honor, eminent in his profession, liberal in the support of every good work, a man of kindly nature and lovable qualities that evoked admiration from people in all walks of life."

Clarence J. Curby

CLARENCE J. CURBY, an outstanding figure in the business circles of St. Louis, is widely known as the vice president and general manager of the Smith & Davis Manufacturing Company and as such is controlling one of the important productive industries of the city. He is yet a young man and has made progress of such notable and substantial character that his future career will be well worth watching. Born in San Francisco, California, on the 29th of August, 1883, he is a son of Clarence E. Curby, a native of Pennsylvania, who, removing westward to St. Louis, was identified with mercantile interests and became secretary of the Smith & Davis Manufacturing Company, a position which he occupied for a number of years. He passed away in August, 1912.

Clarence J. Curby was educated in the Western Military Academy, in which he completed a course of study with the class of 1902. He then started in the business world with the Smith & Davis Manufacturing Company, of which his father was the secretary, and the son is now practically sole owner of this extensive business, with offices and factories at No. 1925 Locust street, in St. Louis. They are manufacturers of iron and brass bedsteads, spring and wire mattresses and hospital furniture, and do a mammoth business, the output being very extensive. The officers of the company are: B. H. Jones, president; C. J. Curby, vice president and general manager; J. H. Kentnor, secretary; and W. H. Whitehill, treasurer. Mr. Curby is the executive head and directs the policy of the business, which under his wise guidance has steadily developed, becoming one of the important manufacturing interests of St. Louis.

In 1904 Mr. Curby was united in marriage to Miss Rose Davidson, a daughter of John Davidson, of St. Louis, and they have two children, Ruth D. and John Edgar, aged respectively twelve and nine years and both in school. The parents are members of the Second Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Curby is a trustee. He is fond of outdoor life and belongs to the Sunset Hill Club, the Ridgedale Club and also to the St. Louis Club and the Missouri Athletic Association.

John B. Leahy

John S. Leahy

JOHN S. LEAHY, attorney at law, with offices in the National Bank of Commerce building in St. Louis, is the senior partner in the firm of Leahy & Saunders. St. Louis numbers him among her native sons, his birth having here occurred August 4, 1872, his parents being Stephen and Jane (Doyle) Leahy. The father was a native of Ireland and came to America with his parents in 1851, the family settling originally in New York, where he was reared and educated. In 1868 he came to St. Louis, where he married and resided until his death. He was a manufacturer of oil cloth and became a well known figure in the business circles of this city. He passed away in 1873, at the age of thirty-five years. The Doyle family was established in St. Louis in 1834 by the maternal grandfather of John S. Leahy, who came direct from Ireland, his dissatisfaction with political and other conditions of that country causing him to seek a home in the new world. He was a stone contractor and was identified with the erection of many of the foremost buildings of St. Louis during the period of his active life here. He completed the St. Louis courthouse, erected Christ Church cathedral and many other of the large and prominent buildings of the city. During the Civil war he aided in equipping the Seventh Missouri Regiment and was an active factor in military affairs. Prior to his death he made provisions whereby he left the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as an endowment to the St. Louis University and the Christian Brothers College for perpetual scholarships for the education of the children of the working classes. He was also a very prominent factor in republican politics and served as a member of the Missouri legislature in 1861 and 1862. He passed away in 1867, at the age of sixty-seven years. His daughter Jane became the wife of Stephen Leahy and the mother of two children: Lawrence A., who is now a Jesuit priest of Detroit, Michigan, having prepared for the priesthood in St. Mary's College; and John S., of this review.

The latter was educated in Christian Brothers College, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree, while later the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him. He also attended St. Louis University and Georgetown University at Washington, D. C., being there graduated with the LL. B. degree. He at once located for practice in St. Louis and has since confined his attention almost entirely to corporation and insurance law, especially that relating to fire and life insurance. He is a member of the St. Louis, the Missouri State and American Bar Associations.

On the 7th of December, 1900, in St. Louis, Mr. Leahy was married to Miss Julia Steer, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of F. A. and Margaret (Crawford) Steer, both representatives of old St. Louis families. Mr. and Mrs. Leahy have three children: Jane, born February 2, 1907; John S., June 14, 1912; and

Justin Crawford, October 28, 1915. All were born in St. Louis and are with their parents at No. 4630 Lindell boulevard.

During the World war Mr. Leahy served on the legal advisory board and was very active in support of the Red Cross and the Liberty Loan drives. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, belongs to the Knights of Columbus and for five years was state deputy. He also has membership in the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all of the activities of that organization for the city's upbuilding and progress. He is a member of the Noonday, St. Louis and Algonquin Clubs and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party, which elected him to the office of city councilman in 1912 for a two years' term. He manifests keen interest in everything relating to the material, intellectual, social, political and moral upbuilding of St. Louis and is most widely and favorably known in the city where he has spent his entire life.

W. K. Kavanaugh.

William Kerr Kavanaugh

WILLIAM KERR KAVANAUGH, president and general manager of the Southern Coal, Coke & Mining Company, with offices in the Security building in St. Louis, was born in Saline county, Missouri, July 13, 1860, a son of Richard Parsons Kavanaugh, who was a native of Huntsville, Alabama, and who devoted his life to the professions of teaching and preaching. He was for many years connected with the State School for the Deaf at Fulton, Missouri, and was an authority on and expert in this field of instruction. His life was one of great usefulness in promoting methods of teaching this class of unfortunates. He passed away July 28, 1870, and it can be said of him that he was a most successful man if one judges from the standpoint of a modern philosopher who has said: "Not the good that comes to us, but the good that comes to the world through us, is the measure of our success." In early manhood he married Sarah Talbot, who was born at Loutre Island in Montgomery county, Missouri, and she, too, has passed away. In the family were but two sons, of whom Lewis T. Kavanaugh, brother of William K. Kavanaugh, was manager of the Mississippi warrior section of the railway administration until April, 1920, when accidentally drowned.

William K. Kavanaugh attended the schools of Fulton, Missouri, to his sixteenth year, when it became necessary for him to provide for his own support, but while his schoolroom instruction was over his textbooks were not put aside, and throughout his entire life he has remained a reader and student. His first task was stripping tobacco at twenty-five cents per day. He worked in that way through one summer and afterward was engaged in the railway tie business. He came to St. Louis in 1878 and secured a position with the State Savings Association, beginning work as a messenger when in his eighteenth year. For seven years he continued with this bank, then at Third and Vine streets, which occupied quarters in the Security building, now used by the State National Bank. Within the seven-year period Mr. Kavanaugh rose to a position of responsibility and not only gave excellent service to the bank but also secured much valuable training and experience. The condition of his health forced him to leave that institution, after which he formed a partnership with his brother in the railway tie business, having their plant on the Tennessee river at Decatur, from which point they shipped ties by river to different railroads. They developed there a business of large and gratifying proportions. Later they organized the Kavanaugh Sand Company and introduced the first centrifugal sand pump in the west, pumping sand from the river. This business was located at Memphis, Tennessee.

At length William K. Kavanaugh turned the business over to his brother and again became a resident of St. Louis, where he organized the Union Sand

Company, carrying on a profitable undertaking of that character for a number of years. He next concentrated his attention upon the car transfer business and organized the Interstate Car Transfer Company, which transferred cars across the Mississippi river. Subsequently he sold the business to the Terminal Railway Association of St. Louis, of which he continued president, and he was also made president of the Wiggins Ferry Company, which operated the East St. Louis Connecting Railway and the St. Louis Transfer Railway. He later organized the Mississippi River & Bonne Terre Transfer Company and the Kavanaugh-Lockwood Tow Company, having a large towing and barge business for the transfer of railway cars. Mr. Kavanaugh is now the president and general manager of the Southern Coal, Coke & Mining Company, which was established in 1895 and which has an extensive suite of rooms in the Security building in St. Louis, controlling a large volume of business at the present time. The most casual observer can easily see that each change in his business connections has marked a forward step, that his activities have constantly broadened in scope and importance and that through individual effort and merit he has risen steadily to a foremost place in business circles.

On the 21st of August, 1890, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Mr. Kavanaugh was married to Miss Edna Lee Boggs. He has two children: Josiah Boggs Kavanaugh, a captain of the United States army, who married Lolo Bilgere; and Sarah Talbot, the wife of Captain Walter Valentine Churchill-Longman, of the English army, who is living in London, England. They have one daughter, Valerie Lee.

Mr. Kavanaugh is a member of the St. Louis and Noonday Clubs and the Missouri Athletic Association and is keenly appreciative of the social amenities of life, while his genial manner and cordial disposition make for popularity wherever he is known. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Southern Methodist church. In politics he is an independent democrat, and while never an office seeker, he has been keenly interested in questions of public concern and in problems of vital worth to the community. He has been a most earnest champion of deep waterway projects and is the president of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association, which is working to establish a deep waterway that will connect the Great Lakes with the Gulf of Mexico through the Mississippi river. He has given much of his time and effort to this matter. Being a man of broad vision, he realizes what the value of such a project will be to the country and is gradually overcoming the opposition of narrow-minded men who do not look beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities and opportunities of the future. Mr. Kavanaugh is a splendid type of that American manhood which finds its strength in opportunity and which develops its powers in overcoming difficulties and opposition in a business way, for he started out without financial resources when a youth of sixteen and today is directing most important business affairs as president of the Southern Coal, Coke and Mining Company and equally important interests of public concern as president of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association. He was called to the latter office on the 16th of November, 1906, and has continued to act in that capacity and since 1909 has been chairman of the Missouri Waterway Commission. He was also made a member of the executive committee of the National Board of Steam Navigation at New York and a member of the Board

of National Rivers and Harbors Congress at Washington, D. C.—facts which indicate that throughout the country he is recognized as an expert authority on all questions which have to do with the improvement of internal navigation interests. His recognition of the rights and interests of others has always been a dominant feature in his career.

E. J. Sweeney.

Emory J. Sweeney

EMORY J. SWEENEY, of Kansas City, a man who inspires confidence in others and a man who never stops short of the attainment of his purposes and his ideals, is now at the head of the Sweeney Automobile & Tractor School, which is the largest of the kind in the world, having an enrollment of ten thousand students from all parts of the United States. Of this school he was the founder and has always been the president, and the great institution stands as a monument to his enterprise and ability. Mr. Sweeney was born in Chicago, Illinois, December 23, 1883, and is a son of John M. and Mary (Connell) Sweeney. The father, a native of Canada, was a large cattle dealer, conducting an extensive business to the time of his death, which occurred in Kansas City, Missouri, July 5, 1919. His widow survives and is now living in Kansas City, Missouri.

Emory J. Sweeney was educated in a parochial school of Kansas City, Kansas, and in the manual training high school. He then became connected with his father in the cattle business, to which business he devoted a few years, and afterward became a mechanic in an automobile repair shop, where he earned a wage of twenty-five dollars per week. While thus engaged he conceived the idea of teaching men how to operate and repair automobiles and with this end in view launched his school with a partner in the business. Their original investment consisted of a dollar and sixty-five cents for an advertisement in the want ad columns of a local newspaper and seventy-five dollars for their first month's rent. They had nothing left for furnishings or equipment for their school, but the advertisement for mechanically inclined young men to learn the automobile business, which appeared on Saturday afternoon, brought them an enrollment of five pupils on Monday morning. These each paid twenty-five dollars down for a six weeks' course and with the sum thus secured the proprietors of the school bought materials for some work benches and also invested in tools, while the typewriters and desks were rented. An ancient Cadillac was then found that looked as though it needed repairing and Mr. Sweeney made arrangements with the owner to repair it for nothing. Thus the school was established and by the end of the first week there was an enrollment of twenty students. Several years passed, however, before the school had been placed on the paying basis that has led to the present notable success. Most of the students in those days were planning to be chauffeurs, not garage owners, and were interested primarily in driving and secondarily in the repair work. The school did not have the money to buy driving cars and while there were cars for repair, their owners naturally wanted them back as soon as they were in running order. The partners could not agree as to the methods to be pursued and after several months Mr. Sweeney sold his share in the school for seventy-five dollars. One-

third of this he gave to his wife, another third was paid as the first month's rent on a small store room and the remaining twenty-five dollars was invested in tools. At his wife's suggestion he called his new place the Sweeney Automobile School. It was not long before complications sprang up and it seemed that his competitors were doing more business than Mr. Sweeney although he was the pioneer in this field. Because he had little else to sell besides talk, he allowed the students to come for two of the six weeks' course on trial and if they were not satisfied at the end of the half-month, they could leave and not pay a cent. Many of them did leave and Mr. Sweeney determined to find out the reason. Accordingly he interviewed two students who had remained for only two weeks and who in reply to his questions stated that they liked the instruction, and liked him, but thought something must be wrong or he would have a better looking shop. This explanation was a source of valuable enlightenment to him and immediately he rented a large vacant garage closer down town. After paying the first month's rent of two hundred and twenty-five dollars he had but eighteen dollars remaining in the bank, and again it was necessary to make the school finance itself. He had become somewhat known in the meantime and he succeeded in interesting others in his proposition. He went to five or six acquaintances who owned trucks and gave them free storage in the new garage. He also advertised for automobiles to be repaired at low rates and he put a large sign on the front of the building, announcing it to be the home of the Sweeney Automobile School. At once in this better location he began to get students and the enrollment grew rapidly.

But one night when the school had about eighty students, with several cars of its own and a number of others in the shop for repairs, someone broke into the place, smashed the school cars, cut their tires, stole all the tools and left unmolested only the cars that were in the shop for repairs. It seemed then that he was facing unsurmountable difficulties. When the students arrived the next morning he called them together, laid the case frankly before them, telling them he had no funds to replace what was broken and gone and that even their tuition had been put into the equipment. He sought their advice and after some friendly discussion one of the students said he believed in the school, that he had about one hundred dollars which he had brought with him to pay his expenses and that he would turn this over to the school if other students would do likewise, drawing only enough for their needs from week to week. It was this that saved the school, which has since steadily developed. Successive removals were made in 1911 and in 1913 and while the school was located on East Fifteenth street the enrollment increased until the necessity for more room led to the erection of the present building at Twenty-fourth and Wyandotte, which was completed October 1, 1917. Something of the very rapid growth of the school is indicated in the fact that in 1917 there was an enrollment of thirty-six hundred and seventy-four and in 1919 the number of students had reached seven thousand, nine hundred and seventeen. Rapid indeed has been the progress of the school, not only in the matter of attendance but in the matter of equipment and instruction. A new million dollar school has been erected that is ten stories high, two hundred and eighteen feet long, built entirely of concrete, steel and brick. It is absolutely fireproof and is the most beautiful structure in Kansas City. It contains twelve acres of floor space, every foot of which is devoted to the

interests of the students. The building is the first structure that greets the eye of the visitor on arriving at the Union station. Especially is this the case at night because of the famous electrical sign, which is on the roof and towers eighty feet above the top of the building. It is the largest sign of the kind in the world and contains five thousand electrical lamps, the electricity for the sign and the building being furnished by a big generating plant in the basement of the building.

One of the greatest features of the new school and one greatly appreciated by the students is the arrangement of the different departments, which are now distinct and separated from each other by sound-proof walls. Every detail in the new building was carefully worked out by Mr. Sweeney, who kept always in view the welfare of the students, and no expense was spared to make everything convenient and comfortable, even down to the smallest particular. The entire building is thoroughly cleansed each day by a vacuum system, which does away with unhealthy dust always made by sweeping with a broom or brush. On each floor of the building are sanitary porcelain drinking fountains. A refrigerating plant keeps the water ice cold, but the water does not come in contact with the ice. Lavatories and free shower baths are on each floor, there is hot and cold running water at all times and soap and towels in abundance. Steel lockers are provided for the personal belongings of each student. There is an emergency hospital with skilled physicians and nurses always in attendance. There are dormitory bedrooms with a single bed for each student, the bedding of which is changed twice weekly. A cafeteria and restaurant are maintained with home cooking and the prices are reasonable. There are also free club rooms for the students, supplied with a player piano and a victrola, with plenty of easy leather chairs and a free reading and writing room, in which are found all the latest copies of automobile, tractor, truck and airplane trade journals for the use of students. A white tiled swimming pool contains pure filtered water, which flows in and out continuously. All these things are supplied without charge to the students. In addition there is a barber shop, a drug store and soda fountain, a furnishing goods and dry goods store and a post-office is maintained which is open from eight in the morning until five in the afternoon.

Mr. Sweeney has always displayed extraordinary talent in writing his own advertisements. A few years ago he published a large catalog of his school, containing a complete and detailed description thereof and of the methods of instruction. This was taken as a model of its kind at the National Advertisers' convention at Detroit that year by one of the chief speakers. There is probably no man in this section of the country whose knowledge of automobiles surpasses and perhaps equals that of Mr. Sweeney. He possesses great mechanical skill and ingenuity and has designed a very successful tractor.

In 1905 Mr. Sweeney was married to Miss Mary C. Smith, daughter of L. J. Smith, who died leaving nine children, namely: Anthony; Madaline; Rosemary; Catherine; Mary Margaret; Josephine; Theodotta; Emory John, Jr.; Louis Joseph.

In 1918 Mr. Sweeney wedded Virginia R. Kossuth, a native of California. Their religious faith is manifest in the fact that they are communicants of the Visitation Roman Catholic church and Mr. Sweeney is connected with the

Knights of Columbus. He is a member of the Kansas City Club, the Kansas City Athletic Club, City Club, Automobile Club and the Hillcrest Country Club. He is a great lover of music and has installed a fine pipe organ in his home. He has likewise a notable collection of paintings and may be termed an art connoisseur. Success has not spoiled Mr. Sweeney, who is most democratic in manner and popular with all who know him. He is very charitable, contributing to every call for civic and philanthropic interests, and the public feels that his position as one of the most prominent residents of Kansas City has been well earned and is justly merited. A distinguished statesman has said: "The thing supremely worth having is the opportunity coupled with the capacity to do well and worthily a piece of work which shall be of vital significance to mankind." Such has been the opportunity which has come to Emory J. Sweeney, and that he has fully met the conditions and requirements is manifest in the tangible proof of the splendid automobile school building which meets the eye as one enters Kansas City.

W. L. Schachner

W. L. Schachner

IN a review of the career of W. L. Schachner, the head of the stock and bond brokerage firm operating under the name of the W. L. Schachner Company, it seems that he has reached his present position in financial circles almost by leaps and bounds, for within a period of seven years he has risen from a very humble place in the business world to a point where he is representing a large clientele in investments. Mr. Schachner is a native of O'Fallon, Illinois. He was born April 25, 1888, and is a son of Christ O'Fallon and Sophie (Lucksinger) Schachner, the father a successful and prominent miller. The family numbered three daughters, but W. L. Schachner is the only son. At the usual age he became a pupil in the common schools, passing through consecutive grades to the high school and eventually pursuing a normal course and also a business course in the Columbia University College. He first became a resident of Missouri in 1905.

Mr. Schachner entered upon his business career as a newspaper reporter and has at various periods been connected with all the different departments of newspaper work. In this connection he has traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific, working at different periods on papers in Portland, Oregon, Los Angeles, California, New York and St. Louis. While thus engaged as representative of the Star and Times of St. Louis he was, in 1913, offered an opening with a representative New York broker in the establishment of a branch house in St. Louis. He undertook the work, although without previous experience of this character, and such was his success that within the following year he bought out his employer and organized the present corporation known as the W. L. Schachner Company, of which he has since been the president and the moving spirit. The company is engaged in the stock and bond brokerage business, with offices in the Central National Bank building, and does not handle anything but safe, substantial securities and will not touch any speculative stock whatever. They keep in constant touch with their clients and irreproachable integrity permeates all their business transactions, contributing in substantial measure to their growing success. From a small organization in 1913 they have grown to a powerful, well established corporation with unlimited credit and hundreds of satisfied customers.

Mr. Schachner is a Blue Lodge Mason, having his membership at O'Fallon, Illinois. He is connected with the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis and with the Sunset Hill Club. He was active in all the war campaigns for the sale of Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds and in days of peace is equally loyal in his support of those interests which are working for higher ideals in citizenship and larger accomplishments in city building. Mr. Schachner may well be

termed one of the dynamic forces in the business circles of St. Louis. Starting with practically no capital seven years ago, his assets are now written in six figures, and there are few men more thoroughly conversant with the stock and bond market today than is W. L. Schachner.

T. B. Bradley

Truman Cross Beasley

TRUMAN CROSS BEASLEY, merchant and banker, is a man to whom opportunity has ever been the call to action—a call to which he has made immediate response. To him the attainment of success has not been the sole end and aim of his activities. He has delighted in playing the game and playing it fair, in solving intricate problems and bringing unrelated and ofttimes seemingly diverse elements into a harmonious whole. He has thus for many years figured prominently in the commercial and financial circles of Livingston county as a leading merchant and as the president of the First National Bank of Chillicothe.

A native Missourian, Mr. Beasley was born September 16, 1855, in Jasper county, and is a son of Andrew Jackson and Eudora (Perry) Beasley. The father's birth occurred May 25, 1826, in Pike county, Missouri, where he was reared. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Ephraim Beasley, a native of Kentucky, where he was reared to agricultural pursuits, which he followed during his life. He was a democrat and also an adherent of the Christian church. The paternal grandmother in her maidenhood was Rebecca Ruddel, a native of Scott county, Kentucky, where she passed her girlhood days. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Beasley were ten children. In Pike county, Missouri, Andrew Jackson Beasley eventually took up the business of farming and stock raising, so continuing until 1861, when he removed to Chillicothe, of which city he remained a resident for fifty years or until his demise on the 6th of July, 1911. He was always a stalwart advocate of democratic principles and equally faithful in his allegiance to the teachings of the Christian church. It was on the 4th of January, 1853, in Jasper county, Missouri, that he wedded Eudora Perry, who was born in Cleveland, Tennessee, January 4, 1837. She was brought to Missouri in 1851, when but fourteen years of age, by her parents, Alexander and Elizabeth (Woodlea) Perry, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. Her father devoted his life to the occupation of farming. He gave his political support to the democratic party, was a soldier of the War of 1812 and in religious faith was a Methodist. His death occurred in Arkansas in 1862. To him and his wife were born eight children. Eudora became the wife of Andrew Jackson Beasley and the mother of four children: William Herschel, who was born December 13, 1853, and died March 31, 1902; Truman C.; Ida Ella, who was born September 11, 1860, and died August 28, 1865; and Lula, who was born September 30, 1870, and passed away November 19, 1876.

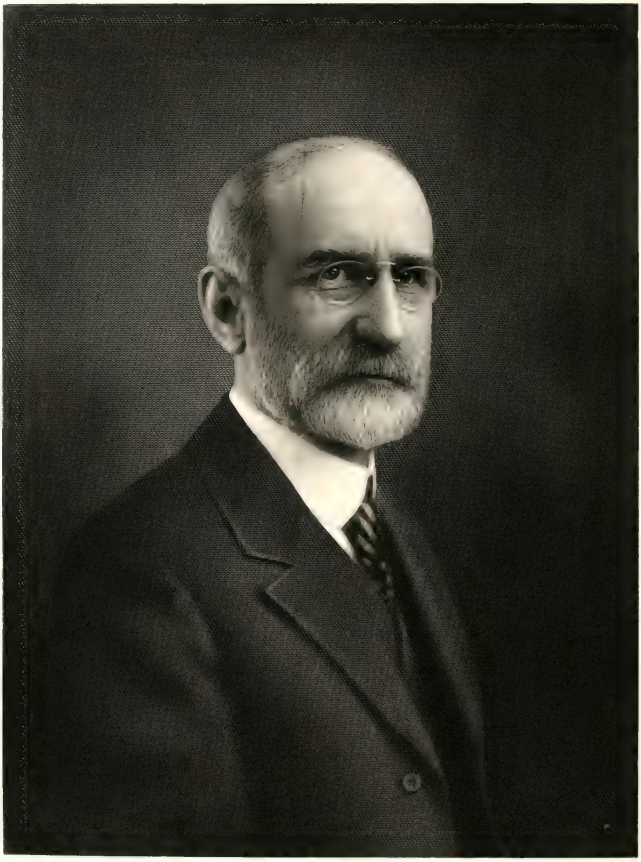
Truman Cross Beasley, the only surviving member of his father's family, was reared in Chillicothe and attended the public schools. He decided to turn his attention to commercial pursuits and when twenty-one years of age secured a clerkship in a store at Pattonsburg, Missouri, in which connection he steadily

worked his way upward—merit, faithfulness and ability winning him promotion from time to time—and eventually became a partner in the business. At the end of sixteen years of efficient service for the house he bought the interests of his partners and conducted the business successfully being connected therewith altogether for twenty-nine years. In fact he is still president of the company, which is operating under the name of the Pattonsburg Mercantile Company, and he is also president of the Botts-Minteer Dry Goods Company at Chillicothe. During twenty-seven of the twenty-nine years in which he was active in the control of his mercantile interests he made trips to St. Louis, Chicago and New York to buy goods. As a merchant he has displayed sound judgment, unfaltering enterprise and progressiveness, ever recognizing the fact that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement. In the meantime he also entered the banking business, dividing his time between commercial and financial pursuits. He became the president of the Daviess County Bank at Pattonsburg and in 1906, removing to Chillicothe, he assumed the presidency of the First National Bank of that city. This bank was founded in 1887 and capitalized for fifty thousand dollars, its first president being George Milbank and the cashier A. M. Johnson. Since 1906 Mr. Beasley has continuously served as president and under his direction the business of the bank has steadily developed and increased. Today the institution is capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars and has a surplus of eighty thousand dollars, with deposits five times as great as when the bank first opened its doors for business. With the thoroughness that characterizes everything he has undertaken, Mr. Beasley has made a close study of the banking business in every phase and his opinions are largely accepted as authority upon many questions relative thereto. He has always recognized the fact that the bank which most carefully safeguards the interests of its depositors is most worthy of support and has therefore tempered progressiveness with a safe conservatism in the management of the financial interests under his control.

On the 30th of May, 1888, Mr. Beasley was married at Pattonsburg, Missouri, to Miss Mattie Ewing, whose birth occurred near Bedford, in Trimble county, Kentucky, September 14, 1866. Her father, George Douglas Ewing, was born at Ewingford, Kentucky, January 2, 1842, and there resided until 1885, when he became a resident of Pattonsburg, Missouri, opening there an insurance office in which he soon established an extensive business. His political support has always been given to the democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church, South. When in Kentucky he represented his district in the state legislature in 1879 and 1880, and he served with the Confederate army during the Civil war, with the rank of orderly sergeant, and was a member of Colonel Giltner's staff of the First Brigade of General John H. Morgan's cavalry division. He was married in Trimble county, Kentucky, July 13, 1865, to Artimesia Bain, who was there born October 27, 1842, and they became the parents of four children: Charles Bain, born August 10, 1870; Iva Watkins and Ira Scott, twins, born June 4, 1875, the former dying October 6, 1881, and the latter September 5, 1877; and Mrs. Beasley. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Beasley were Fulton and Rachel Watkins (Robbins) Ewing. The former was born in Henry County, Kentucky, November 4, 1809, and followed farming and stock raising. He was a democrat in politics and a member

of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He passed away at Ewingford, Kentucky, July 18, 1889. His wife was also born in Henry county, Kentucky, and their marriage occurred March 14, 1833. Their family numbered ten children. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Beasley was Charles Bain, who was born in Virginia, October 2, 1795, and was taken by his parents to Kentucky, where he grew to manhood and followed farming. He, too, belonged to the Methodist church, South, and was a democrat in his political views. On the 16th of June, 1831, in Trimble county, Kentucky, he wedded Nancy Trout, who was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, December 14, 1809, but was reared in Kentucky. To this marriage there were born eleven children. The ancestral line of Mrs. Beasley can be traced back to a still more remote period. Her great-grandparents, James and Robina (Scott) Ewing, were born, educated and married in Edinburgh, Scotland, and in 1799 sailed for the new world. The ship on which they took passage was driven hither and thither by the gales, shipwreck added to its delays and six months had passed before they reached their destination. Their first child was born at sea and was named Douglas in honor of the Douglas clan of Scotland, to which the great-grandmother of Mrs. Beasley belonged. She was one of the leaders in a movement for higher education of girls and at Frankfort established the first girls' high school in Kentucky. Mrs. Beasley began her education in the schools of Kentucky and continued her studies in the high school at Pattonsburg, Missouri. She is a lady of innate culture and refinement who occupies a prominent social position in Chillicothe.

Mr. Beasley is well known as a representative of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he is also a consistent, faithful and helpful member of the Christian church. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party, but he has never desired to fill political positions. He has rendered much valuable service to the public in other connections, however, and his cooperation has at all times been counted upon and gladly given in connection with the development and progress of his city and state. He is now a member of the Missouri State Historical Society. In his business life he has been a persistent, resolute and energetic worker, possessing strong executive powers, keeping his hand steadily upon the helm of his business and strictly conscientious in his dealings with debtor and creditor alike. Keenly alive to the possibilities of every new avenue opened in the natural ramifications of trade and banking, he has passed over the pitfalls into which unrestricted progressiveness is so frequently led and has been enabled to focus his energies in directions where fruition is certain. His business characteristics might be summed up in these words: A progressive spirit ruled by more than ordinary intelligence and good judgment, a deep earnestness impelled and fostered by indomitable perseverance, a native justice expressing itself in correct principle and practice.



F. E. Sheldon

Frank E. Sheldon

FRANK E. SHELDON has long been actively associated with the lumber industry, in which connection he has developed interests of large proportions. The salient points in his successful career have been industry, intelligence, energy and ambition. No esoteric phases will be met by any who care to delve deep into his career and study of his record will bring to light many points worthy of emulation, while his entire career excites the admiration of those who are willing to accord to individual achievement the right to its reward.

Frank E. Sheldon was born July 15, 1861, at Billerica, Massachusetts, and New England was the home of his ancestors through many generations, the family having been founded in America by two brothers who in early colonial days crossed the Atlantic and settled on the Massachusetts coast. Many generations of the family continued in Massachusetts, but Oren Sheldon, the father of Frank E. Sheldon, was born in New Hampshire, and in that state was married to Jane Wight, a representative of one of the old New Hampshire families that traces its ancestry back to the Isle of Wight, England.

After mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools of his native town and in McCoy's school, a private educational institution at Lowell, Massachusetts, Frank E. Sheldon started out in the business world. Even prior to this time he had learned the value of industry and perseverance in the performance of various tasks upon the home farm outside of school hours. This not only included the work of the fields but also such tasks as carpentering and painting, and from each experience in life Mr. Sheldon gained skill and knowledge which have proven of value to him in later years. A desire to enjoy better opportunities than he felt could be secured in his native village led him at the age of eighteen years to sever home ties and start for the west. He made his way to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he at once secured employment in a printing office, a step that was very necessary, as he was the possessor of but thirty-five dollars when he arrived in the west. He afterward obtained a position in a lawyer's office and gradually made advancement in his business career, utilizing every opportunity that would bring him a broader outlook and larger financial returns.

In the spring of 1880 Mr. Sheldon secured a position in connection with the survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad under Colonel Dodge, chief engineer on the Yellowstone division. There his willingness to work and the readiness with which he grasped and utilized an idea brought him to the position of chainman and his experience in this connection made him more and more largely familiar with engineering problems. His advancement in efficiency enabled him to secure a position as a member of the first exploration survey under Major

Rogers when the Canadian Pacific Railroad was being extended into western territory. It was this surveying party that discovered Kicking Horse Pass. After considerable survey work they returned the following winter overland and on foot and with a wagon train, covering about twelve hundred miles, a trip that was fraught with many hardships and dangers. In the spring of 1882 Mr. Sheldon was made an engineer in charge of construction when the work of actual building was being extended westward. He occupied that position for five years while the Canadian Pacific was being built across the country, his task being a most arduous one by reason of the topography of the country—a highly picturesque but mountainous region that presented many difficulties to railroad building. In Kicking Horse Pass Mr. Sheldon had been one of the exploring party to devise the best means to overcome the problems of railroad construction involved in the wonderfully broken topography of that neighborhood and returned to direct the labors of the workmen in the actual accomplishment of the task. He was in charge of divisions in the Kicking Horse Pass and the eastern slope of the Selkirks and constructed a loop of the Canadian Pacific which is regarded as one of the best examples of American engineering ingenuity. The hours which are usually termed leisure and which were devoted by Mr. Sheldon to study when he was serving as rodman were now bearing fruit in the financial success and reputation which he made for himself in the building of the Canadian Pacific.

It was about this time that Mr. Sheldon turned his attention to the lumber industry and became a member of the firm of George E. Snell & Company, opening a wholesale and retail yard on West Seventh street in St. Paul for the sale of white pine and hardwood lumber. His associate in this enterprise was on old friend and companion of his surveying days who, leaving the field of civil engineering, had become connected with the lumber trade in a clerical capacity. From the sale of lumber Mr. Sheldon branched out into other fields of the trade, taking up the work of lumber manufacturing early in 1892 in association with his brother, W. O. Sheldon, under the firm style of the Lawrence County Lumber Company, operating a plant at Summertown, Tennessee. Not long after financial difficulties involved the entire country and the new enterprise felt the financial stringency but struggled on for two or three years before the business was closed out. Frank E. Sheldon, who had had charge of the marketing of the company's product, had in this way made the acquaintance of lumber buyers in the middle Mississippi valley, including T. H. Garrett, a prominent lumberman of St. Louis. Mr. Garrett had been an occasional purchaser from the Sheldon company and each gentleman recognized in the other certain business qualifications which he admired and regarded as valuable assets in a business career. Their mutual interests, therefore, led to a combination of financial interests, which on the 1st of March, 1895, resulted in the organization of the T. H. Garrett Lumber Company. The association yet continues and from the beginning passed on to broad fields of activity until it is today one of the most successful and prosperous of the St. Louis enterprises. In 1901, in connection with others, Mr. Sheldon and Mr. Garrett organized the Grant Lumber Company, Limited, of Selma, Louisiana, of which Mr. Sheldon became secretary and treasurer, and also occupied a similar position with the allied company operating under the name of the Louisiana Railway Company and having headquar-

ters at Selma. The business at that point was successfully managed until early in the year 1908, when an interest was sold to the William Buchanan interests and now continues under the name of the Grant Timber & Manufacturing Company, of Selma, Louisiana. The lumber business of St. Louis, however, does not comprise the full extent of Mr. Sheldon's interests, for he is connected with the Louisiana Saw Mill Company of Glenmora, Louisiana, the Haynesville Lumber Company of Haynesville, Louisiana, and is also a director of the Bienville Lumber Company of Forest, Mississippi, the Grant Timber & Manufacturing Company, and various other lumber companies. He is a director of the Boatmen's Bank, one of the strongest and ablest managed financial institutions in St. Louis, a director of the Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis, a director of the American Thermometer Company of St. Louis, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Pleasantly situated in his home life since his marriage on the 29th of September, 1892, to Miss Jennie Maude Hammett of St. Louis, Mr. Sheldon has become well known in the social circles of the city and has been a supporter of many activities and interests for the benefit of the Missouri metropolis. In politics he has usually voted with the republican party where national issues and questions are involved but at local elections has cast an independent ballot when the matter to be considered was merely the capability of the candidate for the office he sought. Mr. Sheldon holds ideals in polities just as he does in relation to every other interest of his life. He is an opponent of machine rule and a believer in the real expression of public opinion concerning the vital issues of the day. His cooperation can always be counted upon to further any plan for the general good and his influence has ever been used for the adoption of high civic standards. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Club and the St. Louis Club, and enjoys outdoor sports. None come in contact with him but speedily recognize the sterling worth of his character. His early experiences and training in the pioneer west and in connection with the building of the Canadian Pacific showed him how valueless are all artificialities—that the real worth of the man is found in his character, and this has ever been the standard by which Mr. Sheldon has judged his companions. He has found his friends among high and low, rich and poor, and there are none who have been associated with him but have speedily recognized his ability and the strength of his manhood. Intelligently directed effort has brought him to the forefront in business and in the regard of those with whom social or other relations have associated him.

August Hemme

August H. Heman

AUGUST H. HEMAN was serving his fourth term as mayor of University City when death called him on the 3d of July, 1920. His life was one of great activity and usefulness and he ranked with the substantial business men of St. Louis, where he was the head of the Heman Construction Company, and with the representative citizens of Missouri. He maintained the highest standards in every relation of life and the sterling worth of his purposes, his undaunted integrity and his progressiveness gained him rank with the leading residents of the commonwealth. He was born in St. Louis, October 17, 1855, a son of Frederick Heman, who was born in Germany and came to America with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Heman, when but five years of age. The family home was established in Washington, Missouri, in 1832, and there the grandfather of August H. Heman took up the business of farming and stock raising, casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers of Franklin county, where he resided throughout his remaining days, passing away at the advanced age of eighty-three years. His son, Frederick Heman, came to St. Louis when a youth of fifteen years and completed his education in the schools of this city. Later he was engaged in the brick manufacturing business, conducting a brickyard on Twelfth street, near Market, then one of the outlying districts of the city. He followed the business successfully to the time of his death, which occurred in 1902, when he had reached the age of seventy-five years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Schreifer, was also a native of Germany and came alone to America about 1848, settling in St. Louis, where she met and married Mr. Heman. She became the mother of six children, five sons and one daughter, of whom August H. was the fourth in order of birth. She, too, reached an advanced age, having passed the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey when called to her final rest.

August H. Heman was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and early turned his attention to construction work. At the age of nineteen he became city contractor for St. Louis in the construction and repairing of streets and sidewalks and for a period of forty-six years he continued in the city service. In 1888 he organized the Heman Construction Company, of which he remained the president to the time of his demise. He was then the oldest contractor in St. Louis. Not only did he execute important city contracts but his firm also constructed several of the buildings at the Chain of Rocks waterworks station and built the Cascades, the chief scenic feature of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904, on Art Hill in Forest Park. They did much street and sewer building, and in addition to operating under the name of the Heman Construction Company, Mr. Heman likewise became president of the Trinidad Asphalt Manufacturing Company, the first business of the kind established in St. Louis.

He manifested a spirit of progress throughout his entire career and was ever ready to take a forward step when the way was open. His business integrity was unassailable and constituted a strong supplementary force to his enterprise and indefatigable industry.

On the 30th of April, 1888, Mr. Heman was united in marriage at Percy, Illinois, to Miss Leota Lightner, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Captain A. S. Lightner, a prominent and well known Mississippi river captain of the early days. To Mr. and Mrs. Heman was born a son, Alonzo G., who in June, 1913, completed a course in the Washington University Law School as its youngest graduate. A life of great promise was cut off when on the 28th of May, 1916, at the age of twenty-four years, he passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Heman made their home at No. 6361 Washington avenue, in University City, and there the death of Mr. Heman occurred on the 3d of July, 1920, after an illness of but one day. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party and for eight years he was the honored and efficient mayor of University City. He always took a deep interest in politics and he labored untiringly to advance civic interests and promote civic standards in the city in which he made his home. He belonged to the Democratic Club and he was the last president of the Jefferson Club. He was likewise a member of University City Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and he belonged to the Riverside Club and to the Chamber of Commerce. His life was ever actuated by high and honorable principles. His career was a helpful element in public progress as well as in the field of business activity, and the sterling worth of his character was recognized by all who knew him.

Charles S. Alves

CHARLES S. ALVES, president of the Peoples Trust Company of Kansas City, a man of judgment, of vision and keen insight into financial problems, has developed one of the strong financial institutions of the state since organizing the Peoples Trust Company, which opened its doors for business on the 20th of September, 1917. He dates his residence in Kansas City from 1906, having come to this state from Kentucky. Joseph B. Alves, father of Charles S. Alves, was born in Henderson, Kentucky, and became a man of affairs and prominence there, widely known as the president of the Henderson Woolen Mills. He married Annie Henderson and they became the parents of five children, all of whom are living, but both parents have passed away.

Charles S. Alves was educated in the public schools of his native city, being graduated from the high school at Henderson. He came to Kansas City in 1906, being then a young man of nineteen years, and was first employed in the old American National Bank for a year. He later became general bookkeeper for the Central National Bank, occupying that position for six months, after which he was sent by Granville M. Smith, chairman of the board of the Commonwealth National Bank of Kansas City, to Strasburg, Missouri, and was made cashier of the Farmers Bank of that place. He continued there for a year and a half and on the expiration of that period returned to Kansas City, where in connection with Messrs. Smith & Ricker, members of a very prominent live stock firm, he gained added valuable business experience, remaining with them until 1910, when he organized the Southwest Boulevard State Bank and became its cashier. He continued in that position until September, 1917, when with others he organized the Peoples Trust Company, of which he is the president. He is also the chairman of the board of directors of the Southwest Boulevard State Bank of Kansas City; a director of the Union State Bank of Kansas City; a director of the Colonial State Bank of Kansas City; and stockholder of the State Bank of Wichita, Kansas. The Western Financier said: "When Charles S. Alves organized the Peoples Trust Company, which opened for business September 20, 1917, with two hundred and fifty thousand dollars capital, it was his strong desire to make that a bank for the people * * * representative of the service such an institution should render, and the fact that he has succeeded could be told best in the story of figures, showing the deposits as follows: September 20, 1917, $790,000.00; December 31, 1917, $1,094,018.00; March 4, 1918, $1,130,-161.00; June 9, 1918, $1,661,257.00; November 1, 1918, $2,373,570.00; December 31, 1918, $2,431,792.00, while in the last few months of the year 1920 the deposits were over $5,000,000.00. Mr. Alves is one of the youngest presidents of a city bank in the country,—only thirty-three.

In 1907 Mr. Alves was married to Miss Katharine Triplett Kitchell, a daughter of Nathaniel A. Kitchell, of Henderson, Kentucky, and they have become the parents of two children: Margaret Henderson, born in 1908; and Elizabeth Merritt, in 1912. Mr. Alves is well known in the club circles of the city and is now treasurer of the Mission Hills Country Club. He is also a director of the Kansas City Club and has membership in the Mid-day Club and in the Chamber of Commerce. He is a Mason, belonging to Temple Lodge, No. 299, A. F. & A. M., and he has membership in St. Paul's Episcopal church. He is a man of attractive personality who in his business career has displayed marked initiative, and his enterprise, combined with splendid powers of organization, has brought him to the front in the financial circles of the state.

George K. Warner

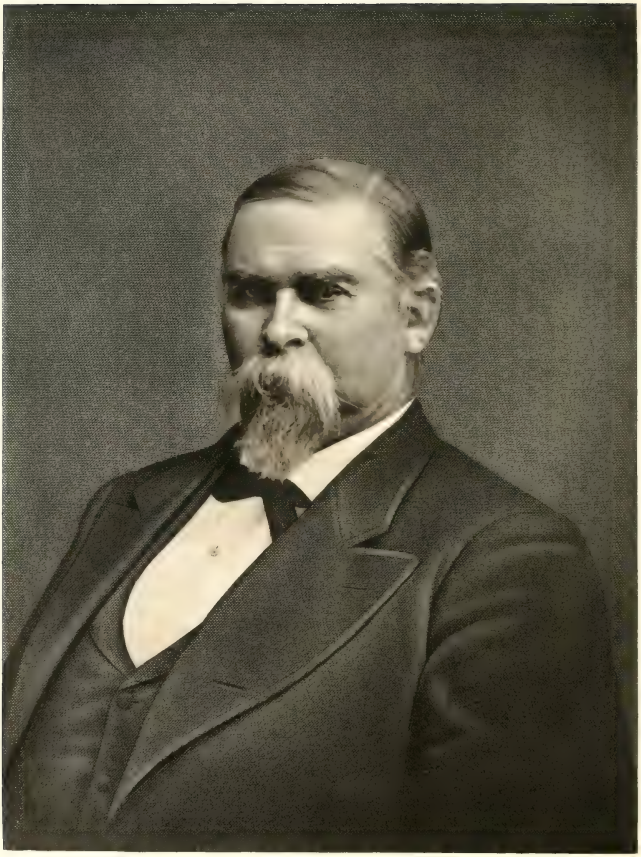
GEORGE K. WARNER is a well known railway official of St. Louis who since December, 1883, has been connected with the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company and since December, 1888, has been its treasurer. He was born in Mobile, Alabama, September 2, 1860, and is a son of George O. and Martha D. (Horn) Warner. The father was born in Macon, Georgia, and became a cotton merchant, well known in that connection. For four years he served in the Confederate army under General Joseph E. Johnston in the Civil war and his last days were spent in Mobile, Alabama, where he passed away in January, 1884. The masonic fraternity found in him an exemplary representative. His wife was born in North Carolina and departed this life in August, 1907. Their family numbered seven children, six of whom are yet living.

George K. Warner is indebted to the public school system of his native city for the educational privileges which he enjoyed and which qualified him for life's practical and responsible duties. He was graduated from the Barton Academy at Mobile, Alabama, with the class of 1874. Starting out in the business world, he was employed in the cotton business in Mobile, thus spending a few years. He then turned his attention to railway interests, becoming connected with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company as storekeeper at Mobile, where he continued until December, 1883. At that date he was made chief clerk in the mechanical department of the Texas & St. Louis Railway Company, now the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, and was at Jonesboro and Pine Bluff, Arkansas, from December, 1883, until July, 1884. At the latter date he became bookkeeper in the accounting department of the same company at St. Louis, so continuing until 1885, when he was advanced to the position of chief clerk and thus served until 1888. On the 5th of December of the latter year he was made treasurer of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company and has continued in this position to the present time, covering almost a third of a century. He is also assistant secretary of that company and is vice president, secretary and treasurer of the Paragould Southeastern Railway Company, the Pine Bluff Arkansas River Railway, the Grays Point Terminal Railway Company and the Central Arkansas and Eastern Railroad Company, secretary and treasurer of the Shreveport Bridge & Terminal Company, and assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company of Texas, the Stephenville, North & South Texas Railway Company and the Eastern Texas Railroad Company. His interest in and connection with railroads thus became extensive and he is prominently known as a railway official. He is also officially connected with other business corporations.

In October, 1882, Mr. Warner was married to Miss Helen R. Ewing, daugh-

ter of James L. Ewing, a native of Scotland, and of Martha A. (Hunter) Ewing, a native of Alabama. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Warner was celebrated in Mobile, Alabama, and they have become the parents of eleven children: Martha, who is the wife of Miller Patterson, of Maplewood; four who died in infancy; Robert H., also living at Maplewood; Anne T.; James L., of St. Louis; George O., who is married and makes his home in St. Louis; Lula D., the wife of Herbert Rodway, of St. Louis; and Margaret.

Mr. Warner is identified with the St. Louis Railway Club, the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, the Citizens Industrial Association of St. Louis, the City Club of St. Louis, the Zoological Society of St. Louis, the St. Louis Art League, and the Society of Railway Financial Officers. He is a member of the Church of the Holy Communion (Episcopal), in which he is serving as vestryman, junior warden and treasurer. He is a splendid type of the southern gentleman, never too busy to be courteous and never too courteous to be busy.



General John W. Reid

THE life history of General John W. Reid was closely interwoven with the annals of Kansas City, rendering it imperative that mention be made of him, else any record of the public activities of the city would be incomplete and unsatisfactory. General Reid was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, June 14, 1820, his parents being John Charles and Esther (Austin) Reid. The family comes of Irish ancestry, the line being traced back through four generations to James Reid, who was the first of the family to cross the Atlantic. He came from County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1731, and established his home in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Since that time various members of the family have figured prominently in connection with interests and activities which have constituted a vital force in the development of different sections of the country. John Charles Reid and his brother, the Rev. Henry Reid, who was a prominent minister of the Presbyterian church, were the masters of a noted seminary at Lynchburg, Virginia. The first named served during the War of 1812 as a member of a company of Virginia militia commanded by Captain Dunnington, and valor and loyalty have ever been among the marked characteristics of the representatives of the name. In early manhood John C. Reid was united in marriage to Miss Esther Austin, a daughter of William Austin, representative of an old Welsh family, who served as a captain in the colonial militia and afterward held a similar commission while on duty with the colonial troops in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Reid was also the granddaughter of Robert Alexander, founder of Liberty Hall Academy, now the Washington and Lee University, which was the first classical school west of the Alleghany mountains.

After spending the early years of his life in his native state John W. Reid, when a lad of twelve, was taken to Laporte, Indiana, where he attended the public schools and also continued his education under private instruction, thus acquiring a good classical training. He came to Missouri when a young man of about twenty years, residing at various periods in Saline, Cass, Clay and Jackson counties, and as the years passed on he came more and more into prominence with the professional and public interests of the state. He first took up the work of school teaching and while thus engaged read law, being admitted to the bar after thorough preparation therefor. He always applied himself with thoroughness to the mastery of legal principles and displayed considerable ability in the handling of litigated interests. When the United States entered into war with Mexico he put aside all business and personal considerations and raised a company of mounted volunteers in Saline county, of which he was elected captain. This company was attached to the command of General A. W. Doniphan and participated in the great overland march to northern

Mexico. The success which attended the operations of this small expedition was extraordinary, and one might say that to it and to Kearny's expedition, operating on identical lines, was due the acquisition of all territory gained by the United States prior to 1898. General Doniphan had high regard for Captain Reid as a most ambitious and resolute officer, and in the "History of Doniphan's Expedition," written by Hughes, the same estimate of his character and ability is given. While in Mexico, Captain Reid was wounded and left the service when his command was mustered out at New Orleans the following year.

With his return to western Missouri, Captain Reid entered upon the practice of law at Independence, Jackson county, and in 1855 assisted in the revision of the statutes of the state. He was a recognized leader in political circles and served as a member of the legislature and also took a considerable part in the border troubles preceding the Civil war. He was twice a candidate for congress, being defeated on the first occasion but elected in 1860, although he resigned his seat a few months later. He was appointed a commissioner to adjust claims against the Confederate government but probably had little time for the exercise of this function, as through the exigencies of war he spent a year in the federal prison in St. Louis, being released on parole to take no further part in the war.

Captain Reid became a resident of Kansas City about 1865 and resumed the practice of law. He likewise became interested in financial affairs. In April, 1865, upon the organization of the Kansas City Savings Association, he became president of this institution, which was the forerunner of a number of banks in the state, the movement reaching its ultimate achievement in the establishment of the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City. As a means of developing the material interests of the city and because of his earnest desire to promote the public welfare, Mr. Reid became an active factor in political circles, although not an aspirant for office. He nevertheless exerted much influence in molding public thought and opinion and was closely associated with many important public activities. He was largely instrumental in securing the first bridge and also the building of the first railroad into Kansas City, which probably more than any other agency influenced the future development of the then small town. In later years he gradually withdrew from the practice of law to devote his attention to his private business affairs and was thus engaged when death suddenly called him at Lee's Summit in 1893, while he was returning from his farm near that place. The sterling worth of his character, his contribution to public progress, his loyalty to his friends and his many substantial and admirable traits caused his death to be a matter of keen regret to all with whom he had been brought in contact.

Mr. Reid was first married to Mrs. Flournoy and they had one son, John Henry. Captain Reid afterward wedded Sallie Cochrane Magraw, a daughter of William M. F. Magraw, of Independence, Missouri, who was a pioneer in the Santa Fe trade and a man of means and influence. The son of this marriage, William M. Reid, is mentioned at length on another page of this work. By the careful management of his business interests Mr. Reid had become, in the course of years, a man of large wealth, and he had left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the history of his adopted city and state in many ways.

R. King Kauffman

AMONG those men who form the coterie of leaders in the financial circles of St. Louis is numbered R. King Kauffman, the vice president of the Mercantile Trust Company, nor have his efforts been confined alone to one line, but have been important elements in the organization and direction of various business concerns which are elements in the commercial and financial growth of the city as well as sources of profit to individual stockholders.

Mr. Kauffman dates his residence in St. Louis from 1887, but is a native of San Diego, Texas, his birth having there occurred August 25, 1879. He is a son of Albert B. Kauffman, who was a colonel in the United States army, in which he served for forty-eight years, participating in the Mexican and Civil wars and in two Indian wars. His entire service was west of the Mississippi and upon the country's frontier boundaries. He was a native of Pennsylvania, as was his father, while his grandfather came originally from Holland. Colonel Kauffman established his home in Missouri and spent twenty-eight years in this state, passing away in 1917. He rendered most valuable aid to his country through almost a half century and his name should be inscribed high on the military records of the nation. He wedded Sarah F. Cochrane, a native of Massachusetts, who is still living at the age of seventy-one years, and they became the parents of five children.

R. King Kauffman was educated in various schools at the different army posts where his father was stationed, also attended the schools of Webster Groves, a suburb of St. Louis, and for a time was a student in Washington University. Like his father he joined the army, becoming a member of the Eighth United States Cavalry, to which he was attached for two years, during which time he was on duty in Cuba, serving as sergeant when he left the army. When he took up the pursuits of civilian life he entered the employ of the Wabash Railway, with which he was connected in a clerical capacity for three years. He was later with the Pacific Express Company for three years and then became connected with the Mercantile Trust Company in its real estate department. He worked his way upward through various positions, winning advancement by his highly developed capability until he was elected to the office of vice president of this great financial concern in 1917. He is likewise the vice president and one of the directors of the John R. Thompson Company of Chicago, controlling many restaurants in the United States; is the vice president and treasurer of the Temtor Corn & Fruit Products Company, of which he was one of the organizers, this company being extensively engaged in the manufacture of syrups and preserves; is a director of the Best-Clymer Company, a subsidiary preserving company of the Temtor Company; is a director of the Piggly-Wiggly Company,

having organized the Missouri branch of that great commercial concern; and is also a trustee of the Home & Housing Association of St. Louis; a director of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange; a director and vice president of Lowe's Real Estate & Amusement Company; a director of No. 1 Wall Street Corporation, of which he is also treasurer; and a director of the St. Louis Coliseum Company. Thus with many corporations he is actively connected, his voice having weight in the management of these extensive concerns, which are among the most prominent commercial and financial interests of America.

In 1903 Mr. Kauffman was married to Miss E. Eleonore Lohr of Cairo, Illinois, a daughter of Andrew Lohr, one of the pioneers and prominent citizens of that place. Two children have been born of this marriage: R. King, Jr., twelve years of age; and Anne Drew, nine years of age, both in school.

Mr. Kauffman is a popular figure in the club circles of St. Louis. He belongs to the St. Louis, City, Sunset Hill and Algonquin Clubs, the Illinois Athletic Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Legion of Foreign Wars, the Rotary Club, the Travel Club of America, the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, the Automobile Club and the St. Louis Salesmanship Club. He is a Mason, and belongs to Ascalon Commandery, No. 16, of the Knights Templar. His business activities have made his name a familiar one almost from coast to coast and his social qualities have rendered him popular wherever he is known. He has long since passed the point of mediocrity and reached a position where he is active in control of mammoth interests, being a man of broad vision and high purpose, while his intelligently directed effort has made his career one of successful accomplishment.

C. C. Bradford

Cyrus Edgar Burford, M. D.

DR. CYRUS EDGAR BURFORD, surgeon, of St. Louis, was born in Girard, Illinois, August 20, 1876, a son of Giles M. Burford, who is a native of Missouri and a descendant of one of the old families of Virginia and Tennessee of English lineage. The family was founded in America in the year 1700. The American progenitor settled in New York and later representatives of the name lived in Virginia and in Tennessee. The father, Giles M. Burford, was for a number of years a well known clergyman of Illinois but is now retired. He married Elizabeth Hamilton, who was born at Marshfield, Missouri, and belongs to one of the old families of Kentucky and Missouri, also of English descent. Her father, Abraham Freeman Hamilton, was a Civil war veteran, serving under General Price's command in General Marmaduke's division. Mrs. Burford is still living and now makes her home in Girard, Illinois. By her marriage she became the mother of four children, two of whom have passed away, while those living are: Cyrus E., of this review; and Mrs. George W. Scaling, whose home is in Fort Worth, Texas. She married into the Scaling family, prominent at Kirkwood, Missouri.

Dr. Burford obtained a public and high school education at Rushville, Illinois, and afterward entered Central College at Fayette, Missouri, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1899. This, however, constituted only an initial step to his preparation for other professional activity and he completed a course in the St. Louis University in 1902, winning the M. D. degree. He afterward served for a year as interne in the St. Louis City Hospital and then engaged in private practice for a short time, after which he took up post-graduate work in Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London, making a specialty of the study of genito-urinary surgery. He has since specialized in the treatment of diseases of that character, the profession as well as the public recognizing his ability in his especial field. He is a well known member of the medical fraternity, is president of the St. Louis Medical Society for the year 1920 and formerly served as its secretary, is a member of the Missouri State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He likewise has membership with the American Urological Society and is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. His membership relations also extend to Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

On the 15th of June, 1899, Dr. Burford was married in Fayette, Missouri, to Miss Katherine Lloyd Humber, a native of Albany, Missouri, and a daughter of Ambrose W. and Molly (Williams) Humber. The father of Mrs. Molly (Williams) Humber was a prominent physician in the northern part of the state and represented one of the early families of Missouri. The Humber family

was also established in Missouri during the pioneer epoch in its development, migrating from Kentucky. Dr. Burford and his wife have become parents of two children: Ada Margaret, born in St. Louis, August 20, 1906; and Edgar Humber, born January 20, 1909. The family residence is at No. 345 Westgate avenue in University City.

During the war period Dr. Burford served as a major of the Medical Corps, being with the base hospital at Camp Dodge. Fraternally he is connected with Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., also has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry and is a member of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the University Club, to the City Club and is also a member of the Sunset Hill Country Club and the Triple A Club. His religious faith is evidenced in his connection with the University Methodist church and he is now serving as president of its board of stewards. His interest centers in all those activities and forces which make for the uplift of the individual and the benefit of mankind and his cooperation can at all times be counted upon to further plans and measures for the public good. Those who know him, and he has a wide acquaintance, speak of him in terms of high regard and the profession bears testimony to the eminent position which he has attained as a surgeon.

H. G. Miller

Joseph Gilman Miller

IF "opportunity knocks but once," as some aver, Joseph Gilman Miller made ready response to that call at his door, for an active business career has brought him to a creditable and prosperous point in business circles, where he is engaged in handling steel rails and railroad material. St. Louis is his native city. His father, Joseph G. Miller, Sr., was a planter of Adams county, Mississippi, and became a member of the firm of Chappell & Miller of St. Louis. He was descended from English planters who settled in Georgia, and thus through many generations the family has been represented on this side of the Atlantic. In the maternal line Mr. Miller of this review comes of French-Swiss ancestry, the progenitors of the family having been associated with Lord Selkirk in the celebrated Red River of the North colony.

At the usual age Joseph G. Miller became a public school pupil and graduated from the St. Louis high school. He at once started out in business and was connected with various railroad and manufacturing interests in St. Louis until 1889. His developing powers steadily qualified him for larger responsibilities and laudable ambition led him forward until in the year mentioned he became secretary of the Madison Car Company, filling that position until 1893, when he began handling steel rails and railroad materials. Through the intervening period he has carried on this business, which he has developed to extensive proportions, his trade relations covering a wide territory and bringing to him a most gratifying financial return. He has participated in the construction of railroads in the southwest and Mexico and is a director and officer of many corporations at home and in the east.

On the 5th of November, 1899, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Caroline O'Fallon, a daughter of John J. O'Fallon, and their children are Caroline O'Fallon and John O'Fallon Miller. His military record covers service with Battery A of the Missouri National Guard. He is appreciative of the social amenities of life and has membership in the St. Louis, Noonday, Racquet, St. Louis Country, Bellerive Country, Western Rowing and Dardenne Hunting Clubs and also belongs to the Masonic order. His religious faith is evidenced in his connection with the Presbyterian church. He is a man of sterling worth who has always held to high ideals and throughout his entire life has aided in the uplift of the individual and the benefit of the community at large.

One of the most interesting chapters in the life record of Mr. Miller is in connection with his service in the World war. He was commissioned a captain in the Reserves on the 1st of February, 1917, and upon America's entrance into the war he was called to the colors and stationed at Fort Roots, Arkansas, where he was acting as brigade quartermaster when ordered to Russia as a military

attache at Petrograd. He was commissioned colonel on the personal staff of Governor Major of Missouri in 1912 and served until 1916, and he was also on the staff of Governor Gardner from 1916 until 1920. This and his foreign service brought him many most interesting experiences. He had opportunity to study the Russian question at close range and saw the progress of the Bolshevik movement which has so largely engulfed that country in disaster, staying its progress and stability in a manner that will require years to overcome. Mr. Miller has also spent much time in foreign travel, visiting all the capitals of Europe, and in 1903 he was special commissioner from the St. Louis World's Fair to the Mediterranean governments and spent the winter in Greece, Turkey and Egypt. There he sought to awaken the interest and secure the cooperation of the Mediterranean countries in making exhibits at the exposition. His travel and foreign residence have brought to him that broad knowledge and liberal culture which only travel brings and he has intimate and interesting knowledge of many foreign lands.

John C. Gage

John Cutter Gage

JOHN CUTTER GAGE was an octogenarian when death called him on the 20th of February, 1915. For many years he had been an honored member of the Kansas City bar, his entire course reflecting credit upon the profession, for he always maintained the highest standards and his practice was at all times in accord with the most ethical professional relations and ideals. He came to the middle west from New England, his birth having occurred at Pelham, New Hampshire, April 20, 1835. He was of English lineage, the ancestral line being traced back to John Gage, who in 1630 came from England to the new world, establishing his home in Boston. His father, Frye Gage, was a farmer of New England and married Kesiah Cutter.

The youthful experiences of John Cutter Gage were those of the farm bred boy who early takes up the tasks incident to the development of the fields and who also becomes a pupil in the public schools, therein mastering the elementary branches of learning. Ambitious to promote his education, Mr. Gage later attended the Phillips Academy, in which he pursued a preparatory course and then entered Dartmouth College in 1852. He pursued the work of the freshman and sophomore years in that institution and then matriculated in Harvard University in 1855, being graduated with the class of 1856. In the meantime he had mentally reviewed the broad field of business with its varied opportunities for activity and advancement along industrial, commercial, agricultural and professional lines, and decided that he would devote his attention to the practice of law. Accordingly with this end in view he became a student in the office of S. A. Brown, then a leading attorney of Lowell, Massachusetts, and in 1858 was admitted at Boston to practice in the courts of Massachusetts.

Believing that the west offered better opportunities, Mr. Gage removed to Kansas City in March, 1859, and from that time until his demise remained a representative of the Missouri bar, becoming one of its oldest and most honored members. In 1860 he entered into partnership with William C. Woodson and in 1866 formed a partnership with William Douglas, which association was maintained until 1869. The following year he was joined by Sanford B. Ladd in the practice of law and in 1878 a third partner, Charles E. Small, joined them, leading to the adoption of the firm name of Gage, Ladd & Small. For a period of more than thirty years the firm maintained its existence and Mr. Gage's connection with Mr. Ladd covered more than four decades. While Mr. Gage was still an active factor in the world's work one of his biographers wrote of him: "In his practice he has won a large percentage of the cases that have been entrusted to him. He convinces by his concise statements of law and facts rather than by word painting and so high is the respect for his legal ability and integrity that his assertions in court are seldom

questioned seriously. Judges and clients also respect him for his careful counsel. He is a man of most courteous manner and yet firm and unyielding in all that he believes to be right. Whatever he does is for the best interests of his clients and for the honor of his profession and no man gives to either a more unqualified allegiance or riper ability. His standing in the profession is indicated by the fact that he was honored with the presidency of the Kansas City Bar Association upon its formation and also of the Law Library Association, while his position in the profession in the state was attested by his selection for the presidency of the State Bar Association in 1884. No man is more familiar with the personnel nor the history of judicial proceedings of the state than Mr. Gage, who has written many historical articles upon the bench and bar of Missouri."

On the 26th of April, 1886, Mr. Gage was united in marriage to Miss Ida Bailey, a daughter of Dr. Elijah Bailey, of Monroe county, Missouri, and they have two children, John Bailey and Marian Mansur. The family circle was broken by the hand of death when on the 20th of February, 1915, Mr. Gage passed away, being then in the eightieth year of his age. He had long been a most highly esteemed resident of Kansas City, honored and respected by all who knew him and most of all by those who had known him longest and best. He never deviated from a course which he believed to be right between himself and his fellowmen and was guided in all things by the utmost sense of justice, while in his practice of law he held to the most advanced standards and ethics of the profession.

Hugh K. Wagner

Hon. Hugh K. Wagner

HON. HUGH K. WAGNER is a member of the St. Louis bar and one who for many years has exercised a widely felt and beneficial influence over public thought and action. He is now representing the third district of St. Louis in the general assembly, his election coming as a surprise to many because the district normally has a large democratic majority. But this is a later chapter in his life record, which now covers a span of half a century, his birth having occurred in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 29th of September, 1870. The first school which he attended was the Lyon school and he afterward became a pupil in the Central high school. Having prepared for the law, he was admitted to the bar and has engaged continuously in practice since 1897. The passing years have chronicled his steady professional progress and he has long enjoyed an important practice. He is a member of the St. Louis, Missouri and American Bar Associations and is a member of the bar of the supreme court of the United States, also of the United States circuit courts of appeals, the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, and the United States district courts of St. Louis, Missouri, San Francisco, California, Portland, Oregon, Mobile, Alabama, Cleveland, Ohio, Kansas City, Missouri, Chicago, Illinois, and other places. For eleven years he lectured at the Benton College of Law on the law of domestic relations, equity pleading, legal ethics, argumentation, and common law and code pleading.

While a most prominent representative of the bar and one whose devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial yet who never forgets that he owes a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law, Mr. Wagner has nevertheless found time for activities of a varied nature. He is a member of the board of governors of the Aero Club of St. Louis. He was former chairman of the executive committee of the St. Louis Fire Prevention Club, is a life member of the Society of Authors, Incorporated, of London, England, and is a member of the committee on municipal and state legislation of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. In January, 1914, he founded and became the first president of the Safety First Society of St. Louis, initiating that movement in the city. He is now in his third term as a member of the executive committee of the Million Population Club of St. Louis, which organization works to bring industries to St. Louis and to the state of Missouri, and for the upbuilding of the material, moral and esthetic welfare of the great metropolis of this state. That organization is seeking to obtain from the legislature the enactment of a statute that will permit an election to be held in St. Louis county to determine whether or not part of that county may be annexed to the city of St. Louis for the purpose of competing with cities like Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Baltimore and Boston, that by annexation of their suburbs have so increased their respective

populations as to endanger the relative rank of St. Louis in the United States census. According to the 1910 census St. Louis ranks fourth. By the annexations of these others cities, her rank is threatened. It will be an injury to the state of Missouri if she loses this rank.

Mr. Wagner has been active for upward of twenty years in a large variety of civic movements for the public good, including serving as one of a committee of three of the Business Men's League of St. Louis which initiated the movement that succeeded in ending the deadlock on the selection of the approach to the Municipal Free Bridge, resulting in voting the bonds for its completion. In 1915 he was elected a member of the republican state committee and served as a member of its executive committee and as chairman of its finance committee, and was reelected for another term. In 1918 he completed the revision and codification of the general ordinances of the city of St. Louis and the annotation thereof, of the new city charter, and of the Missouri constitution and state laws especially applicable to St. Louis by reference to court decisions affecting them. In the legislature Mr. Wagner is chairman of the workmen's compensation committee of the house and is one of the most active members of the judiciary committee. He is also a member of the house committee on municipal corporations. Many people say that the workmen's compensation law was the biggest question before the legislature at its last session, or that has been up for the consideration of the legislature for many years, and all agree in conceding credit to Mr. Wagner for hard work, ability and fairness in conducting the workmen's compensation act to its present status. Mr. Wagner is a close and earnest student of the grave political, sociological and economic questions which are before the country. Those things which are matters of grave national importance are to him of deep concern and to the solution of all public problems he brings to bear a keenly analytical mind, well trained through his experience as a member of the bar. He does not regard anything as foreign to himself that affects the welfare of his fellowmen and he is spoken of as a prominent lawyer of the highest type and character, while his public activities have been greatly diversified yet are all of vital importance to the commonwealth.

J. D. Granville

Joseph D. Granville

JOSEPH D. GRANVILLE, deceased, was prominently known in business circles of St. Louis as the president and general manager of the Granville Supply Company. He was a man of many sterling qualities, enterprising and progressive in his business affairs, reliable in citizenship and faithful to all the ties of home and friendship. He was born in St. Louis, May 23, 1874, and was a son of Thomas and Mary (Greenfield) Granville. The father held a government position in Washington for a number of years and passed away in the national capital. He served as a soldier of the Civil war, holding the rank of lieutenant in the Union army.

Joseph D. Granville was educated in the Catholic parochial schools of St. Louis and in the St. Louis University, liberal intellectual training thereby well qualifying him for life's practical and responsible duties. His first position after he had completed his college course was of a clerical nature in one of the banking institutions of his native city. Soon thereafter, however, he associated himself with the American Car & Foundry Company, with which he remained for ten years, and within that period he advanced step by step until he had reached the important position of district manager with the corporation, which employs more than ten thousand men, with plants in St. Louis, St. Charles, Missouri, and Madison, Illinois, being one of the leading car-building concerns of the United States. The position of district manager was therefore one of large responsibility and Mr. Granville fully measured up to all the requirements. In 1908, however, he tendered his resignation to his employers in order to engage in the railway supply business on his own account and became president and general manager of the Granville Supply Company. Through the organization and incorporation of the business he became one of the well known factors in the railway supply trade of St. Louis. In business affairs he was found thoroughly reliable as well as progressive and enterprising and he carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook.

In 1899 Mr. Granville was united in marriage to Miss Jeannette Gardner, daughter of Godfrey and Frederika (Boedeker) Gardner. They became the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters, Arthur J., Joseph H., Jeannette M. and Hazel E.

The family circle was broken by the hand of death when on the 18th of September, 1919, Mr. Granville passed away, his death being the occasion of deep regret to his many friends. He was a consistent member of the Catholic church, loyal to its teachings and to the faith. He was a member of the Democratic Club, but in national affairs always voted the republican ticket, supporting the candidate of that party for the presidency. He belonged to the Chamber of Commerce and thus manifested his interest in the welfare and

upbuilding of St. Louis and in all those questions which are a matter of civic importance. Along social lines his connection was with the Missouri Athletic Association and with the Algonquin Golf Club. He was always genial and courteous and the sterling worth of his character was recognized by those who came within the circle of his friendship. Mrs. Granville is residing in the handsome home at No. 6138 Kingsbury boulevard and occupies an enviable social position in St. Louis.

Joseph M. Bryson

Joseph Montgomery Bryson

MR. BRYSON came to Missouri from the Keystone state, his birth having occurred in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1867, his parents being the Rev. John Campbell and Nancy (Chambers) Bryson, who, removing to the west during the early boyhood of their son Joseph, settled upon a farm which is now the site of Leeton, Johnson county, Missouri. He was a lad of fourteen when the family home was established at Warrensburg, Missouri, that the children of the household might enjoy the educational advantages there offered. Joseph M. Bryson, who had hitherto attended the district schools, completed a high school course at Warrensburg and afterwards spent four years as a student in the State Normal School there, winning the Doctor of Philosophy degree upon his graduation with the class of 1887. He made preparation for the bar as a law student in the office of Warner, Dean & Hagerman, prominent attorneys of Kansas City, who directed his reading for two years, during which time he also acted as law clerk for the firm. He was admitted to the bar in 1889 and entered at once upon the active practice of a profession in which advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and ability. Step by step he has progressed in his chosen field of labor, confining his attention to civil law and specializing more and more in corporation law. Practically from the outset of his career he has been connected with the legal department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, first, as law clerk, then successively, general attorney, general solicitor, and in 1912 was elected general counsel, which position he has ever since retained. In 1915, upon the appointment of a receiver of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, he was appointed general counsel for the receiver. He is a member of the St. Louis, the Missouri State and the American Bar Associations.

On the 17th of October, 1894, Mr. Bryson was married in St. Louis to Miss Mazie Barret Finney, a daughter of James Von Swearingen and Mary (Dalton) Finney. Mr. and Mrs. Bryson have a son, Chambers Fulton, born November 6, 1896, and two daughters, Mary Finney, whose birth occurred on the 22d of January, 1898, and Alice Dalton, born May 3, 1910.

Mr. Bryson belongs to the United Presbyterian church, of which his father was a minister, and his appreciation of the social amenities of life is indicated in his membership in the St. Louis Club, and the Bellerive and Sunset Country Clubs. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party and he is thoroughly conversant with the vital problems and issues of the day, but he has never sought the rewards of office for party fealty. His professional duties have made full demand upon his time and that close application, earnest study and high purpose which are so necessary to success in law practice have always been manifest in his career.

H. Worthington Eddy

WITH various corporate interests of St. Louis which figure among the most prominent business enterprises of the city H. Worthington Eddy is connected as a director or executive head. The story of his life is the record of orderly progression, directed by the hand of one who is master of himself, who correctly judges his capacities and powers and those interests which make up life's contacts and experiences. Starting out independently upon his business career when but seventeen years of age, he is today one of the foremost figures in the commercial and financial circles of his adopted city.

Mr. Eddy was born in Newark, Ohio, November 20, 1877, a son of Bryce Burtrand and Anna M. (Snyder) Eddy. The father, a native of Newark, Ohio, was a manufacturer and well known business man of that city and passed away August 31, 1906. The mother, who was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, is now living in Columbus, that state. The family numbered three children: Mrs. Marie D. Clow, now of Boston, Massachusetts; Thomas R., of Chicago, Illinois; and H. Worthington, of this review.

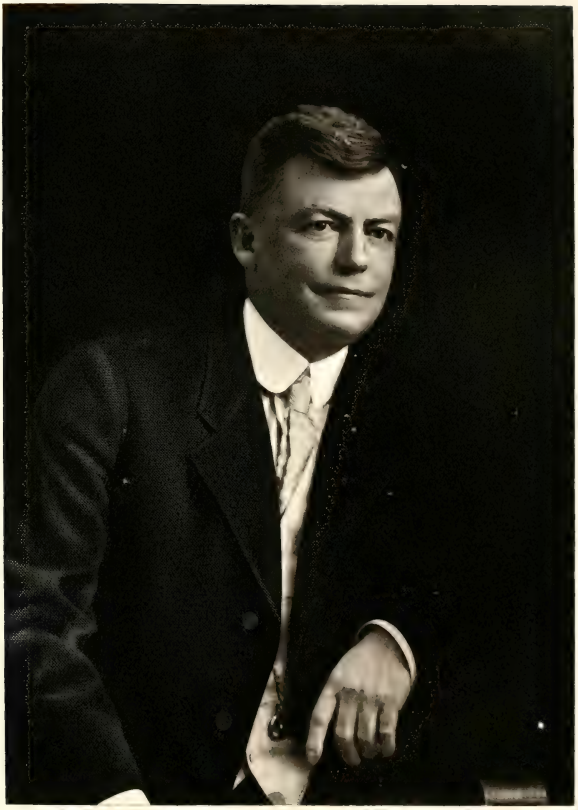
The last named was largely educated in the schools of Columbus, where he resided to the age of seventeen years, and then went to Chicago, where for a brief time he also attended the public schools. However, he was early thrown upon his own resources and began to earn his living when a youth of seventeen years. He was variously employed in Chicago, working and saving and constantly winning promotions to positions of larger and larger responsibility, while his powers developed with each advancement, as it has always been characteristic of him that he has thoroughly mastered any task which he has undertaken. His life illustrates the statement that activity does not tire; it gives resistance and strength and develops one's latent talents and powers.

On the 25th of August, 1912, Mr. Eddy came to St. Louis and has gradually made for himself a most enviable position as a leader in the business circles of the city, being now the executive head or the director of many large companies. He is the president of the Underwriters Service Company and is also of the Eddy Realty & Investment Company; is attorney for the Druggists Indemnity Exchange; is general manager of the Casualty Indemnity Exchange; is the president of the Nevada-Arizona Mines Company, and a director of the Judge & Dolph Company, which owns an extensive chain of large stores and controls the largest retail drug business in St. Louis. Mr. Eddy is also a director and stockholder in many chemical companies and his cooperation is eagerly sought in all these connections because of the recognized soundness of his business judgment and the indefatigable nature of his enterprise.

On the 25th of November, 1915, Mr. Eddy was married to Miss O. Berenece

Whittier, a descendant of the same ancestry as John Greenleaf Whittier, the loved New England poet. Mrs. Eddy is a vocalist of note, possessing a fine voice of operatic quality, and Mr. Eddy is also greatly interested in music and art and is the possessor of an excellent baritone voice. They have a beautiful home at No. 5414 Delmar boulevard, a handsome residence, which is one of the most attractively appointed in the city, its furnishings being all that wealth can secure and refined taste suggest.

Mr. Eddy and his wife are members of St. Peter's Presbyterian church and he is connected with many worth while clubs of St. Louis, including the Racquet, the Missouri Athletic, the St. Louis, Automobile and Sunset Clubs and the Chamber of Commerce. He has been a most active and earnest supporter of the Red Cross and of various philanthropic projects. At a performance given in the American theater in St. Louis for the benefit of the Red Cross, and for which an all star cast consisting of fifteen persons gave their service, an auction was held to sell a program of the entertainment. Mr. Eddy was the highest bidder for this program and received it for the sum of sixteen thousand, eight hundred and fifty dollars. He also paid three hundred and twenty-five dollars for a single doughnut and then gave it back to be reauctioned for the benefit of the cause. Mr. Eddy is a man of fine physique and magnetic personality, of whom a prominent citizen of St. Louis said: "He is absolutely loyal to his friends, a hard worker and player, a lover of his home and family." His activity has ever spelled honorable success, and recognizing his duties and obligations to his fellowmen, he is constantly extending a helping hand where assistance is needed.



Jno M. Grant

John M. Grant, M. D.

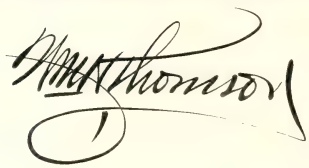
THERE are few men in the medical circles of St. Louis or in the country at large who stood higher in the profession than did Dr. John M. Grant, who at all times enjoyed an extensive practice. He was ever most conscientious and faithful in the discharge of his professional duties, while his wide learning and extensive research constantly promoted his efficiency. Dr. Grant was born in Callaway county, Missouri, January 11, 1864, and in the paternal line came of Scotch ancestry. His father, Samuel Grant, was born in Missouri in 1824 and was a son of Captain William Grant. The family was early represented in Virginia, whence representatives of the name removed to Kentucky, and in 1818 Captain William Grant left the latter state for Missouri. He filed on government land and then returned to Kentucky for his family. The fourth generation of the family in Missouri is now living on this land in Callaway county. It has never passed out of the possession of the family and is now the property of Mrs. Samuel Grant, who in her maidenhood was Miss Martha V. Yates. She, too, belonged to one of the old Virginian families that, like the Grants, lived for a time in Kentucky before coming to Missouri.

John M. Grant spent the days of his boyhood and youth upon the old homestead farm and after mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools of the neighborhood, continued his education in Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, where he completed his course as an alumnus of the class of 1886, the Bachelor of Science degree being at that time conferred upon him. With liberal general education to serve as a foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of his professional knowledge, he took up the study of medicine, reading under the direction of Dr. Martin Yates, of Fulton, Missouri, while in the fall of 1886 he matriculated in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, from which he was graduated with the class of 1889, ranking with the four highest members of the class and receiving honorable mention. After taking the hospital examination he acted as junior interne at the City Hospital for a year and for a similar period as senior interne, thus gaining that broad and valuable practical experience which can be acquired in no other way as rapidly as in hospital practice. In 1891 he began practicing independently and within a very brief period had won recognition as a most able and skilled physician. As the years passed his practice steadily increased and was concentrated more and more largely upon surgical work because of his widely developed powers in that direction. A contemporary writer said of him: "He possessed a clear head, a steady hand, a delicacy of touch and, moreover, a sympathy of spirit, all of which are essential elements in success in surgery." His steady progress brought him at length to the front rank of the medical profession in St. Louis,

while his acknowledged skill and power as a physician and surgeon won him the recognition of the most eminent men of the profession throughout the country. He belonged to the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Society, the St. Louis Medical Society, the St. Louis Surgical Club, the City Hospital Medical Society and to the Washington University Alumni Association.

In 1893 Dr. Grant was united in marriage to Mrs. R. Streiff, who bore the maiden name of Ida Becker. She is a daughter of August Becker, one of the noted artists of his day, who painted the panels in the old St. Louis courthouse and renewed the panels in the Merchants Exchange which were originally painted by his half-brother, Carl Wimar, whose paintings of American Indians and buffaloes made him famous. He spent much time in the home of the Indian and amid the haunts of the buffaloes, studying the native American as well as the animal life in its native haunts and reproducing both with such fidelity that his canvasses are today almost priceless. The paintings of August Becker also hang in the homes of many art lovers and in fine art galleries not only in St. Louis but throughout the country as well. Dr. Grant became the father of six children: Emily S., who is a graduate of Mary Institute; Walter S., a partner in the St. Louis Tin & Sheet Metal Company; Ida V., the wife of William H. Bell, of Cleveland, Ohio; Samuel B., who was graduated from the Washington University Medical College and is now engaged in practice; John M., Jr., who is attending Washington University; and Edward W., who is employed in the office of the St. Louis Tin & Sheet Metal Company. The two daughters, Emily and Ida, were very active in war work.

Dr. Grant was a member of Beta Theta Pi, a college fraternity. He also had membership with the Masons, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church and in politics he was a liberal democrat. He passed away January 29, 1920, and was at the time a member of the board of education, in which connection he did much to eliminate the evil of political control over the schools and worked diligently for a better educational system. At the time of his funeral all school work ceased in the city schools for five minutes at two P. M. on the day following his death as a mark of respect and the school flag hung at half mast for a week. Dr. Grant was a most liberal and charitable man and in the practice of his profession had ample opportunity to do good work along those lines. He was continually extending his professional aid when he knew no compensation could be expected, his broad humanitarianism prompting him to assist his fellowmen wherever he knew aid was deserved. He stood as a leader in all civic movements for the advancement of his home city and in every relation of life he measured up to the highest standards of manhood and citizenship. The world is better for his having lived and his good deeds caused his memory to be cherished by all who came within the circle of his acquaintance.



William Holmes Thomson

WILLIAM HOLMES THOMSON, one of the most respected and honored men in social and banking circles in St. Louis, was for more than sixty-three years connected with the Boatmen's Bank, of which he was cashier for thirty-eight years and at the time of his death was a director and vice president. Throughout this entire period there has not been a single esoteric phase in his career, which on the contrary has been as an open book inviting closest scrutiny.

His life record began April 16, 1837, on the noted Hawthorne farm in Frederick county, Maryland. He was of English, Scotch and Irish lineage, although both his paternal and maternal ancestors became residents of Maryland during the colonial epoch in its history. His parents were William James and Margaretta Ann (Davis) Thomson. His great-great-grandfather in the maternal line was John Lackland, who came from Scotland and settled in Maryland when it was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. His son, James Lackland, became an officer in the Revolutionary war, was afterwards a stanch advocate of Jeffersonian principles and was a gradual emancipationist more than a half century before Lincoln's proclamation freed the colored people of the south. In 1812 he made a will that his negroes and their descendants should be set free as they reached certain specified ages. Thereafter, whenever he sold a slave, he inserted in the bill of sale the same provision—that on reaching a certain age the slave should become free. No persuasion nor consideration could induce him to act otherwise. In the year 1775 James Lackland, then nineteen years of age, joined an exploring party which went from Maryland on a trip through the wilderness of Kentucky on horseback. He entered a large tract of land in the Blue Grass state when it was still one of the counties of Virginia and so aided in planting the seeds of civilization which have since resulted in producing one of the leading commonwealths of the country. He was twenty years of age when, on the 14th of May, 1776, he was commissioned by the council of safety as second lieutenant of the company formed in the lower district of Frederick county, Maryland, for service in the Revolutionary war. This company became part of the Twenty-ninth Battalion, and with it he did active duty for American independence. He wedded Catherine, a daughter of David Lynn, who came from Dublin, Ireland, and settled in Maryland about 1717, becoming afterward a judge of the Frederick county court and holding a commission under King George as justice of the peace. He was also one of three commissioners appointed by the general assembly of Maryland in 1751 to lay out Georgetown, now in the District of Columbia. He had three sons, who espoused the cause of liberty in the Revolutionary war, one serving as lieutenant, another as captain and the other as surgeon. One of the daughters of James and

Catherine (Lynn) Lackland was the maternal grandmother of William H. Thomson. She became the wife of Ignatius Davis, of "Mount Hope," Frederick county, Maryland, and their children include Margaretta Ann Davis, who in early womanhood became the wife of William James Thomson and later the mother of the subject of this sketch. William James Thomson was also born in Frederick county, Maryland, and was a son of John Popham Thomson and Margaret (Holmes) Thomson, the former of English lineage, while the latter was a native of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The birth of William James Thomson occurred in Frederick county, June 26, 1808. He attended Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1828. He studied law but soon gave his attention to farming, and his place, "Hawthorne," became one of the noted plantations of that locality. Thereon he resided until his death, June 21, 1841.

William Holmes Thomson was but four years of age at the time of his father's demise. He was reared in Frederick county, attended the public schools near his boyhood's home, was afterward a student in the city schools of Frederick and later attending a boarding school in Pennsylvania. After putting aside his textbooks at the age of sixteen years he spent some time in the service of a commission house in Baltimore. He next was employed for a year with a civil engineering corps, during which time he assisted in laying out the Metropolitan Railroad, which extended from Washington to Point of Rocks, where it joined the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. In the meantime he was studying business conditions in the east and in the west, and a comparison of the opportunities offered led him to the belief that young men could more rapidly secure advancement in the Mississippi valley than they could upon the coast.

Therefore, in April, 1857, he made his way to St. Louis and on his twentieth birthday (April 16) entered the employ of the banking house where he continued to the time of his death, covering a period of more than sixty-three years. The Boatmen's Savings Institution had been organized ten years before his connection with it by a few leading and philanthropic citizens who wished to promote thrift and economy among the steamboatmen, who at that time constituted the larger part of the laboring class in St. Louis. Success attended the venture from the beginning and a second charter was taken out in 1856 under the name of the Boatmen's Saving Bank. Mr. Thomson's early connection with that institution was in a clerical capacity, but gradually he worked his way upward, his duties and responsibilities increasing as his faithfulness and efficiency were recognized. In 1869 he was appointed assistant cashier, and the following year saw him in the position of cashier, becoming thus the chief executive officer of an institution which in its reliability is second to none in the west. In 1913 he was advanced to the position of vice president of the bank, which office as well as that of a director he held until his death on June 23, 1920. The success of the bank is attributable in large measure to the efforts, enterprise and sound business judgment and conservative methods of Mr. Thomson, and the growth of the bank is indicated in part by the fact that the capital stock during his incumbency was increased to two million dollars as a result of accumulated profits after paying the stockholders in dividends more than six millions of dollars. Since the capital stock has been increased to two million dollars the bank has regularly paid to its stockholders semi-annual dividends of from three

to six per cent and has accumulated, in addition, a surplus of one million dollars, and an undivided profit account of more than six hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Thomson was regarded as one of the most astute, clear-sighted and able financiers of the country, and there was no point connected with banking with which he was not perfectly familiar, while his word was commonly accepted as authority on all banking questions in St. Louis and the middle west. He was not unknown in other business lines, for he had cooperated financially and officially with various manufacturing establishments in St. Louis and had largely promoted business interests as a member of the Merchants Exchange and the Cotton Exchange. For several terms he served as chairman of the committee of management of the St. Louis Clearing House Association and was always an active and prominent member of that committee.

In 1862 Mr. Thomson was married to Miss Margaret Foote Larkin, the eldest daughter of Thomas H. and Susan (Ross) Larkin, of St. Louis. Mrs. Thomson died in 1863. The only child born to this marriage died in 1864. In 1872 Mr. Thomson married Annie Lou, the eldest daughter of William A. Hargadine, of the Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company. They became the parents of seven daughters and one son and, with the exception of a daughter who died in childhood, all are yet living, namely: Julia Hargadine, who married C. C. Collins, an attorney of St. Louis; William Hargadine, who married Miss Elizabeth Johnson, of Corsicana, Texas; Virginia McCullough, the wife of George W. Tracy, a dry goods merchant of St. Louis; Susan Larkin, the wife of Colonel A. B. Coxe, of the general staff of the United States army; Holmes Lackland, who married Eugene M. Funsten; Annie Lou, and Mary McCreery.

Mr. Thomson had always given his political allegiance to the democracy, but when the party swerved from its old standard in 1900 in accepting the Bryan platform of that year he espoused the gold standard as embodied in the Indianapolis platform. Although reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, he helped to organize the Trinity Episcopal church of St. Louis in 1859 and has since been connected with that parish, active in promoting its charities and prominently identified with other benevolent movements. He had been for many years and was up to the time of his demise a vestryman of Trinity church and for some years its senior warden. He had been for some time the only survivor of the group of men who in 1865 founded St. Luke's Hospital and was president of its board of trustees from 1889 until 1918, when he retired from active business because of failing eyesight. After that time he had been president emeritus and he was intensely interested in the welfare of the hospital. He was never impelled by a sense of stern duty in his benefactions, but gave generously of his means in response to the promptings of a kindly spirit which recognized fully the obligations and responsibilities of wealth. He figured in movements for the substantial development of St. Louis through his membership in the Merchants Exchange, the Business Men's League and the Creditmen's Association, while his social nature found expression in his membership in the Missouri Athletic, the Noonday and St. Louis Clubs. With advancing years his activities increased rather than diminished and his interests broadened until he became recognized as a most influential citizen of St. Louis whose word and work have featured in the development of the city in material, moral

and benevolent lines. Two or three years ago he was obliged to retire from active business by a serious failure of eyesight but was not by any means an invalid. He frequently attended the directors' meetings of the bank and enjoyed excellent general health until within about a month of his death. With his devoted life companion he resided until the end in a real and cultured home at 3805 Lindell boulevard in St. Louis, where he was always at home to his many friends. His visitors carried away the impression of a man mentally vigorous and physically strong, one who could look back over the years and feel that he was in every respect a winner in the game of life.

H. L. Condie

Herbert Douglas Condie

HERBERT DOUGLAS CONDIE, controlling one of the important commercial interests of St. Louis as the president of the Condie-Bray Glass & Paint Company, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1873, and is a son of Thomas Douglas and Mary Clara (Husted) Condie, both of whom were natives of Philadelphia and representatives of old families of that city. There the father conducted business as a chemist and retained his residence until 1887, when business interests brought him and his family to St. Louis, where the mother passed away soon afterward.

It is always interesting to know something of the ancestry in analyzing the character of an individual, and in preparing the history of Herbert Douglas Condie it is found that he is of Scotch descent in the paternal line and of English lineage on the distaff side. For generations the family lived at Kirkcaldy, Scotland, and the old churchyard there was the burying place of representatives of the name through a long period. Among the cherished possessions of Herbert D. Condie is a genealogical booklet of the family, dating back to 1600 and brought from Scotland in the middle of the eighteenth century. The Condie family intermarried with the Douglas family. A granduncle of H. D. Condie was the first boy editor in the United States, publishing a paper at Philadelphia from 1808 until 1812. Dr. David Francis Condie, his grandfather, became an eminent representative of the medical profession in Philadelphia and made valuable contribution to the medical literature of his day, including a number of works on diseases of children which were used as textbooks in the leading medical colleges of America and Europe for more than a half century. Through the maternal line H. D. Condie is connected with the Hallowell and other distinguished colonial families of Philadelphia.

Before the removal to St. Louis, Herbert D. Condie had attended the Park grammar school of Philadelphia, after which he continued his studies in the Central high school of St. Louis and in the Missouri Medical College, now Washington University Medical School, completing a special private course in chemistry under Dr. Curtman and graduating with the class of 1891. He then entered the employ of the F. A. Drew Glass Company of St. Louis in October, 1891, and his efficient service and fidelity won him various promotions with that house until its business was sold to the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, which Mr. Condie afterward represented as assistant manager at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Later he went to the city of Pittsburgh when the company opened a branch house there and was manager of its glass department for two years or until February, 1903, when he became one of the organizers of the Condie-Neale Glass Company of St. Louis, which in 1915 was reorganized as the Condie-Bray Glass & Paint Company. From the beginning Mr. Condie has been its

president and his training in chemistry and his experience in connection with the concerns previously mentioned well qualified him for the conduct of the business interests which he assumed. His early training made for deliberation and reflection, while following his removal to the west he became imbued with the progressive spirit that has led to the rapid and substantial development of the Mississippi valley. These qualities have made for an even balance in his business career, enabling him to avoid unwarranted risks or failures into which unrestricted progressiveness is so frequently led. He has been eminently successful and is highly regarded by all who have had relations with him. His ability to analyze correctly a subject and separate its important from its incidental and accidental circumstances has been a strong feature in his advancement. Aside from his connection with the glass company he has become vice president of the Overland Automobile Company, and a director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company.

On the 3rd of November, 1897, Herbert D. Condie married Miss Sallie Case King, of Chicago, a representative of the Jones family, which was one of the first to settle in that city. Three sons and two daughters have been born of this marriage: Douglas King, Bertha Botsford, Margaret Hallowell, Herbert Douglas, Jr., and Churchill Clarke.

Mr. Condie is well known among amateur golf enthusiasts, is a devotee of bridge and is also considered an unusually good chess player. At his home he maintains a chemical laboratory, as completely equipped as is to be found in most universities, where he finds a pleasant avocation during his spare hours in continuing the study of analytical chemistry. He is fond of travel and the study of history, is one of the supporting members of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts and also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to Ferguson Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and in Missouri Consistory has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and also belongs to Moolah Temple, Order of the Shrine. He is a member of the Noonday, St. Louis, Racquet, City, Sunset Hill and Bellerive Country Clubs. He is a director of the Barnard Skin and Cancer Hospital. While he has never sought to figure prominently in politics, he was city treasurer of Ferguson in 1900 and was a candidate on the citizens ticket for the office of mayor in 1905. He is an Episcopalian in religious belief, has been a member of the vestry of St. Stephen's church at Ferguson for the last twenty-three years and is now senior warden. He is often called upon to discuss public questions and to act as toastmaster, having won a reputation as a ready and entertaining speaker. He has taken an active part in raising money for various worthy causes and with America's entrance into the World war he was found strongly arrayed with those business men who were ready to sacrifice private interests to uphold the welfare of the country and promote that of the boys in camp and field. He had formerly been a member of Battery A of the Missouri National Guard and he became captain of Company K of the First Regiment of Missouri Home Guards. He acted as chairman for St. Louis County in the Red Cross campaign and was prominent in promoting various other war activities; and thus along constantly broadening lines of usefulness he has reached out for the benefit of mankind.

Silas B. Jones

Silas Beverly Jones

SILAS BEVERLY JONES was an attorney at law of St. Louis, who throughout the entire period of his connection with the bar maintained the highest sense of personal and professional honor. It is said that he would never accept a case unless he was convinced of the righteousness of his client's cause, after which he put forth every possible effort to win a favorable verdict, conforming his practice at all times to the highest professional ethics and standards.

Mr. Jones was born in Huntingdon, Tennessee, on the 26th of July, 1851, and was a son of Le Grand Michaux and Cassandra (Woods) Jones. The father was born in Halifax county, Virginia, September 26, 1817, and became a distinguished member of the bar of western Tennessee. He also made a most creditable military record through his service as sergeant major under Colonel William T. Haskell in the Mexican war. The mother was a great-granddaughter of James Dinwiddie, the latter a nephew of Governor Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia. In the paternal line the ancestry was Welsh and French, while the Le Grands and Michaux were of French Huguenot stock, driven to this country at the time of the fierce persecution of the people of their faith during the reign of Louis XIV. The maternal ancestors were Scotch and Irish and among those families from whom Silas Beverly Jones was descended were several who served as American soldiers in the war for independence.

Liberal educational opportunities were accorded Silas B. Jones, who was graduated from the Andrew College of Tennessee and soon afterward took up the study of law, which was followed by his admission to the bar of Missouri. He continued in practice in St. Louis from that time until his life's labors were ended in death. His devotion to his clients' interests was proverbial, yet he never forgot that he owed a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law, and he remained ever a most honorable and honored minister in the temple of justice. Of him it has been written: "Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities, to which were added the discipline and embellishment of culture, his was a most attractive personality. Well versed in the learning of his profession and with a deep knowledge of human nature and the springs of human conduct, with great sagacity and extraordinary tact, he was in the courts an advocate of power and influence. Both judges and jurists always heard him with attention and deep interest. He had many warm friends among the judges and lawyers of the St. Louis bar and was a valued member of the Bar Association. His preference was for commercial law and in his practice he specialized in that direction. He also served as a member of the examining board of the law school of this city."

The home life of Mr. Jones was largely ideal and he counted no personal

effort nor sacrifice on his part too great if it would promote the happiness and welfare of his wife and children. On the 8th of December, 1875, in St. Louis, he wedded Miss Harriet Senter, daughter of William M. Senter, who removed from Trenton, Tennessee, to St. Louis in 1864 and here engaged in the commission business. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones were born six sons and a daughter, the latter, Jennie June, being the eldest. She became the wife of Dr. J. L. Crook, of Jackson, Tennessee, and passed away in that city a few years ago, leaving two children, Senter C. and Jere Lawrence. The eldest son, Le Grand Jones, is now a prominent real estate dealer of St. Louis. Senter Marshall is the vice president of the Century Electric Company and treasurer of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium and also of the Baptist church, in which he holds membership. Beverly is department manager for the International Shoe Company, shoe manufacturers of St. Louis. Wilkins is a graduate of Harvard and of the Washington University Law School. He was in the training camp at Camp Funston and was commissioned captain during the period of the World war. He is now manager of the St. Louis office of the Nash Motor & Truck Company. Asa Charles is department manager of the Thompson-Smith Shoe Company, wholesale shoe merchants of St. Paul, Minnesota. Alanson B. served with the United States army on the Mexican border and in the late war served for seventeen months abroad. He participated in the battle of Argonne Forest and others. He volunteered as a private but was promoted to the rank of sergeant. He is now general agent of the St. Louis district for the Chevrolet Truck & Motor Company. The sons have in large measure inherited their father's keenness of intellect, his strict code of honor and his spirit of business enterprise, and are proving a credit to the family name.

Mr. Jones was a devoted member of the Third Baptist church, in which he served as deacon, while in the work of the church he was most active, doing everything in his power to promote the growth and extend the influence of the organization. He was recognized as a man of irreproachable character and of unassailable integrity. He enjoyed to the highest degree the respect and confidence of his colleagues and contemporaries at the bar and there are few men who have displayed such a high sense of professional honor as he did. This led him to refuse to accept any case in which he could not believe in the justice and right of his client's cause, nor would he take up at any time any questionable claim. He was a broad-minded man of scholarly attainments, familiar with Greek and Latin, and his entire life was actuated by the highest principles, which found expression in his charitable and church work, making him at all times a consistent Christian.

John F. Hoffman

John Ignatius Haynes

MANY of the structures which add to the substantial character and beauty of St. Louis stand as monuments to the efforts, business ability and skill of John Ignatius Haynes, who occupies a leading position among the architects of the city as a member of the firm of Barnett, Haynes & Barnett. He is a native son of St. Louis, his birth having here occurred March 1, 1861, his parents being Thomas and Ellen (Farrell) Haynes. After attending the public schools he followed his natural bent and became a draftsman with the firm of Barnett & Taylor, architects, with whom he was connected from 1878 until 1888. He thoroughly mastered every task assigned him in this connection and gained a most comprehensive knowledge of the practical phases of the business and the scientific principles underlying construction. He resigned his position to accept that of deputy commissioner in the building department of the city of St. Louis, with which he was connected until 1891, when he resigned to form a partnership with George D. Barnett, under the firm style of Barnett & Haynes. In 1895 they were joined by Thomas P. Barnett and the present firm of Barnett, Haynes & Barnett was thus organized. In 1912 George D. Barnett, Jr., succeeded Thomas P. Barnett.

The firm of Barnett, Haynes & Barnett has long since been accorded a position of leadership among the architects of St. Louis and the Mississippi valley. Their high standing is indicated in the fact that they were appointed members of the commission board for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, consisting of nine architects, five of whom were selected from St. Louis, in which connection they made valuable contribution to the beauty of an exposition which has rivalled any in architectural arrangement and adornment that has been held not only in this country but in foreign lands as well. Many of the notable structures of St. Louis have been built after plans that have been initiated and perfected in the office of this firm, including the Marquette and Hamilton Hotels, the Hotel Jefferson, the Star Newspaper building, the Post Dispatch building, the St. Louis cathedral and many churches, institutions and fine residences. They were, moreover, architects of the Illinois Athletic Club building of Chicago, the Busch building and Adolphus Hotel of Dallas, Texas, the Brockman building of Los Angeles, California, the Mark Twain Hotel of Hannibal, the Connor Hotel of Joplin, Missouri, and various others in different parts of the state.

Mr. Haynes was married on the 17th of March, 1894, to Miss Harriett L. Helery, daughter of Henry and Zelline (Hugunin) Helery. The religious faith of Mr. and Mrs. Haynes is that of the Roman Catholic church and his political endorsement is given to the democratic party. During the period of the World war he was a member of the Home Guard and was active in promot-

ing the sale of Liberty Bonds in all the various drives. His patriotic spirit caused him to make other interests subservient to his country's demand at this critical period, for with him the call of duty was paramount to all else and he counted no personal sacrifice on his part too great if it would uphold and promote American interests in the great World war.

R. S. Matthews

Judge Richard S. Matthews

JUDGE RICHARD S. MATTHEWS, who for twelve years served as judge of the probate court of Macon county and who from 1873 until his death in 1919 was an honored and prominent member of the Missouri bar, was born on a farm in Randolph county, this state, July 14, 1847, his parents being Richard Newman and Minerva Grundy (Phelps) Matthews. The father was born and reared on a farm in Fauquier county, Virginia, the battle of Bull Run being fought upon a part of this farm. The mother's birth occurred in Oldham county, Kentucky. They were married, however, in Randolph county, Missouri, where they continued to reside throughout their remaining days. Richard N. Matthews was born October 12, 1812, and passed away July 19, 1894, at the venerable age of eighty-two years. He had devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and to merchandising and was a prominent and influential resident of his section of the state. His political allegiance was given to the whig party until its dissolution, after which he became a follower of democratic principles but never sought nor desired public office. The Masonic fraternity found in him an exemplary member. His wife, who was born September 22, 1822, passed away on the 16th of August, 1887. They were parents of two sons, the elder, Robert H., becoming a resident of Cairo, Randolph county, Missouri, where he followed merchandising.

Richard S. Matthews obtained his early education in the public schools of his native county and afterward attended McGee College at College Mound, Missouri, where he remained as a student for four years. Following his graduation he took up the profession of teaching in that college, continuing in the work for three years. In the meantime his summer vacation periods were devoted to the study of law under the direction of Judge John W. Henry and Colonel John F. Williams, of Macon, Missouri, and in August, 1873, before Judge George H. Burkhart, of Randolph county, he successfully passed the required examination for admission to the Missouri bar. On the 1st of September he opened an office in Macon and through the intervening period to the time of his death was a representative of the legal profession of that city, covering a period of more than forty-five years. From the beginning his practice was unusually prosperous in every respect. Integrity, ability and industry were qualities which counted for success and made him one of the distinguished members of the Missouri bar. He possessed an excellent command of language and persuasive eloquence, while his arguments were based upon the facts in the case and the law applicable to them and displayed a profound knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence. He was the owner of a considerable amount of productive land in Macon and Randolph counties and gave general supervision to his farming interests. He was largely interested in horticulture and

gave it considerable attention. He was at one time president of the Citizens Bank of Macon and also the Macon County Abstract Company. His material accumulations represented the tangible results of his own well directed endeavors, and his success was achieved through worthy means, so that he was never denied the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem in the community which so long represented his home and to whose progress he had contributed his due quota.

On the 21st of August, 1872, Judge Matthews was married to Miss Martha Armada Gilstrap, who was born and reared in Macon county, a daughter of Colonel Abner Lee Gilstrap and Julia Ann (Cook) Gilstrap, who remained residents of Macon until called by death, her father being a prominent lawyer of the state and a public official on various occasions. Mrs. Matthews is also a graduate of McGee College at College Mound, Missouri. By her marriage she became the mother of four children. Orlow Bertrand, the eldest, a graduate of Cumberland University of Tennessee with the degree of A. B., was admitted to the bar of Missouri but died of typhoid fever on the 7th of October, 1897, when but twenty-four years of age. Otho F. is represented elsewhere in this work. Richard Lee is connected with the Security Title & Abstract Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He attended the Missouri Valley College and the State University at Columbia, Missouri. Corinne, who is at home with her mother, was graduated from the high school in Macon and completed her education in Monticello Seminary at Godfrey, Illinois. The family circle was again broken by the hand of death when on the 19th of June, 1919, Judge Matthews passed away, survived by his widow and three of their children. A life of great usefulness and activity was thus terminated. He had for many years been a recognized leader in democratic circles in his section of the state and in 1878 was elected judge of probate, which office he filled for three consecutive terms or for a period of twelve years. He handled the affairs of the office with great ability and discrimination and his record redounded to his credit and was highly satisfactory to the public. He also served for twelve years as school director of Macon and the cause of education ever found in him a stalwart champion. In fact he was keenly interested in everything that touched the welfare of the home, the city and the commonwealth. Judge Matthews never connected himself with any secret order or society. He belonged to the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and was an elder for many years in this church with which his wife still has membership. He was very active in the different departments of church work and was, moreover, a man of generous and benevolent spirit who gave liberally to charity and various worthy objects. He never deviated from the high standards which he set up, was most careful to conform his practice to the highest professional ethics and throughout his life was guided by the most honorable and manly principles, so that he left to his family an untarnished name and a record well worthy of emulation.

Calvin M. Christy

Calvin M. Christy

CALVIN M. CHRISTY belonged to that class of representative business men who recognize opportunities and whose initiative enables them to form new plans whereby the advantages of a situation may be utilized in the attainment of a legitimate profit in the great world of business. One of the important productive industries of St. Louis came into existence through the efforts, enterprise, keen judgment and wide vision of Calvin M. Christy, who thus in large measure left the impress of his individuality upon the commercial development of his adopted city. It would be to give but a one-sided view of his career, however, if one spoke of him merely as a business man. The underlying principles of his life had their root in a Christian faith which permeated his every act. Throughout his entire career he was never content to choose the second best but standardized his record by exalted teachings and purposes.

Mr. Christy was a native of Tennessee, his birth having occurred in Murfreesboro in 1836. The years of his boyhood and youth were there passed and in young manhood he came to St. Louis with his father, William T. Christy. His education was completed by a course in Princeton University of New Jersey and thus well equipped by liberal intellectual training and culture for the practical and responsible duties of life, he crossed the threshold of the business world and made for himself an enviable name in the commercial and industrial circles of Missouri's metropolis. In ante-bellum days he was employed by the Woods-Christy Dry Goods Company, of which his father was a partner, and for a considerable period he was also connected with the James C. Moore Dry Goods Company. Thus as the years passed his experience broadened and he continuously added to his knowledge by availing himself of every opportunity to master the rules of business life and utilized every advantage that meant progression. In 1881 he entered a new field by organizing the Christy Fire Clay Company and in that direction developed an extensive and profitable business of which he was the president when in May, 1907, it was merged with the Laclede Fire Brick Manufacturing Company under the style of the Laclede-Christy Clay Products Company. At that time Mr. Christy became the chairman of the executive board and so continued until his demise and through the intervening years the business developed until it became one of the largest in the country in the manufacture of clay products. Mr. Christy was one of the heavy stockholders and not only was he prominently identified with the concern through financial investments but his sound judgment and keen discrimination constituted a strong element in the successful management of the enterprise. His integrity in business affairs was one of the salient forces in his character and gained for him the honor and respect of his fellowmen.

The home life of Mr. Christy was most attractive. He wedded Miss Mary A. Le Beau and they became the parents of six children: Ellen C., now the wife of Edward W. Uhri, an oil promoter of Fort Worth, Texas; Mary Belle, the wife of Clem T. Strauss, a lumberman of St Louis; Virginia L., the wife of Kenneth M. Davis, engaged in the real estate business in St. Louis; William T.; and John L. and Calvin M., who are with the Laclede-Christy Clay Products Company.

The family circle was broken by the hand of death in December, 1907, when Mr. Christy passed away at Daytona, Florida, where he had gone with his family to spend the winter. Of him a contemporary biographer has written: "He was a liberal man in charitable and church work, giving generously to benevolent societies and even more liberally in private contributions where none knew his kindness save himself and the recipient of his bounty. He was never ostentatious in his giving, nor did he believe in that indiscriminate charity which fosters vagrancy and idleness, but wherever he felt there was real need he was quick to lend assistance. Few men have realized so fully the obligations of wealth, and broad humanitarianism was a strong feature in his life." He was a consistent Christian, holding membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and was practically the builder of the Christy Memorial church on Morgan Ford road and Neosho street. Capable of taking a calm survey of life, he pondered much over its purposes and for long years did not weigh his acts on the scale of public policy but on the scale of public justice and righteousness. Guided by high and noble purposes, his life demonstrated the fact that there need be no division line between business and religion. Mrs. Christy is prominent in the social affairs of the city and since the death of her husband makes her home in the Bellevue apartments on Kings Highway.

J. B. Shapleigh

John Blasdel Shapleigh, M. D.

DR. JOHN BLASDEL SHAPLEIGH, one of the leading aurists of St. Louis and professor of clinical otology in the St. Louis Medical College, the medical department of Washington University, was born in St. Louis, October 31, 1857, and traces his descent back through a line of New England ancestors to Alexander Shapleigh, who was born in England in 1585 and became a merchant and ship owner of Devonshire. Coming to America, he settled at Kittery Point, Maine, about 1635 and there passed away in 1650. The ancestry is represented in succeeding generations by Alexander Shapleigh (II) and his wife, Mary; Captain John and Sarah (Withers) Shapleigh; Major Nicholas and Martha (Langdon) Shapleigh; Nicholas and Elizabeth (Plaisted) Shapleigh; Captain Elisha and Elizabeth (Waldron) Shapleigh; Captain Richard and Dorothy Blasdel Shapleigh; and Augustus Frederick and Elizabeth Anne (Umstead) Shapleigh, the last named being the parents of Dr. Shapleigh of this review.

The father was a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and the mother of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Augustus F. Shapleigh became a prominent hardware merchant of St. Louis and in 1843 was the founder of the business which, under the name of the Shapleigh Hardware Company, now ranks among the largest in the central west. Two brothers of the Doctor, A. L. and R. W. Shapleigh, respectively chairman of the board and president of the corporation, maintain the family connection with the business at the present time and are counted among the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of St. Louis.

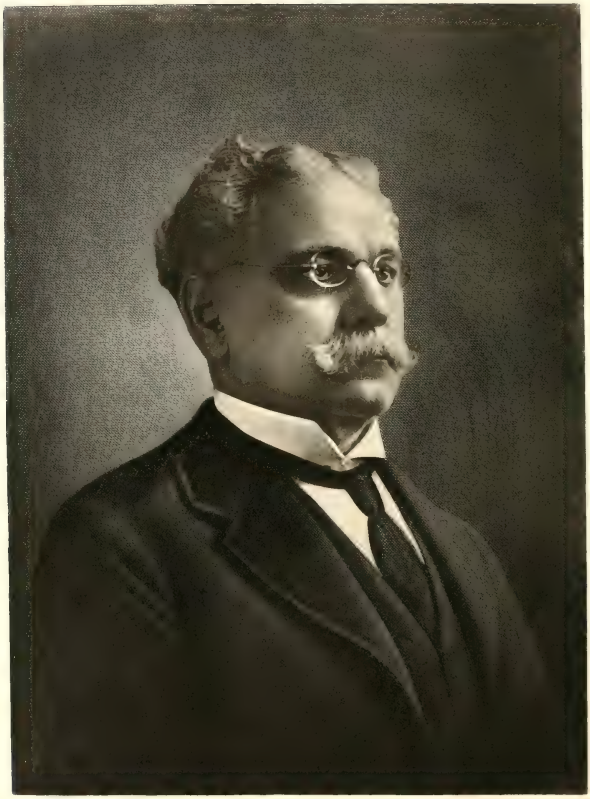
John B. Shapleigh, however, chose the practice of medicine as his life work. His preliminary and college education was obtained in Washington University at St. Louis. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the university in 1878, graduating with honor and becoming a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. In 1881 he was granted the degree of M. D. by the St. Louis Medical College, now the Washington University Medical School, in which he pursued a three years' course. In 1881-2 he was interne in the City Hospital of St. Louis and in 1882-3 was interne in the Female Hospital, while during the succeeding year he was assistant physician at the City Dispensary. Deciding to limit his practice to diseases of the ear, he prepared for this special work in the clinics of Vienna, Austria, remaining abroad through 1884-5. Returning to St. Louis in the latter year, he entered upon the practice of his specialty, in which he has won success, being recognized as one of the leading aurists of his native city.

Dr. Shapleigh has at various times held positions on the medical staff of several hospitals in St. Louis, has been connected with the staff of St. Luke's from 1899 and is a member of the staff of Barnes Hospital. He is also consulting aural

surgeon to the Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital, and was formerly identified with the St. Louis Protestant Hospital, the Deaconess' Hospital and the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, as a staff officer. He is also otologist in chief to the Barnes and St. Louis Children's Hospitals. While he has come prominently before the public through his private practice and hospital work, he has also become equally well known through his activities in the educational field of his profession. In 1886 he became a lecturer on diseases of the ear in the St. Louis Medical College, which since 1891 has been the Washington University Medical School. He continued to act in that capacity until 1890, when he was made clinical professor of diseases of the ear, so continuing until 1895. Through the succeeding seven years he was professor of otology and since 1912 has been clinical professor of otology. He was dean of the medical faculty in 1901-2 and since 1890 has been lecturer on diseases of the ear in St. Luke's Training School for Nurses. In 1910 he was made a member of the hospital board of the city of St. Louis.

Dr. Shapleigh is a member of various medical societies, including the St. Louis Medical Society, the Medical Society of the City Hospital Alumni, the Missouri State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the American Otological Society and the Academy of Science of St. Louis. He is also a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

In 1886 Dr. Shapleigh was married to Miss Anna T. Merritt, daughter of Jacob Merritt, of St. Louis, and they have two children, a son, Blasdel, and a daughter, Margaret. Dr. Shapleigh, appreciative of the social amenities of life, holds membership in the Bellerive Country Club, St. Louis Country Club and the University Club. He is also connected with the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. His career has been one of quiet, unostentatious success and he commands the confidence and respect of his colleagues and of the community. He keeps in close touch with all modern research and investigation which bears upon the line of his specialty, his entire professional career being characterized by a progress that has brought him to a position of leadership among the aurists not only of St. Louis but of the Mississippi valley as well.



Frederick A. Johnson

Frederick Augustus Johann

THERE is much in the life record of Frederick Augustus Johann that renders it imperative that his history be presented as that of one of the representative citizens of St. Louis. He figured prominently in the business and in the club circles of the city and, moreover, he was a veteran of the Civil war, who, in early youth, fired by the spirit of patriotism, joined the "boys in blue" and did effective work for the Union. His life labors were ended on the 10th of February, 1920, at which time he had almost reached the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1845, and was a son of George Mathew and Marian (Weigle) Johann, both of whom were natives of Germany, where they were reared and married. Some years later they came to the United States, settling in Philadelphia, where they resided for several years and then came to St. Louis in 1854, the son Frederick being at that time a lad of nine years. He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and prior to his fifteenth year had volunteered three times for service in the Civil war. Because of his extreme youth his father twice secured his release but on the third occasion determined to let the boy go. His objection to his son's enlistment was wholly on account of his youth and not from lack of patriotism, as the father himself, then sixty-three years of age, enlisted and gave his life to his country, for the hardships and exposures of war were too much for a man of his years and he died in the service. The son Frederick was with the army from 1861 until 1864 as a member of the First Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery and at the time of his death was one of ten surviving members of his regiment. He participated in nineteen important engagements and was with his command in every battle in which his comrades took part.

After the close of hostilities Mr. Johann was associated with the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, now the Missouri Pacific, in various official positions, continuing with the corporation from 1865 until 1886. He afterward represented various commercial houses of St. Louis on the road, continuing as a traveling salesman for twelve years, and in 1898 he established business on his own account as a dealer in railway supplies, in which undertaking he was signally successful. He served as president of the F. A. Johann Railway Supply Company until 1915, when he retired from the presidency of the company on account of failing health. He had become widely and familiarly known among railroad men throughout the entire country as Colonel Johann and he at all times commanded the respect, confidence and goodwill of those with whom he came in contact.

On the 1st of January, 1867, Mr. Johann was married to Miss Virginia Steger, who was born in St. Louis, a daughter of Captain John S. and Ann M.

(May) Steger and a sister of Captain James H. Steger, who served as staff officer in the Civil war with the rank of adjutant general. Mr. Johann is survived by his widow, three sons and two daughters, namely: F. A. Johann, Jr., who is living in Los Angeles, California; Alexander H. and Eugene M., of St. Louis; Effie May, the wife of Dr. T. E. Williams, of Shreveport, Louisiana; and Mrs. Maude Virginia Holt, who is now a widow, making her home with her mother. The latter is a lady of rare innate culture and refinement whose beautiful character has left its impress upon face and feature.

Mr. Johann, while never an office seeker, took an active interest in all civic matters and gave stalwart support to those interests which were promoted for the benefit and upbuilding of the city. He was a democrat in his party affiliations and served as deputy state and county tax collector and also as dram shop collector in St. Louis in an early day. He was the founder of the Bass Isle Fishing Club and was said to be at one time the most expert angler of St. Louis. He was also president of the Pennsylvania Society during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and was marshal of the day on Pennsylvania day of the fair. He was likewise a member of the St. Louis Legion of Honor and he was the founder and president of the St. Louis Railway Club, remaining as its chief executive officer for many years. He likewise belonged to the Royal Arcanum and to Ransom Post, G. A. R., proudly wearing the little bronze button that proclaimed him a veteran of the Civil war. His standards of manhood, his measure of patriotic citizenship, his devotion to high principles and his sterling personal worth in every relation of life commanded for him the unqualified respect and confidence of all.

Virginia S. Johann.

William E. Byers.

William Edward Byers

WILLIAM EDWARD BYERS, lawyer and banker of Kansas City, was born in Stewart, Ohio, September 6, 1883. His father, Francis Marion Byers, was a native of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and was a farmer by occupation. In early life he became a resident of Ohio and there continued to reside throughout his remaining days. He served for three years as a soldier of the Union army in the Civil war and was afterward a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His religious faith was that of the Unitarian church. He married Julia Elizabeth Wharff, a descendant of an old Virginia family, and she still survives her husband, yet making her home in Ohio. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom are living, William E. being the youngest son.

In the year 1904 William E. Byers was graduated from the Marietta Academy of Marietta, Ohio, and continuing his education in Marietta College, received his Bachelor of Arts degree, Magnum Cum Laude, in 1908. He afterward entered Columbia University of New York city for the study of law and was awarded the LL. B. degree in 1911. He was admitted to practice at the bar of New York in the same year and remained a member of the profession in the Empire state, in the city of New York, until 1912. On the 31st of March of the latter year he arrived in Kansas City and became associated with the law firm of Warren, Dean, McLeod and Timmons. This firm became one of the most prominent in Kansas City and Mr. Byers' association therewith as a partner continued until January 2, 1920. He is now practicing alone, with offices in the Commerce building. He is a logical, sound adviser who thinks matters out for himself and has marked business ability in addition to his knowledge of law. However, he excels as an attorney in counselor and advisory work and is also capable in the trial of cases before the court. In addition to his legal interests Mr. Byers was for years chairman of the board of Central Exchange National Bank but has recently sold his stock in that institution. He is now chairman of the board of the Kansas City Terminal Trust Company and is interested as a stockholder or director in many large commercial and financial concerns. He is likewise known in the educational field as an instructor in the Kansas City School of Law and was, at one time, on the editorial staff of the Law Review of the Columbia University Law School.

Mr. Byers belongs to the Kansas City Bar Association and he is identified with many organizations which have to do with the social activity and the civic progress of Kansas City. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all that has to do with the welfare and upbuilding of the community. He belongs to the Kansas City Athletic Club, and the City Club, is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa of Marietta College and also of the Alpha Sigma Phi

fraternity. His religious belief is manifest in his connection with the First Congregational church, of which he is a trustee. His political support is given to the republican party. Fraternally he is connected with Westport Lodge, No. 340, A. F. & A. M., also with the chapter and commandery.

In 1914 Mr. Byers was married to Miss Anna Blohm, of Marietta, Ohio, and they have a daughter, Frances Elizabeth, now four years of age. The family have many friends and their home is a hospitable one. Mr. Byers has ever held friendship inviolable and has ever recognized the truth of the Emersonian philosophy that the way to win a friend is to be one. He is active in church work, does his part in philanthropic projects and at all times can be relied upon to support earnestly and loyally any organization with which he is identified. Consistent application, combined with a good sound logical mind, has constituted the basis of his professional success, which is now most gratifying.

A. N. Baldwin

Hon. August H. Bolte

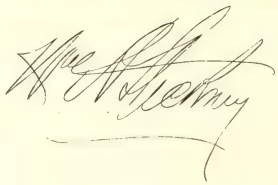
HON. AUGUST H. BOLTE, who passed away on the 24th of June, 1920, was a member of the St. Louis bar and assistant counselor of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. He also figured prominently in the political history of the state as a representative of the democratic party and for four years filled the office of lieutenant governor. He was born September 3, 1854, in Franklin county, Missouri, a son of William H. Bolte, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1838 with his parents. He was then a lad of twelve years, his birth having occurred September 26, 1826. The family home was established in Franklin county, Missouri, and there the grandfather, Caspar H. Bolte, followed the occupation of farming, although he was a turner by trade. He was numbered among the pioneer settlers of Franklin county and contributed to its early development. His son, William H. Bolte, also followed farming and during the period of the Civil war he was captain of a regiment that was raised in Franklin county, remaining with it throughout the period of hostilities for home protection. He also served for two terms as public administrator of that county and there passed away in August, 1890, when sixty-four years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Wilhelmina C. Haase, was a native of Hanover, Germany, and came to America when a little maiden of six summers in company with her parents, who also cast in their lot among the pioneer residents of Franklin county, where her father followed farming. The death of Mrs. Bolte occurred in St. Louis in February, 1919, when she had reached the advanced age of eighty-five years and ten days. She was the mother of ten children, three sons and seven daughters, of whom eight are living.

August H. Bolte, the eldest of the family, was educated in private, public and parochial schools in Franklin county and for a year was a pupil in a high school of St. Louis. He also spent two years in study at the Northwestern College at Watertown, Wisconsin, and in preparation for a professional career entered the Missouri State University, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in April, 1875. His early life to the age of sixteen years was spent upon the home farm and after his graduation from the law school he entered upon active practice in Union, Franklin county, there remaining until 1907. He was admitted to the state bar in the spring of 1875 and thus for forty-five years was a representative of the legal profession in this state. He belonged to the American Bar Association and to the Missouri State Bar Association. At the outset of his career he recognized that industry is just as essential in law practice as in commercial or industrial pursuits and he always displayed the utmost thoroughness in the preparation of his cases, while his analytical mind was manifest in his logical deductions and clear reasoning.

Mr. Bolte also became a well known factor in democratic circles in the state and did much to further the interests of his party. In November, 1880, he was elected probate judge and so served until January, 1894. He was prosecuting attorney from January, 1894, until 1897 and in 1896 was elected lieutenant governor of Missouri, filling the office for four years. His opinions long carried weight in the councils of his party and contributed to shaping the policy and directing the destiny of the commonwealth.

On the 26th of December, 1881, Mr. Bolte was married to Miss Christina C. Arand, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Christopher Arand. Mrs. Bolte passed away in St. Louis, September 13, 1909. They are survived by two daughters, Adele M. and Clara I.

During the war period Mr. Bolte served on the legal advisory board of the thirteenth ward and otherwise maintained a most helpful attitude in regard to war activities. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church and at the time of his demise was serving as president of the board of the Church of the Messiah. From early manhood he has been a deep student of vital public questions and had manifested the keenest interest in all those problems which affect the welfare of community, commonwealth and country. His standards were high and he ever kept abreast with the best thinking men of the age regarding the great sociological, economic and political problems before the country.



William Albert Stickney

A FORCEFUL figure in the business world was William Albert Stickney, who became one of the most widely known wholesale cigar dealers of the United States, developing in St. Louis a business of very substantial proportions. He came of New England ancestry and was a representative of the eighth generation of the Stickney family in the new world. The ancestral line is traced back to William Stickney, who came from England prior to 1650 and first settled in Boston, while subsequently he removed to Rowley, Massachusetts. Abraham Stickney, of the third generation in direct line of descent, served in the colonial wars as an ensign in the regiment commanded by Colonel Eleazer Tyng in 1757. His son Abraham was a lieutenant under three commands in the Revolutionary war, from 1776 until 1778, and it was by reason of this that William Albert Stickney held membership with the Society of Colonial Wars and with the Sons of the Revolution. His parents were Dr. Augustus G. and Louise (Wilson) Stickney.

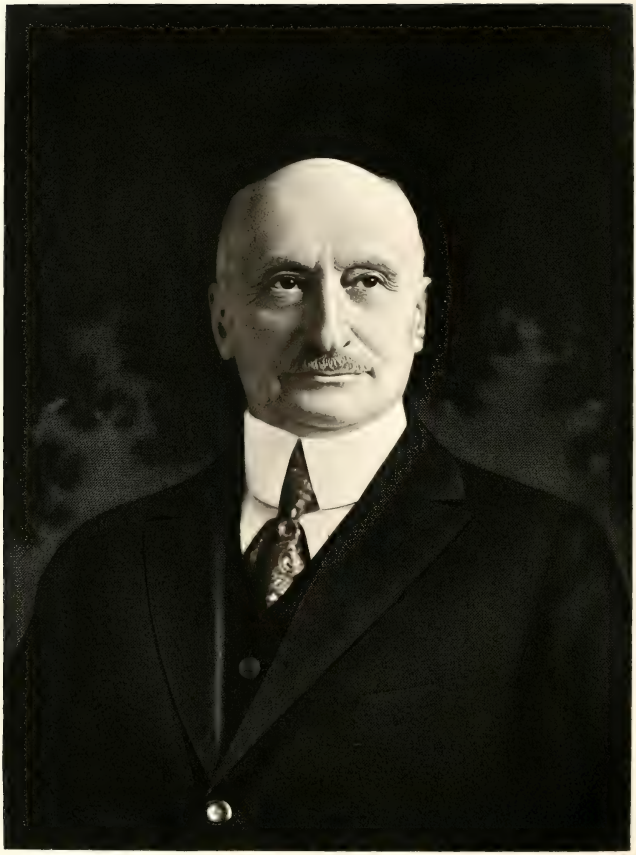
William Albert Stickney was born at West Townsend, Massachusetts, August 5, 1844, and in that locality was reared and educated. In 1862, when eighteen years of age, he secured a clerkship in a mercantile establishment of Boston, where he was employed for two years. About that time the last call for troops for service in the Civil war was made and he enlisted in the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, serving with that command until after the close of the war. Following his discharge he went to New York city, where he became identified with the line of business in which he was so signally successful. He familiarized himself with every detail of cigar manufacturing and in 1872 he came west to establish a wholesale cigar house in the Mississippi valley. St. Louis was chosen as a suitable location, and with somewhat limited capital but with thorough knowledge of the tobacco trade and especially that branch which includes the importation, manufacture and sale of cigars, he established business and as the years passed developed his interests until he was at the head of a most extensive enterprise, conducted under the name of the William A. Stickney Cigar Company. His trade radius was much broader than that covered by many other lines centering in St. Louis and at length he found himself at the head of the largest jobbing house in the cigar trade in the United States, while at the same time he enjoyed an unassailable reputation for the high character of his business methods and his thorough reliability in all transactions. A branch house was opened and maintained in Kansas City, also at Denver and Salt Lake City, the trade being controlled directly from the St. Louis house, while through the branch houses the business was extended throughout all the southern and Gulf states, westward to the Pacific coast and northward to the Canadian line. Many of the brands of cigars, like the Chancellor, Security and

Preferencia, have become known as standard throughout the entire country, while the house o'ertopped all others in the large importation of fine cigars in the United States.

Mr. Stickney was a man of unfeigned cordiality, social by nature and exceedingly popular wherever he was known. He was especially welcomed in the circles of the Mercantile, University and other clubs in which he held membership and he was also prominently known in the leading fraternal orders.

In 1873 Mr. Stickney was married to Miss Millicent M. Taylor, of Covington, Kentucky, and they became the parents of four children: Albert Taylor, now of the Stickney-Holscher Cigar Company of St. Louis; Stewart Grovesnor, who is with A. G. Edwards & Sons, bond brokers of St. Louis; William Arthur, also with A. G. Edwards & Sons; and Mildred, the wife of Orion J. Willis, of St. Louis.

Mrs. Stickney was one of the most active women in war work in St. Louis. She was chosen chairman of the Comforts Committee of the Navy League and for twenty-three months devoted her entire time to the work. She sold her handsome home on Westmoreland Place to be free from household responsibilities and took an apartment in the St. Regis Apartments that she might give undivided attention to the needs and comforts of the boys in the navy. The work was most thoroughly systematized under her direction and through the organization in twenty-three months were sent out almost twenty-eight thousand knitted garments, more than ten thousand three hundred comfort kits, nine thousand three hundred and fifty-two housewives and nine thousand four hundred and thirty-six miscellaneous articles. The total receipts of the organization in cash were forty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-four dollars and when the work closed there was a balance of four hundred and fifty dollars in the treasury. In the management of all this Mrs. Stickney displayed marked executive and administrative ability. In the days when the country is not facing such a crisis as it did in the World war, Mrs. Stickney is particularly a home woman, her devotion to her family being her first interest—a devotion which was thoroughly shared by Mr. Stickney, who found the keenest happiness in providing for the members of his own household. At the same time he was recognized as a leader in the leading clubs of the city and as a dynamic force in business circles—one in whose career there was not a single esoteric phase and whose example may well serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others. His demise occurred on the 4th of July, 1913.



Nathan Frank

Hon. Nathan Frank

HON. NATHAN FRANK, lawyer and law maker, was a member of a committee which called the first mass meeting in St. Louis to obtain public approval of the declaration of war with Germany, a meeting that largely set the pace for the great activities of St. Louis during the war period. In this he was associated with Mayor Kiel, Hon. Selden P. Spencer and Dwight Davis, and throughout the entire period of hostilities with Germany he was most earnest in promoting the interests of his native land, notwithstanding the fact that his parents, Abraham and Branette Frank, were natives of Germany. Reared and married in that country, they crossed the Atlantic to the United States in 1849 to become residents and citizens of America, their interest centering on this side of the Atlantic, where they reared their family, earned their living and made their home. After residing for two years in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, they removed to Peoria, Illinois, where Nathan Frank was born on the 23d of February, 1852.

After reaching school age, Nathan Frank became a pupil in the public schools of Peoria, which he attended until 1867, and then accompanied his parents on their removal to St. Louis, where he became a high school student, being graduated with the class of 1869. He next entered Washington University, in which he pursued a classical course, and subsequently became a law student at Harvard, winning his professional degree in 1871. Wishing, however, to enter upon the practice of law thoroughly equipped in every respect for the work of the profession, he continued his studies at Harvard for still another year and upon his return to Missouri in 1872 was admitted to the bar of this state. In the early years of his practice he concentrated his attention upon commercial and bankruptcy law, becoming a recognized authority upon those branches of jurisprudence. He compiled and edited Frank's Bankruptcy Law, which was published in 1874 and came at once into wide use. Four editions were placed upon the market and were followed in 1898 by a compilation of the bankrupt act of that year. For three years Mr. Frank was associated with John M. Krum, at one time mayor of St. Louis and a judge of the court of common pleas. He afterward became junior partner in the firm of Patrick & Frank, following the retirement of Mr. Patrick from the office of United States district attorney, and later he became senior partner in the firm of Frank, Dawson & Garvin, which was succeeded by the firm of Frank & Thompson. A contemporary biographer has written of Mr. Frank: "That Mr. Frank attained distinction and won success in his profession is indicated by the fact that political honors were conferred upon him. Had he remained in obscurity professionally, he would never have won professional distinction. Becoming a worker in the ranks of the republican party, he was honored by election to the fiftieth con-

gress from the central district of St. Louis and received endorsement of his first term in reelection to the fifty-first congress. In both of those he served on several important committees and was active in securing the passage of some notable legislation. He gave careful consideration to each question which came up for settlement and stood fearlessly by the course which he believed to be right and for the best interests of the people at large. In this way he took his stand in opposition to his party in seeking to enact a national election law, and to pass what was known as the anti-gerrymander bill, restricting or limiting the state legislature in apportioning congressional districts in the several states. He could easily have won further congressional honors had he so desired, but since his retirement at the close of his second term he has refused a nomination and has also declined to become a candidate for any other public office, preferring to concentrate his time and energies upon his professional interests and the supervision of the affairs of the St. Louis Star, which he founded and of which he is the owner."

Mr. Frank has always maintained a deep interest in public affairs and in 1896 he was chairman of the republican state executive committee during the McKinley campaign, and later was vice president and member of the executive committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904. He had previously served as a member of the congressional committee of the World's Columbian Exposition, to which he gave much attention while cooperating with the leading citizens of St. Louis in an attempt to locate the fair near the city. In recognition of the fact that he was one of the earliest movers in that project, Governor Francis appointed him a member of the exposition commission. He took a very active part in the preliminary work for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, serving on its board of directors from the beginning, and was one of the most regular attendants at committee meetings. He served as a member of its most important committee—the executive—and also of the press and publicity committee, doing most effective work in the latter connection in bringing to the country at large a knowledge of the attractions offered at the St. Louis Exposition. He acted as chairman of the entertainment committee of the Business Men's League, which entertained many distinguished visitors, and as such presided at many banquets which were held. His ready tact, his geniality and his adaptability well qualified him for social duties of this nature. He is a prominent and popular figure in the University, Columbian, Missouri Athletic, Westwood Country and Harvard Clubs. He is a broad-minded man who keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress along all those lines which are of interest or of vital significance to mankind. One meeting Nathan Frank comes to know a man whose depth of character cannot be sounded in short acquaintance and whose many-sided abilities can be learned only through long association. His acquaintances are continually surprised by his intimate and accurate knowledge of many questions which in no way affect his professional activity but which show him to be a man of wide reading and earnest thought, with whom association means constant enlightenment.

H. E. Muehlebach

George Edward Muehlebach

GEORGE EDWARD MUEHLEBACH, who in many ways has demonstrated public-spirited devotion to Kansas City and her welfare, was born in Kansas City, Missouri, August 10, 1881, and is a representative of one of the pioneer families of this section of the state. His father, George Muehlebach, now deceased, was one of a family of twelve sons and one daughter, and four sons and the daughter came to America. The sons all established homes in Kansas City but the daughter remained at Lafayette, Indiana. All are now deceased. The family became associated with some of the pioneer business enterprises of Kansas City. George Muehlebach was born in Argau, Switzerland, April 24, 1833, representing an old family of the land of the Alps. He came to America in 1857, a young man of twenty-four years, and after two years spent in Lafayette, Indiana, removed to Kansas City, where he worked at the harness trade in what was then the town of Westport. He afterward engaged in the harness business on his own account at Quindaro and a little later he and his brother John, who had come with him to the new world, began freighting between Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, Pueblo, Silver Bow, Helena and Butte with ox teams and continued in the business for several years prior to the building of the railroads. George Muehlebach afterward engaged in mining in Colorado until 1870, when he again came to Kansas City and with his brother John purchased the Helmreich brewery, with which he was connected until his death on the 22d of December, 1905. They erected a large modern plant and their business steadily increased as the years passed by. Mr. Muehlebach was a member of the Swiss American Society and was keenly interested in everything that pertained to the welfare of his native republic. He was equally loyal to his adopted country and in full sympathy with its free institutions. His religious faith was that of the Catholic church and in politics he maintained an independent course. In 1880 he married Margaret M. Bessenbacher, a daughter of John Bessenbacher, of Kansas City, who was of American birth but of Bavarian lineage. They became parents of two sons and a daughter, of whom George Edward is the eldest. Sophronia C. is the wife of William Buchholz, attorney at law of Kansas City, and Carl A. is associated in business with his brother.

George Edward Muehlebach was educated in the public schools and in a German Catholic school of Kansas City and also attended Spalding's Business College, in which he completed his course at the age of eighteen years. He then entered the employ of his father as solicitor and collector and after serving in that capacity for two years was made superintendent of the brewery and later became associated with the office work. In 1904 he was admitted to a partnership and was made secretary and treasurer of the company, while upon his

father's death he succeeded to the presidency, having taken over the management the year before. The plant is now devoted to the manufacture of near beer and all kinds of soft drinks and its output is very extensive, the business proving a profitable one. Mr. Muehlebach, however, has not confined his attention to one line but has extended his efforts in other directions which have proven beneficial to the city's development. In December, 1913, realizing the need for a fine hotel that Kansas City might keep abreast with its steady progress and improvement along other lines, he began the erection of what is now the famous Muehlebach Hotel, which was completed on the 17th of May, 1915, and at that time represented an investment of over two million dollars, which today would mean more than double that amount.

In Kansas City, July 5, 1915, Mr. Muehlebach was married to Miss Bessie McDonald, who was born in Lexington, Kentucky, of which state her parents, both now deceased, were natives. Mr. and Mrs. Muehlebach have a son, George Vincent.

In politics Mr. Muehlebach maintains a somewhat independent course, although usually voting with the democratic party. He is a member of the Catholic church and belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, also to the Kansas City Club and the Kansas City Athletic Club. He has always been very fond of our national game of baseball and is president and treasurer of the Kansas City team known as the Blues in the American Association League. He turns to hunting and fishing for recreation and when leisure permits enjoys a trip for the purpose of indulging his taste in that direction. However, his time and efforts have largely been devoted to the development of his business interests and to the support of many of those activities which have featured most largely in the upbuilding and progress of Kansas City.

J. Hugh Powers

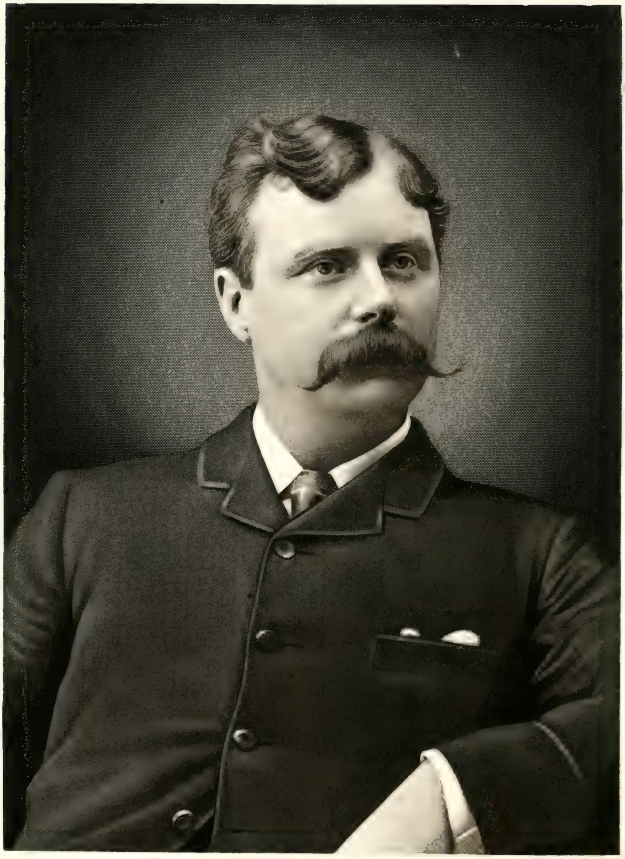
INDIVIDUAL merit and business ability have brought J. Hugh Powers to an enviable position in financial circles as the vice president of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis. He was born September 15, 1880, in the city which is now his home, his parents being John E. and Theresa (Long) Powers, who were likewise natives of St. Louis. His grandparents in the paternal line were John and Ann Powers, natives of Ireland, whence they came to the new world, establishing their home in Missouri's metropolis. Their son, John E. Powers, became an accountant and died in 1904 at the age of forty-six years. His wife, also of Irish lineage, is a daughter of Edward and Anna (Sweeney) Long and now resides in St. Louis, where her entire life has been passed. By her marriage she became the mother of a son and a daughter, the latter being Georgia, the wife of F. Roessler, of St. Louis.

J. Hugh Powers was educated in the public and Catholic schools of St. Louis and in the Bryant & Stratton Business College and from the early age of twelve years has been dependent upon his own resources. His first employment was that of messenger for the Wabash Railroad, with which corporation he continued for seven years, and from messenger worked his way steadily upward to the position of rate clerk. In 1900 he became connected with the Mercantile Trust Company in the capacity of bookkeeper and has steadily been promoted through various positions and departments of the bank to his present place as a leading official. He is now serving as vice president, occupying the position for the past four years, and during this time he has contributed much toward shaping the policy and directing the destiny of the bank. He is also a director of the Industrial Loan Company of St. Louis and of the Foreign Bond & Share Company of New York.

On the 2d of June, 1906, Mr. Powers was married in St. Louis to Miss Mary Blong, a native of this city and a daughter of Andrew and Bridget (Quinn) Blong. They have become the parents of four children: Mary, who was born in St. Louis; Frances; J. Hugh, Jr.; and Virginia, all natives of this city.

Politically Mr. Powers is a stalwart democrat. During the war he was a member of the Liberty Loan organization, in charge of the work in the schools of the eighth district, and he was also one of the Four Minute speakers. During 1915 and 1916 Mr. Powers lectured in the St. Louis University on bonds and investment securities. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church and he is a member of the Knights of Columbus. He also belongs to the Noonday, Normandie, Golf and Bankers Clubs and his social nature and genial disposition have made for popularity in these organizations. He finds his recreation in music

and golf and has attained considerable skill on the violin. His reading is largely confined to history and questions of finance and the thoroughness with which he has mastered the latter subject has brought him to a place of prominence in the financial circles of St. Louis.



C. A. Brown

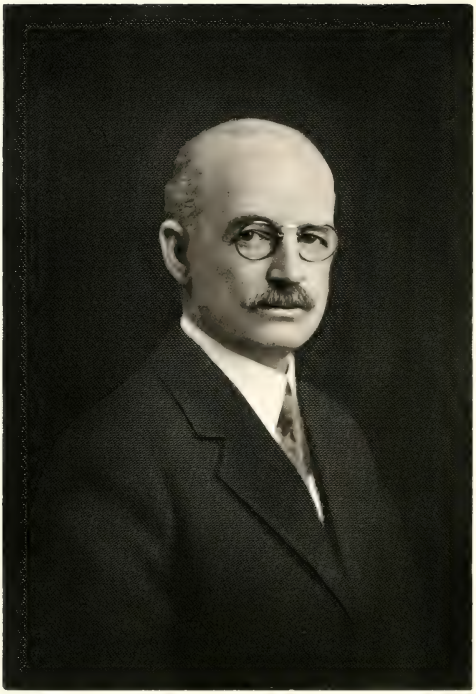
Charles Henry Brown

CHARLES HENRY BROWN, who at the time of his death was vice president of the Moon Brothers Carriage Company of St. Louis, was of English descent and was born January 29, 1855, in Grand Pre, Nova Scotia, made famous as the opening scene of Longfellow's beautiful poem, "Evangeline." He was a first cousin of and an intimate associate of Sir Frederick Borden of the English army, who was present by royal command at the coronation of King Edward and was the first officer to be knighted by the king following his ascension to the throne. He was also a first cousin of Sir Robert Borden, who was for many years premier of Canada and who occupied a place at the peace table after the armistice was signed in the World war. The parents of Mr. Brown were Charles H. and Lila (Piers) Brown, also of Grand Pre, the father being a prominent man of affairs there.

Charles Henry Brown was an infant of but three days when his parents passed away, both dying within an hour. Two days later his uncle, Dr. Edward Brown, drove with him to his home—a distance of eleven miles—in the dead of winter. Later he was taken by this uncle to Kentville, Canada, where he was reared and educated. Believing that he would have greater opportunities across the border, he left his uncle's home when sixteen years of age and finally settled at Boston, Massachusetts, where he took up the carpenter's and joiner's trade. He displayed such marked skill and ability along mechanical lines and wielded such an influence over the men with whom he worked that after an apprenticeship of but six weeks he was made superintendent of construction by his employers. For four years he remained in Boston, and in 1875 went to Wolfville, Canada, where he accepted a clerkship with his uncle, Fred Brown, who was engaged in the hardware business. Through the following three years, by frugality and close application to business, he had acquired sufficient capital to enable him to engage in business on his own account, and 1878 he established a hardware store in Wolfville, which he conducted until 1881. At that time he sold his stock and removed to the west, settling in St. Louis in 1882. In this city he secured a position as bookkeeper for the Moon Brothers Carriage Company, in which capacity he continued for about a year. He was then advanced to the position of commercial salesman by the house and it was in this capacity that he demonstrated his business ability in winning new business and in opening up larger fields. In fact he became a dominant factor in the development and expansion of the trade, and in recognition of his knowledge of the business and the excellent results attending his efforts he was made a member of the firm and elected vice president of the company. In subsequent years he was an active factor in the control of the business and the leading element in the remarkable success built up by the firm.

On the 29th of December, 1886, Mr. Brown was married at Perryville, Missouri, to Miss Mattie A. Burgee, daughter of James and Emily C. (Brown) Burgee. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown was born a daughter, Emily A., who is a graduate of Bishop Robertson's Hall and who married Major Bernard A. Purcell, a major of the Eighty-second Regiment, which acquitted itself so valiantly in the World war. They have two children, Bernice and Bernard A., Jr.

In politics Mr. Brown was always active in furthering the principles of good government, and after coming to the United States affiliated himself with the republican party. In religion he was an Episcopalian and when but twenty-one years of age was made a warden in the church, in the work of which he always took an active and helpful part. He was a member of the Legion of Honor but was never a club man and found his greatest pleasure and enjoyment in his home life. He was a big man mentally as well as physically. He loved mankind and just to be permitted to live in this big, active world was a delight to him. He looked on all mankind as brothers and no one in distress ever appealed to him in vain for aid. He was equally mindful of the needs and protection of animals. He died August 25, 1899, at the comparatively early age of forty-four years. His had been a nature that shed around him much of the sunshine of life. "Not the good that comes to us, but the good that comes to the world through us, is the measure of our success," and judged by this standard Mr. Brown was a most successful man, his sterling worth of character and his many good deeds winning him the respect, confidence and goodwill of all who knew him.



Francis M. McCollum

Francis M. McCallum, M. D., F. A. C. S.

KANSAS CITY certainly has reason to be proud of the representatives of the medical profession who have located within her borders. On the whole, they are men of high professional standing and of splendid ability, a reputation which has been won by a class of whom Dr. Francis M. McCallum is a worthy representative. He was born in Decatur, Illinois, June 10, 1867, his parents being George L. and Mary E. (McMikel) McCallum, the former a native of Iowa, while the latter was born in Indiana. The father was a farmer by occupation, and in 1868 removed to Missouri, settling near Trenton until 1872. He then removed to Junction City, and was actively interested in promoting the public welfare and progress of that district, and for some time served as a member of the school board.

Dr. McCallum began his education at the usual age as a public school pupil and afterward attended the high school at Junction City, Missouri. He came to Kansas City in 1887, and accepted a position as bookkeeper with the firm of Wheel Brothers, with whom he remained for about six months. He next became connected with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, and was made fireman on an engine, devoting his attention to railroading for about two and a half years. He determined, however, to take up professional work, and with this end in view he entered the A. Ensworth Medical College at St. Joseph, Missouri, which he attended for three years, being graduated in 1892 with the M. D. degree. He then went to Chicago, and pursued a three months' post-graduate course in Rush Medical College of that city. His preliminary preparation for the profession was made while he was still in the railroad service, during which period he studied in St. Joseph. In 1893 he came to Kansas City and entered upon active practice. For four years he was connected with St. Margaret's Hospital as assistant surgeon and he has done much valuable hospital work. In 1898, however, he put aside all business and personal considerations and enlisted for service in the Spanish American war as a member of the Fifth Regiment of the Missouri Volunteers, going out as assistant surgeon. He was stationed at Chickamauga, until November, 1898, when, the country no longer needing his aid, he returned to Kansas City. On the 7th of December, 1898, he joined the regular army as assistant surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant, and was in the service for twelve years, during which time he was stationed in the Philippines for four years, and for five years at various forts in the United States and in Honolulu for three years.

He then resigned in 1910 and returned to Kansas City, where he took up active practice, and has since specialized in genito-urinary surgery. He has continued to give his attention to this branch of the profession and has won a notable success in this practice. He was the promoter of genito-urinary service

in the City Hospital, of which he is now the chief. During the World war period Dr. McCallum became a member of the State Council of Defense and had charge of all examinations and was chairman of the medical advisory board of Kansas City. He now has a large private practice and in addition is genito-urinary surgeon for the Christian Church Hospital.

Dr. McCallum was married in Kansas City, to Miss Juanita Johnson, on the 18th of April, 1891. Her people were natives of Pennsylvania, but came to Missouri many years ago. Dr. McCallum is a Scottish Rite Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine. His political faith is that of the republican party, and his religious belief is that of the Presbyterian church. He has various membership relations along professional lines, belonging to the American, Missouri State, and Jackson County Medical Associations, the American College of Surgeons, The American Urological Society and the American Social Hygiene Association. He is a man of many sterling qualities, fearless and progressive, and to his marked scientific knowledge and skill he adds a most kindly and sympathetic nature, and above all has absolute control of himself, so that in his surgical work he has been particularly capable.

James Campbell

Florence M. Campbell

James Campbell

AN eminent educator, lecturer and sociologist has said: "Why feel proud of the ancestry behind you; rather glory in the opportunities that are before you"—and such did James Campbell. He began earning his living when a boy of eleven years. Poverty and lack of educational training seemed no handicap to him. With industry he gained wealth, with experience he gained knowledge, and in the course of years he became one of the most forceful factors in the business and financial circles of St. Louis, while as an investor and as a promoter of important interests he was known in the business circles of many states.

James Campbell was born on a little twelve-acre farm in Ireland in 1848 and it is said that "His inheritance was two fine blue eyes, a saving sense of humor and an extraordinary capacity for work." He was but two years of age when his parents crossed the Atlantic, settling in Wheeling, Virginia. In 1850, and to support his family of wife and six children, the father began working as a drayman, but his spirit of enterprise soon made him the owner of a trucking outfit. The mother's interests and efforts largely centered in the education of her children and the parents gave to them all possible school advantages. Business ambition, however, was stirring within the boy and when but eleven years of age James Campbell secured a situation in a grocery store at a wage of eight dollars per month, his duties beginning at daybreak, when he swept out the store, and continuing as delivery boy through the day. While thus working he went to deliver groceries at a military camp at Wheeling, Virginia, of which General John C. Fremont was in charge. He noted the industry, alertness and adaptability of the young lad and offered him a position as messenger boy at double the pay he had been receiving in the store. He displayed such tact and judgment in admitting one caller and turning away another that General Fremont took him as a messenger to New York when duties called him to the latter field, and with the general he came to St. Louis to build railroads in Missouri.

Several years before he attained his majority James Campbell began carrying the chain with surveying parties and studied engineering by practice, remaining in the field until twenty-five years of age, by which time he had become chief of an engineering corps. He aided in the preliminary survey work of considerable sections of the Frisco and of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroads, and while thus engaged he picked up much valuable information concerning the natural resources of the state and its possibilities of development. His earnings were therefore wisely invested in Missouri land in advance of immigration, and with the settlement of the state his property was sold at a profitable figure and he was the possessor of a fortune of nearly one hundred thousand dollars when he took up his abode in St. Louis in 1876, his last railroad position having

been that of chief engineer of what was known as the Kansas City & Mobile Railway.

In St. Louis Mr. Campbell turned his attention to the bond and stock brokerage business, making investment in bonds, which through the financial depression of 1873 had become almost seemingly worthless, seventy-four counties of the state defaulting in interest on county and township bonds during that period of widespread financial depression. Mr. Campbell, however, believed that these bonds would reach par value with better times and bought some of these securities as low as ten cents on the dollar and made it a rule not to go beyond a quarter of a dollar. He became known as an expert on such bonds and when he had invested all of his ready capital in that way he persuaded bankers that such bonds would ultimately be redeemed, borrowed money on those he held as collateral and bought still more. The policy which he pursued proved the wisdom of his judgment and sagacity, as he lived to realize in substantial measure upon these commercial papers which he held. All this time Mr. Campbell was studying conditions in St. Louis with a view to making investment. He was appointed receiver of a little street railroad, the motive power of which was mules and which had been built into North St. Louis before the population needed such transit facilities. After a time Mr. Campbell acquired the ownership of the little road and from time to time he increased his street railway holdings and in connection with John Scullin adopted a transfer system whereby one might ride on the carline for two or three hours for a single nickel. With the improvement of street railway systems he was associated with Mr. Scullin in the electrification of the St. Louis line. Throughout his life it was his custom to study into every business situation and problem and his work in the electrification of the railroad led him to learn much of the power and value of electricity for lighting purposes. A contemporary writer said of him in this connection: "He forecast the future, when electric utilities in St. Louis were in their infancy. He invested in plant after plant—lighting and power—until his holdings enabled him to bring about developments and economies to the point of profitable operation. 'It pays to hold the hand of an infant venture until it can stand alone,' he once said. His comprehensiveness in business is notable and following his engineering investigations he became much interested in the use of natural water power for supplying heat, power and light, especially in the western mining regions, where coal had been used before. Large investments have followed faith in this direction until Mr. Campbell became one of the principal promoters of this use of water power for the creation of high tension electric currents and the application of them to reduce the cost of mining. In the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Mr. Campbell as a director and member of the executive committee was a forceful factor. He gave his time and his thought unsparingly and with a measure of public spirit not generally known. When Festus Wade laid the foundation of the Mercantile Trust Company, James Campbell was one of the men who backed and encouraged the enterprise until it has reached its present great proportions. Never losing his first love for the railroads, Mr. Campbell has steadily increased his investments in stock and bonds of systems which have grown with the great southwest. Sitting in many boards of directors, he was known as the silent member, waiting for sentiment to crystallize and usually forming one of the great majority. He was not stubborn

in his individual opinions. He used to say: 'No man can go contrary to the direction in which his fellow beings are moving and be a success. Pull in the same direction with the other fellow, but pull longer and stronger.' "

On the 5th of November, 1887, Mr. Campbell was married to Florence A. Van Platner, a daughter of Hon. George W. Van Platner, who for years was one of the foremost lawyers of New York city. He was a graduate of Harvard and of Heidelberg University and was a noted scholar and linguist, speaking ten languages. He married Lois Schellond, who became a notable figure in literary circles, writing under her maiden name, and she, too, was a linguist of renown. Mrs. Campbell has inherited not a little of her parents' intellectual ability, speaks four languages, is a broad reader and a woman of inherent refinement and culture. She owns a country estate, known as Mullrick, at Meads Point, Greenwich, Connecticut, and one of the finest residences in St. Louis, located at No. 2 Westmoreland place, also a magnificent residence in Pasadena, California. She spends about three months each year in New York city, at her country home at Meads Point, in St. Louis and in Pasadena. She owns a private railway car, a new steel car, which was given to her by her husband shortly before his death, which occurred June 12, 1914. They have only one surviving child, Lois, now the wife of E. G. Burkham, of St. Louis. A daughter, Lois, died at the age of four and one-half years and a son, James Campbell, Jr., passed away at the age of two. The companionship between Mr. and Mrs. Campbell was of the closest nature. He remained a lover from his marriage until his death and found his greatest happiness at his own fireside. He would never go anywhere without being accompanied by his wife, their interests being one in everything, each one's happiness being augmented only when the other shared it. Mr. and Mrs. Burkham have two children.

Mr. Campbell belonged to the St. Louis, Noonday and Country Clubs and was one of the earliest promoters of the University Club. He prized true friendship highly and genuine worth could always win his regard. Unlike many men who attain wealth, he never forgot the friends of his youth. At the time of his demise his holdings were estimated at from forty to sixty millions, his interests including holdings in banks, railroads, trust companies, public utility corporations, mines and real estate, and he was a director of thirty-five different corporations. The estate was left in trust for a period of twenty-one years after the death of the wife and daughter and then bequeathed in its entirety to the St. Louis University for the advancement of the sciences of medicine and surgery and for the building of a hospital for sick and injured persons, said to be the largest donation ever given for a single purpose by any one man.

John A. Harrison

Judge John A. Harrison

SINCE his admission to the bar in early manhood Judge John A. Harrison has remained an active representative of the profession and one who throughout his entire career has held to the highest professional ethics and standards. This is due to the great moral principles which constitute the basic elements of his well spent life, guiding him in every relation with his fellowmen. Judge Harrison is a native son of Missouri, his birth having occurred in Lexington, November 9, 1850, his parents being the Rev. John A. and Emma (Mauro) Harrison. The ancestral line is traced back to Virginia and in the year 1635 representatives of the name landed at Jamestown. The Rev. John A. Harrison was born at Lynchburg, Virginia, and his wife was born in Washington, D. C. Her father, Philip Mauro, resided in St. Louis in 1837 and continued to make his home in this city until his death many years later.

John A. Harrison was but a young lad when his parents removed from Missouri to Tennessee. His youthful days were therefore passed in Jackson, and in 1869 he was graduated from the West Tennessee College of that place, receiving the Master of Arts degree. Soon afterwards he returned to Missouri and entered upon the study of law in St. Louis under the direction of his uncle, Charles G Mauro, then a distinguished member of the bar of this city. After being admitted to practice Judge Harrison at once took up the active work of the profession and in 1892-3 he served an ad interim term upon the circuit bench by appointment of Hon. D. R. Francis, then governor of Missouri. Prior to his appointment as judge he had in 1882 entered into partnership relations with Mason G. Smith under the firm style of Smith & Harrison and with the exception of the period of Judge Harrison's term upon the bench this relation was continued uninterruptedly until the death of the senior partner. A contemporary biographer has said in this connection: "For fifteen years they were not only closely associated in the practice of law but in the stronger ties of warm and enduring friendship that in its close and sacred relation partook of the nature of brotherhood. Their natures were congenial and each showed for the ability and characteristics of the other appreciation which indicated a broad-minded man. The death of Mr. Smith, therefore, was almost an unbearable blow to Judge Harrison, as it always is when the ties of a remarkably strong friendship are thus severed."

In 1881 Judge Harrison was united in marriage to Miss Metta F. Hall, of St. Louis, and they became the parents of seven daughters and two sons, of whom one daughter, Emma Mauro, became the wife of Oliver D. Jones and passed away in March, 1916, at the age of thirty-one years.

Judge Harrison is a director of Josephine Hospital. His interests are broad

and varied. He is a high churchman, belonging to Trinity Episcopal church, and is a firm believer in the teachings of that denomination. He is most devoted to his family and finds the greatest happiness in the companionship of his wife and children, their home life being largely ideal. Judge Harrison is exceptionally well read, possesses an excellent memory, and an evening spent in his company is not only one of pleasure but one of instruction as well. His literary interests aside from his profession seem to be along historical and political lines, yet he is also well acquainted with the works of most of the prominent writers. He seems particularly well versed in historical matters pertaining to St. Louis and the state of Missouri and his many anecdotes of prominent men of this section of the country are always most interesting and illuminating. He is a very entertaining speaker, whether upon the public platform or in the discussion of any question in private or drawing-room conversation. He possesses a fine voice, with splendid command of the English language, and his pure diction, combined with his earnestness, never fails to impress his auditors most favorably. He was at one time president of the St. Louis Board of Education, entering upon the duties of that position in 1899 for a period of six years. His attitude during the World war was Spartan-like. He advocated a declaration of war against Germany long before the actual declaration took place. His son volunteered very soon after the United States took up arms and was in the signal service of the Thirty-fifth Division and was wounded on the 26th of September, 1918, in the Argonne forest, being unable thereafter to arise from his bed for many months. Each member of the family was a steady worker in the Red Cross and other war activities and Judge Harrison did everything in his power to advance the interests of the country in its relation to the allies and in support of its splendid soldiery. He is a man of very strong character and of most genial and lovable nature to those who know him intimately. The family resides at "Keith Inch" Creve Coeur line, St. Louis county.

J. W. Mauldy

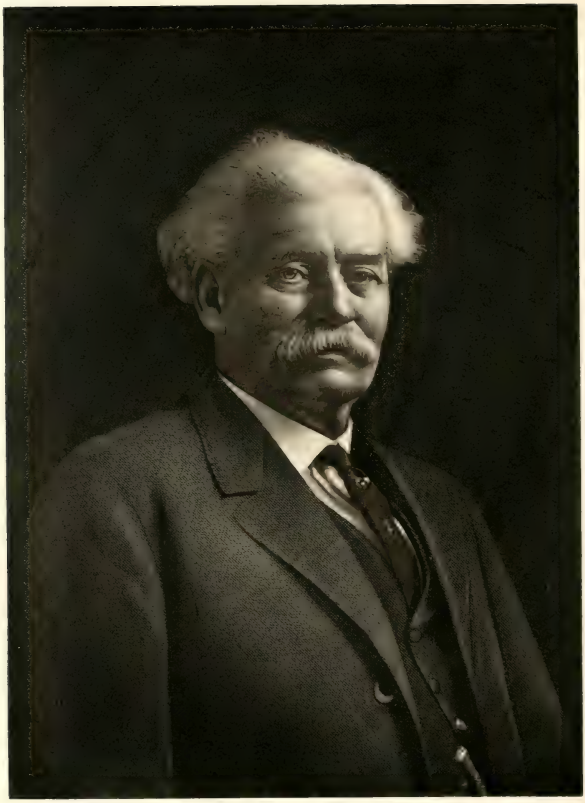
Jeff Wallace Handy

JEFF WALLACE HANDY is one who has taken advantage of the rapid development of the automobile trade and has found in this connection a profitable field of business, his interests being conducted at Kansas City under the name of the Handy-Warne Company. Mr. Handy is a western man by birth, training and preference and the spirit of western enterprise and progress finds expression in his record. He was born near Independence, in Chautauqua county, Kansas, April 22, 1880, and is a son of Orin W. and Alice (Booth) Handy, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Kentucky. The father removed with his parents to Kansas, the family home being established near Iola, and later he was engaged for many years in mercantile pursuits at Caney, Kansas.

It was there that Jeff Wallace Handy pursued a public school education and later he attended the Baker University at Baldwin, Kansas. In 1898, when eighteen years of age, he started out in the business world by securing employment in a bank at Caney and in 1900 he became interested in the Handy-Booth Mercantile Company in connection with his maternal grandfather. While there residing he was also actively interested in the public welfare and did much for the civic upbuilding and progress of the city.

In 1909 Mr. Handy removed to Kansas City and became associated with the Rock Island Implement Company, with which he remained for four years. In 1913 he became associated with the Ford Motor Company here and was soon transferred to Wichita, Kansas, as assistant manager. He next went to Augusta, Kansas, as a dealer in Ford cars and in 1919 he became associated with the Warne Motor Company of Kansas City as dealers in Ford cars and tractors, and the firm name was changed to Handy-Warne Company. They are steadily building up a very substantial trade. Mr. Handy is a member of the Automobile Association and is greatly interested in the question of good roads, working earnestly to improve the public highways.

In 1899 Mr. Handy was married to Miss Jeanette E. Louthan, of Findlay, Ohio, a daughter of Henry Louthan, who was clerk of the court at Findlay, Ohio, and very prominent in public affairs there. He gave his political allegiance to the democratic party and was active in molding thought and opinion along civic lines. In 1908 he removed to Caney, Kansas, where he has farming and grain interests. To Mr. and Mrs. Handy has been born one child, Marion Winifred. Mr. Handy belongs to the Hillcrest Country Club and is a Mason, belonging to Ivanhoe Lodge and to other Masonic bodies, which have enabled him to reach the Mystic Shrine.



T. G. Dulong

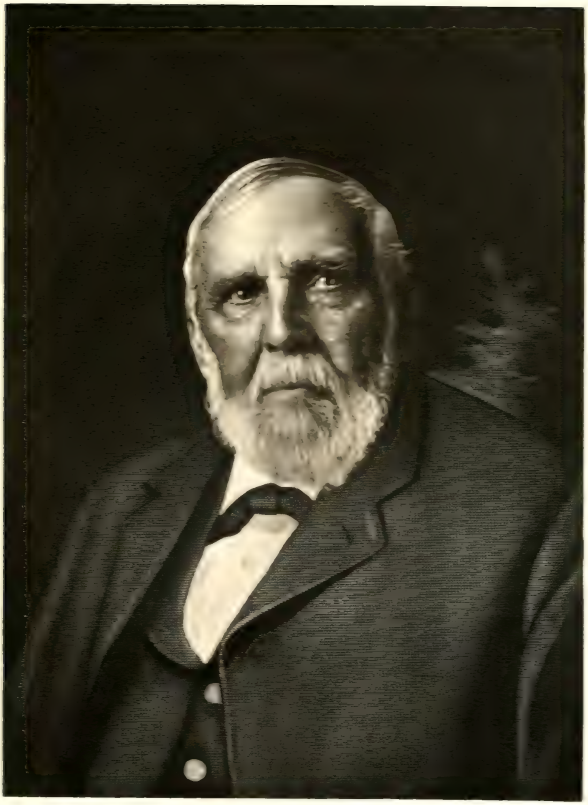
William Henry Dulany

WILLIAM HENRY DULANY is the vice president and treasurer of the St. Louis Lumber Company and throughout his entire business career has been identified with the lumber industry, with every phase of which he is thoroughly familiar, while his progressive spirit, powers of organization and initiative have been contributing factors to the successful conduct of every enterprise with which he has been associated. He was born at Salisbury, Chariton county, Missouri, June 16, 1874. His father, Thomas G. Dulany, is a native of Middlegrove, Monroe county, Missouri, his natal day being July 9, 1841. He joined the Confederate army at the time of the Civil war, serving as corporal during the first two years of hostilities. He was then sent home owing to the fact that he had contracted army measles, which had so impaired his health that he was unfit for field duty. He then engaged in the lumber business at Salisbury, Missouri, from 1868 until 1888, when he removed to Hannibal, Missouri, where he has since continued in the same line. While there residing he became a warm personal friend of Samuel Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, and their personal resemblance was such that they were quite frequently mistaken for each other. Thomas G. Dulany was united in marriage to Miss Mary Dulany, a daughter of William H. Dulany, who was a prominent lumber merchant of Hannibal. He was born in Howard county, January 9, 1818, while Missouri was still a territory, and he resided continuously in the state until his death at the ripe old age of ninety-six years. He was a very charitable man, especially generous in his support of church and school work. He was numbered among the pioneers of the lumber industry in Missouri and throughout all the intervening period the family name has been associated with the lumber trade. Mrs. Thomas G. Dulany passed away in 1918. She had become the wife of Thomas G. Dulany in Randolph county, Missouri, in 1868 and had she lived a few months longer they would have completed fifty years of wedlock. Three children survive: William Henry; Mrs. T. R. Schofield of Hannibal, Missouri; and Mrs. Tom Murphy of St. Louis.

William Henry Dulany, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the public schools of Salisbury and of Hannibal and spent two years in the Missouri Military Academy of Mexico, Missouri, where he was graduated. He also attended the University of Virginia and the University of Missouri at Columbia, and thus liberal educational advantages well qualified him for life's practical and responsible duties. Since leaving school he has been engaged in the lumber business at Hannibal, Missouri, Kansas City, Missouri, Everett, Washington, and St. Louis, and is now a representative of the St. Louis Lumber Company, holding the dual position of vice president and treasurer. He is like-

wise a director of the Mound City Trust Company and is regarded as a man of most sound business ability and keen discrimination.

Politically Mr. Dulany is an independent democrat, for while he usually supports the party, he does not hesitate to cast an independent ballot if his judgment so dictates. He belongs to the Beta Theta Pi, a college fraternity. His membership relations also extend to the Missouri Athletic Association, the Glen Echo Country Club and the Sunset Hill Country Club. At the time of the World war he was captain of the supply company in the Home Guards of St. Louis and he also solicited the sale of Liberty bonds and lent assistance to the Red Cross and various other drives. He is a member of the Union Avenue Christian church, serving on its official board, and he is keenly interested in all those forces which take recognition of the higher and holier duties of life. As a representative of one of the old pioneer families of Missouri he is well known. From an early period in the colonization of the new world the Dulany family was represented in Virginia and afterward in Kentucky, whence a removal brought representatives of the name to Missouri, here to become prominent as factors in the upbuilding of the state. They aided in laying broad and deep the foundation upon which has been built the present progress and prosperity of the commonwealth and throughout all the intervening years they have maintained a most creditable place in business circles and a most enviable social position.



Jno R Harkins

John R. Harkins

JOHN R. HARKINS, president of the John R. Harkins Insurance Agency, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, October 3, 1871. His father, John A. Harkins, was a native of Philadelphia and of Irish descent. Removing to the middle west, he became superintendent in the office of the St. Louis Cotton Mills and during the Civil war he took active part as a soldier at the front. He wedded Mary J. Williams, who was of English lineage, their marriage being celebrated in St. Louis. They became the parents of three sons and a daughter, of whom John R. was the second in order of birth. His elder brother, James W., is sales manager for the Dearborn Chemical Company and he married Lucy Walsh. His younger brother, Thomas G., is in the insurance business in St. Louis, being a member of the firm of Harkins & Tontrup. The daughter Frances became the wife of Frank H. Fain, who is state agent in Oklahoma for the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company.

John R. Harkins was educated in the Peabody public school of St. Louis and when thirteen years of age secured a position as office boy with General J. S. Fullerton and Truman A. Post, attorneys, with whom he remained until he reached the age of seventeen. He then started in the insurance business as a clerk for Charles L. Crane of St. Louis, with whom he continued until he reached the age of thirty-one, and in the intervening time he had risen to the position of manager. He then started in business for himself and established the John R. Harkins Insurance Agency of which he is the president. He has operated continuously and successfully to the present time and is now conducting a large general insurance business. He is also a director of the Chippewa Bank of St. Louis and is recognized as a man of sound business judgment and unfaltering enterprise.

On the 2d of September, 1896, in St. Louis, Mr. Harkins was married to Miss Esther C. Hodges, a daughter of Captain W. R. Hodges, who served through the Civil war as a captain in the Union army. He is now recorder for the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and he was formerly auditor of St. Louis and a member of the city council. His wife bore the maiden name of Emma Jean Ward. To Mr. and Mrs. Harkins have been born four children, three sons and a daughter. Ward R., who is engaged in the automobile business and who married Doris Crites; John Sterling, seventeen years of age and now a student in the State University at Columbia, Missouri; Thomas H., a lad of fifteen, who is also attending the Soldan high school; and Ruth Esther, the wife of Lieutenant C. E. Morrison, U. S. A., who during the World war was stationed at Camp Stotsenburgh in the Philippine Islands, being in command of a company in the Ninth Cavalry.

In politics Mr. Harkins is an independent republican, voting according to

the dictates of his judgment rather than according to party ties. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Credit Men's Association. During the period of the war he was most active in support of all those drives and interests which led to financing the army and promoting the welfare of the soldiers in this country and overseas. He belongs to the Midland Valley Country Club, of which he is the secretary and a member of the board of governors. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church, his membership being in the Delmar Baptist church at Washington and Skinker road, St. Louis. He is widely known and the sterling traits of his character have established him firmly in the warm regard of all with whom he has come in contact.

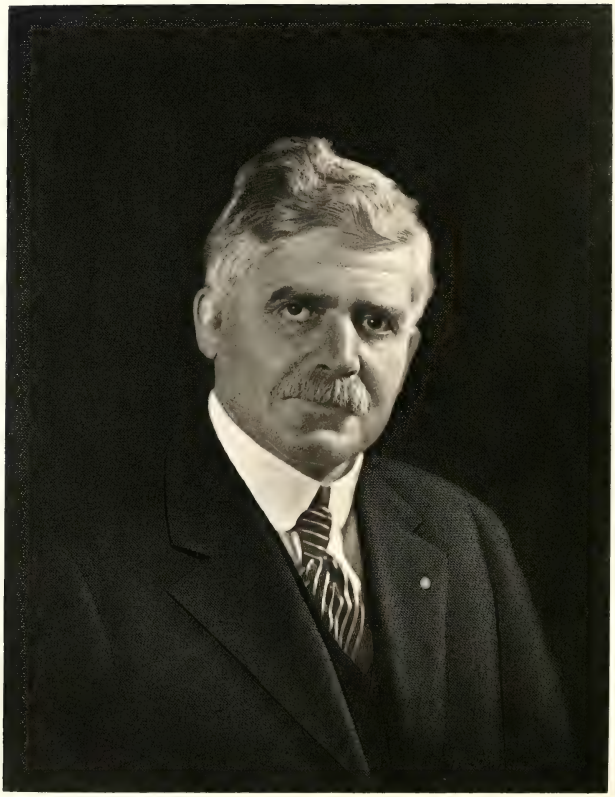
J. A. Schlueter

Julius A. Schlueter

JULIUS A. SCHLUETER was numbered among those men who were promoters and builders of the commercial development and greatness of St. Louis. He was the founder of the Schlueter Manufacturing Company, which was established in 1902 and with which he was actively connected as the directing head until his demise. Born in Germany, on the 17th of September, 1857, he came to the United States when eleven years of age in company with his parents, who settled in St. Louis. He was educated in the public schools of this city and when fifteen or sixteen years of age became a wage earner as an employe in a can manufacturing concern, with which he remained for twelve years, winning gradual advancement through intermediate positions to that of foreman with this firm. In 1885 he resigned to become superintendent of the Standard Stamping Company and served in that important capacity continuously for seventeen years. His sons were at that time growing into manhood and with a view of providing a future for them he gave up his position with the Standard Stamping Company to engage in business on his own account with the idea of preparing a place for his sons in the business world.

Julius A. Schlueter's first factory was at Ninth and Branch streets and with the growth of the business he sought more commodious quarters, erecting the present modern building at Nos. 4616-4630 North Broadway. This was erected and occupied in 1907. The business at that time was owned independently by Mr. Schlueter but as his trade relations expanded and his business became one of greater volume he admitted his sons to a partnership, their interest being incorporated in January, 1915, the stock, however, all being held by the family. Mr. Schlueter became the president of the corporation, with Walter H. Schlueter as vice president and treasurer and Albert J. as secretary. The business has enjoyed a continuous growth and remains as a monument to the enterprise, progressive spirit and devotion of the father to the welfare of his sons. On the 24th of December, 1916, Mr. Schlueter passed away and was succeeded in the presidency by his son Walter H., while Albert J. became the vice president, Herbert C. Schlueter was made treasurer, and Clifford A. became the secretary of the company. In these various official capacities the four sons are now serving and under their control the business is developing with rapidity, having become one of the important commercial interests of the city.

Mr. Schlueter was active in church and charitable work, holding membership in the Zion Lutheran church, while his contributions to its support were most substantial. His sterling worth was recognized by all who knew him and among the business men of St. Louis he occupied an enviable position and bore an unassailable reputation.



Henry Post Lamenstein

Henry Polk Lowenstein

HENRY POLK LOWENSTEIN, a man of strict integrity, untiring energy and great natural ability, the latter being constantly manifest in his law practice as a member of the Kansas City bar, was born in Monroe county, Tennessee, March 14, 1859. His father, Isaac Lowenstein, was for many years a leading citizen of White Hall, Illinois, where he long engaged in merchandising. He was born in Gimsheim, a suburb of Worms, Germany, December 19, 1833, but the militarism of that country was repugnant to him and when but nineteen years of age he came to America in a sailing vessel, landing on the shores of this country after a voyage of fifty two days. For a year or two he remained with an aunt at Philadelphia and then made his way to east Tennessee. There about 1854 he married Elizabeth Ann Ghormley, daughter of Pleasant Miller and Ann Ghormley, of Monroe county, Tennessee. When the Civil war broke out he had the contract for carrying mail between London, Tennessee, and Dalton, Georgia. He was not in favor of secession, but being a resident of the south, there was little to do but join the Confederate army and he became a cavalryman. He was captured twice and twice was slightly wounded. Following his second capture he was sent to the military prison at Rock Island, Illinois, where he spent the last thirteen months of the war period. His relations with the G. A. R. veterans in after years were always the most cordial and a source of reminiscences of historic value. He remained in Murray county, Georgia, until the fall of 1869, when he removed with his family to Washington county, Arkansas, and in 1872 left that place to become a resident of a little hamlet called St. Martha, near Pierce City, Missouri. On the 24th of July, 1873, he established his home at Patterson, Greene county, Illinois, and there engaged in the grocery business. In 1877 he removed to White Hall, attracted by the opportunities of the town, and for many years was prominent in its commercial circles as senior partner in the firm of Lowenstein & Sons, where the business is still carried on. To him and his wife were born eleven children and their care and training was of the utmost interest to him. His son, Louis Lowenstein, was a pioneer in reclamation work in the Illinois valley and became one of the leading landholders of that section of the state. His sons Mark and Claude are now carrying on the store at White Hall, while William P. Lowenstein, long connected with the firm, has now passed away. He was also associated for twelve years with his brother Louis in the farming and live stock business. The father was a man of the highest integrity of character and most upright purposes. His life was characterized by a kindly spirit and a generous disposition that was manifest in his relations to all. He was a most devoted follower of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and at the time of his death, which occurred September 30, 1895, was serving as noble grand of Benevolent Lodge. He has been de-

scribed as "small of stature, somewhat stooped, with dark brown eyes, weighing one hundred and twenty-five or thirty pounds, with black hair in younger days and gray when old. He was a very modest person, was extremely unassuming and died respected by all citizens of every class and station in life." His widow survived him for a decade and a half, passing away in 1910.

Henry Polk Lowenstein was the third in order of birth in the family. The others are: Louis Lowenstein, of White Hall, Illinois; Mrs. Louise Fishback, of Carrollton, Illinois; Mark Lowenstein and Claude Lowenstein, of White Hall, Illinois, and Mrs. Lena Eberhart, of Austin, Minnesota. Two brothers died in infancy, Davis and Herman. Two sisters, Mrs. Caroline C. Smith and Mrs. Laura Gardiner, of White Hall, Illinois, died several years ago. Mrs. Smith left one son, Lynn C. Smith of White Hall, Illinois.

Henry P. Lowenstein pursued his education in the public and high schools of White Hall, Illinois, and there took up the study of law in the office of an attorney of that place. He was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Illinois, in 1881 and entered upon the practice of his profession in that state, there remaining until 1884, when he removed to Ottawa, Kansas. Later he returned to Illinois, where he again resided for two years, and on the 20th of December, 1886, arrived in Kansas City where he has since made his home. He is a valued member of the Kansas City Bar Association, enjoying the high respect and confidence of his colleagues and contemporaries in the profession. His unerring judgment and wide knowledge of the law, and more especially the law in relation to real estate, have brought him prominence in that field. His success is attributable to his strict integrity, his good natural ability and his judgment along the line in which he has specialized.

Mr. Lowenstein was one of the examining attorneys of the Lombard Investment Company from 1888 until 1893 and after the company failed he remained with Frank Hagerman, sole receiver of the company, until its assets were sold to the Fidelity Trust Company in 1894. He examined all of the titles for the extension of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad yards a few years ago and all of the new Union station titles. He is now counsel for the Kansas City Title & Trust Company and has a large private practice, being regarded throughout the state as an authority on real estate law.

Mr. Lowenstein is a Mason, belonging to Temple Lodge, No. 299, A. F. & A. M., while in the Scottish Rite he has taken the degrees in the Adoniram Lodge of Perfection, the Areopagus Chapter of the Rose Croix, De Molai Council of the Knights of Kadosh and the Consistory of western Missouri. His York Rite connections are with Orient Chapter, R. A. M.; Shekinah Council, R. & S. M.; and he has also crossed the sands of the desert with the nobles of Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is very prominent and widely known in the order and is a man who is most liberal in connection with charitable and philanthropic work.

He was married July 2, 1891, to Miss Rebecca C. Dempsey, of Danville, Indiana. One child was born of that marriage, Henry Polk Lowenstein, Jr., who is a lawyer at Long Beach, California. He enlisted in the navy at the breaking out of the war, and was made ensign, and later lieutenant, j. g. Mrs. Lowenstein died July 7, 1900. Mr. Lowenstein was married to Mrs. Belle Van Natta Dom, of Kansas City, formerly of Burlingame, Kansas, June 25, 1907.

It would be to give a partial and one-sided view of Mr. Lowenstein to write of him merely as a most successful lawyer. There is another side to his nature which has found expression in clear prose and exceptional verse. Some of his poems have been extensively copied in this country and Europe. Notably his answer to Lieutenant Colonel John McCrae's "In Flanders Fields," also his "Welcome to Our Soldiers." He has recently composed a very beautiful poem, entitled, "O Let Me Sleep in Flanders Fields," which has attracted much attention. He has reached high poetic heights in some of these, the beauty and spirit of his poem as an answer to "In Flanders Fields" causes the historian to select that and "O Let Me Sleep in Flanders Fields" for presentation here:

IN FLANDERS FIELDS.

Sleep on, brave soldiers, sleep, sleep where the poppies grow,
Sleep on, brave soldiers, in your places, row on row.
The lark's still soaring in the sky,
Still bravely singing, soaring high,
Away above the cannon's roar,
Scarce heard amid the guns as yore,
Before you slept in Flanders Fields.

The faith with you we've kept and battled with the foe;
On crimson fields by you we've slept where poppies blow,
The torch you flung to us we caught;
With blist'ring hands we've bravely fought
To hold it high to guard you through the Night,
And at the Dawn to guide you to the Light,
When you awake from Flanders Fields.

LET ME SLEEP IN FLANDERS FIELDS.

In Flanders Fields, O let me sleep,
And wake me not and never weep
For me. I rest in perfect peace;
And till all earthly strife shall cease,
I shall in silence slumber deep.

You do me wrong to stir and sweep
Away my fondest hopes and keep
Me from my rest and just release,
In Flanders Fields.

Disturb me not, but let me sleep
Right where I am and never weep
Again, for I shall never cease
To live and make my light increase,
As Time rolls on in silence deep,
In Flanders Fields.

Peter A. S. Neil

Mary A. O'Neil

Peter A. O'Neil

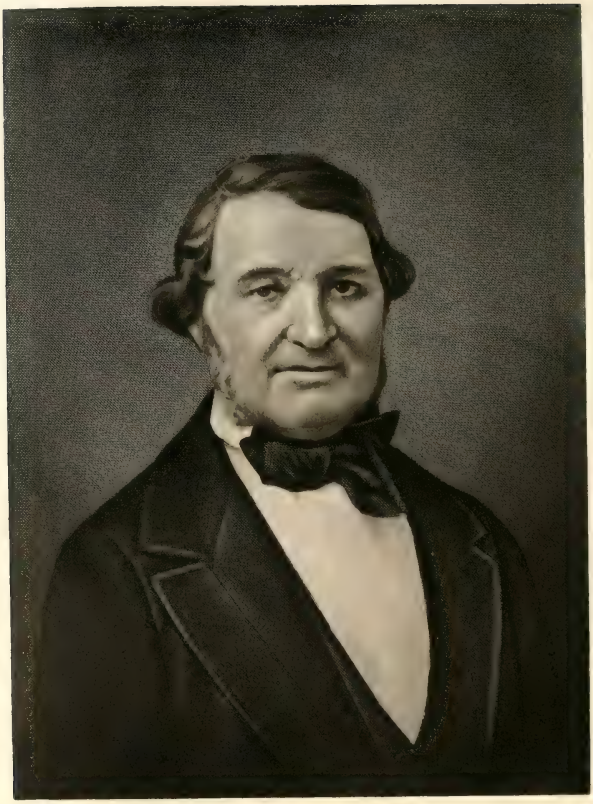
THE life record of Peter A. O'Neil contains many valuable lessons which may be most carefully considered and pondered. While he started out in the business world empty-handed as a lad of twelve years, he became in the course of his active career a prominent figure in real estate and financial circles in St. Louis; nor was there a single esoteric phase in his career. He builded his success upon the sure and stable foundation of industry, determination and laudable ambition and he never failed to take a forward step when favoring opportunity pointed out the way. When determination, perseverance and talent are arrayed against drawbacks, poverty and trials, the result is almost absolutely certain; the former are invincible—they know no defeat.

Peter A. O'Neil was born in St. Louis about 1840, his parents being James and Ellen (Long) O'Neil, the father a successful business man in the field of contracting. In his youthful days the son became a student in the Jesuit College of St. Louis, in which he pursued his studies to the age of twelve years and then started out to provide for his own support. He truly won the proud American title of a self-made man. His first position was that of messenger boy in the Benoist Bank and the first business in which he engaged as an independent venture was in pork packing with his brother Hugh. He was afterward associated with the firm of Fletcher Brothers in the same line of business and gradually advanced step by step, each forward step bringing him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. In 1875 he transferred his activity to what he believed would prove a more profitable field—the restaurant business, taking charge of the Union Depot restaurant and also securing the dining-car rights on all trains leaving the city. Success attended the new venture from the beginning and he had materially added to his financial resources when he withdrew from that field of labor. His next venture was into the real estate business, where his keen discrimination and sound judgment found ample scope, and he was seldom if ever at error, even in the slightest degree, in his valuation of property or in his judgment concerning its possible rise or diminution in price. He negotiated many important realty transfers and at different times owned and sold considerable property, realizing a gratifying profit on his investments. He became known in financial circles as a director of the Mercantile Trust Company and was recognized as a forceful factor in the business life of the city, possessing sound judgment and rare sagacity.

In 1875 was celebrated the marriage of Peter A. O'Neil and Miss Mary A. Florez, daughter of Bernardino Florez, who was born in Spain, of Spanish descent. He left Spain at an early age, first making ample provision for his mother whom he left behind him there. It was his desire to see the world, and he went

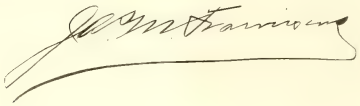
first to France and there served as a soldier under Napoleon III. After this he took service on a British sailing vessel and had the experiences of most sailors in the early days, serving under hard and brutal masters. This life was so intolerable that on reaching New Orleans, Louisiana, he and another sailor, an Irishman, left the vessel. The captain tried to locate them, but they contrived to elude him. It was then that Mr. Florez's business career was begun. Circumstances eventually brought him to St. Louis, and here he engaged in different merchandising ventures until his life's labors were ended. He often told his two daughters of his early trials and hard life at sea. He also made large investment in property and became recognized as a leading and forceful business man. He married Eleanor Rhyoum, who was born and reared in St. Louis, where her people settled at an early day. To Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil were born three children: Eleanor, now the wife of Fred Nolker, of St. Louis; Ellen, the wife of William Vest Logan, a resident of New York city; and James, also of St. Louis.

The family residence on Lindell boulevard was erected by Mr. O'Neil, who found his greatest happiness in providing for the welfare of his wife and children and counted no personal effort nor sacrifice on his part too great if it would promote their best interests. His religious faith was that of the Catholic church. He was keenly and deeply interested in civic affairs and gave his support to many projects for the public benefit. He was one of the directors of the World's Fair grounds, also a member of the building committee and took a very active interest in the success of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, while at all times he labored untiringly to promote the best interests of St. Louis along those lines leading to permanent development and improvement. His breadth of view not only saw possibilities for his own advancement but for the city's development as well, and his lofty patriotism prompted him to utilize the latter as quickly and as effectively as the former.



Bernardino Herez

Eleanor Herz



James Madison Franciscus

NO name in St. Louis is more uniformly regarded as a synonym for business progressiveness and integrity than that of James Madison Franciscus. As financial agent he has controlled some of the most important moneyed interests of the city and as a real estate dealer has handled some of the largest properties transferred. While legitimate success has been an object of his labors, he has ever regarded an honest name and his own self-respect as even more valuable and throughout his career there has been nothing esoteric and nothing to conceal. Appreciation of his ability and fidelity led to his retention in the office of city treasurer for a period of eight years, and with the progress and development of St. Louis he has been closely associated in many ways.

The life record of James Madison Franciscus compasses the period from the 15th of March, 1866, when he first opened his eyes to the light of day in St. Louis. His father, James M. Franciscus, now deceased, came to Missouri from Baltimore in 1835 and was one of the pioneer bankers of the city and a prominent factor in commercial life. He passed away September 17, 1900, at the notable age of ninety-two years, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Jane E. Huffaker, died in December, 1918, at the age of eighty-eight.

After pursuing his collegiate course in Washington University, James M. Franciscus became an employe of the Simmons Hardware Company, with which he continued for two years. He was next in the office of the auditor of the Wabash Railroad, occupying a clerical position there for a year and a half, at the end of which time he became bookkeeper for the Third National Bank, remaining with the bank for three years. His first independent business venture was made as junior partner in the real estate firm of Moffett & Franciscus and since that time he has operated in real estate circles, where his energy, his capability and his enterprise have brought him prominently to the front. He is now conducting his interests under the firm style of Franciscus & Kunz. A contemporary biographer has said of him: "In his early career Mr. Franciscus displayed many of the qualities which distinguished his honored father and made him a leader in commercial and financial circles. The recognition of his own personal worth and capability led to the selection of James M. Franciscus on two different occasions to act as special commissioner for the Lindell estate, and in control of its affairs he manifested such sound judgment and business enterprise that all concerned expressed their entire satisfaction. He was placed under two bonds of nine hundred thousand and seven hundred thousand dollars respectively, and that he could give them without delay shows the high confidence reposed in him by the business community, and especially by those who stood as sponsors for him in this financial connection. He also acted as

special commissioner for the D. A. January estate, giving a bond of four hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, and served also as executor of his father's estate and as co-executor of the estate of Mrs. Jane Lindsay, the mother of Mrs. Franciscus. In many other ways Mr. Franciscus has given proof of his unusual ability for the management of important business interests and the firm of which he is now the head bears an unassailable reputation for reliability and for sound judgment. In addition to what may be termed as the realty brokerage department, the company also acts in a confidential capacity for its clients and enjoys the unqualified trust of those whom it represents."

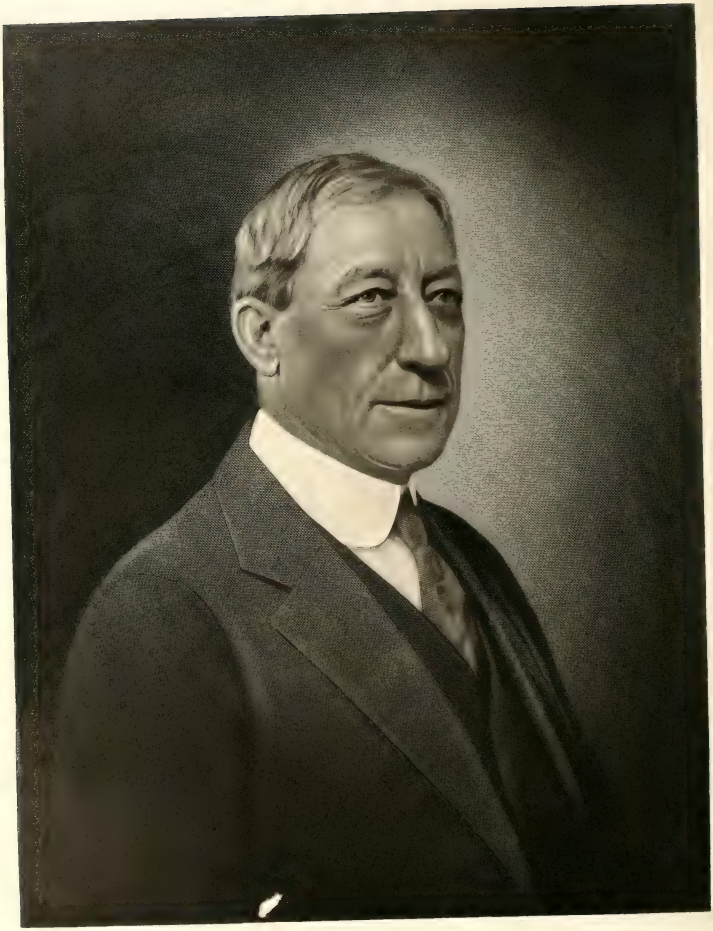
Aside from the important interests in the conduct of a real estate and financial agency, Mr. Franciscus is one of the directors of the American Trust Company and also vice president and director of the Title Guarantee Trust Company. There is no name better known in financial circles in St. Louis than that of James M. Franciscus and none which more uniformly awakens confidence and respect.

It was a natural sequence of his business career that Mr. Franciscus should be chosen to handle public funds and at the democratic convention in St. Louis on the 12th of February, 1901, he was nominated for the position of city treasurer. His personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him were indicated in the fact that he ran twenty-two hundred votes ahead of his ticket and, moreover, he was the youngest man ever elected to the office in St. Louis. His course justified the support of his constituents and on the expiration of a four years' term he was reelected, continuing in the office until 1909. He is not infrequently seen in the conventions of his party and has had an influencing force in shaping democratic activities in city and state.

A most happy and interesting home life had its beginning when on the 12th of June, 1890, Mr. Franciscus was united in marriage to Miss Katherine G. Lindsay, daughter of the late General A. J. Lindsay, a retired army officer. She is a granddaughter of John Mullanphy, a scholar and jurist, who received his education in France and came to St. Louis immediately afterward, in 1799. He is yet remembered as one of the most benevolent men of the city. His son, Bryan Mullanphy, was the founder of the Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Fund. The father of Mrs. Franciscus was General Andrew J. Lindsay of Confederate fame, who was a West Point graduate in the same class with General Grant. In 1857 he wedded Jane Delaney, a reigning belle and beauty, well known not only in the United States but in foreign lands as well. The youngest daughter of this marriage was Katherine G., who became the wife of James M. Franciscus, and to them have been born five children. The eldest, James Lindsay, married Kathleen Newhouse, of South Orange, New Jersey. He is captain of the Seventh United States Cavalry, Custer's old regiment, and is now serving on the Mexican border. The younger members of the family are Jane, Marian E., James M. and John D. The family is one of notable social prominence and the daughter Marian was chosen as queen of the Veiled Prophet's ball in 1919. For years this has been the most important social event in St. Louis and when, after an interim of two years, during which the ball was not held on account of the World war, the custom was revived, it was made the most brilliant affair that has been held in this city perhaps within its entire history. Miss Franciscus has long been prominently known through her social activities and char-

itable work. She was reared at Lindsayhurst, the family homestead, in the Florissant valley, and attended the Academy of the Sacred Heart and Miss Wright's School at Bryn Mawr and during the war period was very active in the conduct of the Allies' Tea Shop, which supplied money for the American fund for the French wounded, and which was conducted by the leading representatives of the foremost social circles of St. Louis. Her beauty, grace, education and character well fitted her to be chosen as queen of the carnival, which equaled in grandeur many an old-time oriental celebration.

Mr. Franciscus and his family were all active war workers. His wife was chairman of the American Fund for French Wounded, which maintained a tea shop and because of its very liberal patronage was able to turn over a very substantial sum for the benefit of convalescents of the French army and navy, to which the proceeds of the shop were devoted. Mr. Franciscus' military experience covers service as a member of Company B of the National Guard of Missouri in 1888 and as captain of a division of the war workers during the Liberty bond, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. drives, and in all such his district exceeded its quota. The family are communicants of the Catholic church. Mr. Franciscus is president of the Florissant Valley Club and holds membership in the St Louis Country Club, the Noonday, the St. Louis and Racquet Clubs. In 1892 he was appointed a member of the Mullanphy board, but resigned the following year. He has filled the office of vice president of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange and he is keenly interested in everything that has to do with the city's development and progress. Throughout his entire career he has been actuated by the spirit of Abraham Lincoln's words: "There is something better than making a living—making a life." He meets every obligation willingly and courageously, performs every duty to the best of his ability—and that ability is of a notably high order—and in the long years of his residence in St. Louis his course has reflected honor and credit upon an untarnished family name that for eight decades and a half has figured most conspicuously in connection with the financial interests of the city.



Adolph E. Kuehlmeyer

Adolph Elias Winkelmeyer

ADOLPH ELIAS WINKELMEYER is occupying a prominent position in the business circles of St. Louis by reason of his connection with the Union Biscuit Company as its president. This has been developed into one of the important bakery interests of the city and the success of the enterprise is attributable in large measure to the indefatigable efforts and powers of organization displayed by Mr. Winkelmeyer. He was born in this city October 12, 1860, a son of Julius L. Winkelmeyer, whose birth occurred in Heilbronn, Germany, May 26, 1816, and who passed away in St. Louis, January 23, 1867. He was a son of Christopher and Catherine Winkelmeyer, who spent their entire lives in Heilbronn. Christopher Winkelmeyer was a nail manufacturer in comfortable circumstances and reared a family of four sons, all of whom became residents of St. Louis, Charles arriving in 1837, Louis in 1840, Julius in 1842 and Ernest in 1844. There was also a daughter, Mrs. Louise Fingerle, who came to this city after the death of her husband.

In his father's establishment Julius L. Winkelmeyer learned the trade of nail making and then determined to try his fortune in America. Here he became acquainted with Frederick Stifel, a practical brewer of St. Louis, and in 1843 they formed a partnership, establishing a small brewery, Mr. Stifel taking charge of the brewing, while Mr. Winkelmeyer managed the commercial end of the business. The enterprise prospered from the beginning and in 1847 they built a new brewery on Chouteau's Pond, on Market street. In 1849 Mr. Stifel and his wife died of cholera and Mr. Winkelmeyer afterward conducted the business alone, ranking for many years as a pioneer brewer of the city, his business becoming the largest of the kind in St. Louis. After the death of Mr. Winkelmeyer the business was continued by his widow, first under the management of her brother, Christopher A. Stifel, and later under the direction of her sons, Christopher and Julius L. Winkelmeyer, and her son-in-law, August W. Straub. The business continued to grow and prosper until 1889, when the plant was sold to the St. Louis Brewing Association, having in the meantime become a business enterprise of great value. Mr. Winkelmeyer prior to his death was connected with other business interests of St. Louis. In politics he was a democrat and his religious faith was that of the Evangelical church.

On the 24th of January, 1847, Julius L. Winkelmeyer wedded Christiana Stifel, who was born at Neuffen, Wurttemberg, Germany, in 1824, and who came to America in 1840, going first to Wheeling, West Virginia, where resided five of her brothers and a sister. In 1847 she joined her brother, Frederick Stifel, in St. Louis and here formed the acquaintance of her future husband. Mr. and Mrs. Winkelmeyer became the parents of the following named: Frederick, deceased; Julia S., now the wife of A. W. Straub; Christopher, who married

Emelie Springer; Charles, deceased; William F., who has also passed away; Julius L.; Adolph E.; and Ida.

Adolph E. Winkelmeyer pursued his education at Eiser's German Institute from 1865 until 1867 and then entered the Eads public school, in which he studied for six years. In 1873 he matriculated in Washington University, in which he pursued a four-year course. He began his business career in 1879 in the employ of John Kimple, with whom he learned the trade of carriage building. He was afterward associated with Zenas Varney, a carriage builder, from 1879 until 1881 and then entered the employ of J. B. Brewster & Company of New York, with whom he continued until 1884. He then abandoned the carriage building trade and became associated with the Missouri Glass Company. In 1885 he entered into partnership relations as a member of the Alkire Grocery Company, which was established in 1852 and incorporated in 1885. Mr. Winkelmeyer was then associated with that business until 1902, when he withdrew in order to devote his entire time and attention to the interests of the Union Biscuit Company, of which he has been president since its formation in 1899. Today he is at the head of one of the important productive interests of St. Louis, with trade relations reaching out to various sections of the country. The business is one of very extensive proportions and its success is largely the direct result of the capable management and carefully formulated plans of Mr. Winkelmeyer. He is also president of the Missouri Engine Company, which was incorporated in 1914. This company makes oil and gasoline engines, in fact every kind of internal combustion power engines, and ships its products all over the world.

On the 15th of September, 1915, Mr. Winkelmeyer was married in St. Louis to Mrs. Nettie E. (Van Zandt) Gray, daughter of John and Jennie (Dalton) Van Zandt, of Jacksonville, Illinois, the former a grocer there. Her father was a native of Alsace and of French descent. He died in 1895, at the age of sixty-two years. His daughter, Mrs. Winkelmeyer, was born October 28, 1863.

In politics, Mr. Winkelmeyer has always been a democrat. He is identified with various social organizations. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association, the Liederkranz, the Riverview Club, the Missouri Sportsmen's Game and Fish Protective League and for twenty-eight years has been president of the Gilead Hunting and Fishing Club, which has a preserve of about nine hundred acres in Calhoun county, Illinois. He is also president of the Horseshoe Lake Hunting and Fishing Club, which has about twelve hundred acres in St. Charles county, Missouri. He turns to hunting and fishing for recreation and diversion and is well known as one of the prominent sportsmen as well as one of the leading business men of St. Louis.

C. W. Beck

THIS is an electrical age and back of the mammoth machinery which is proving the motive power in the world is a dynamo that is sending its currents into every piece of machinery. This force finds its counterpart in many men—men who are human dynamos in their skill in organization and in their power of construction. Such a one is C. W. Beck, the president of the Beck Realty Development Company, who never measures anything by the inch rule of self but by the standard gauge of opportunity and possibility. In the conduct of his business affairs he is not only attaining substantial financial results for himself but is proving an element in the growth and progress of the city that is recognized by all who know aught of his career. St. Louis numbers him among her native sons, his birth having here occurred November 12, 1892, his parents being John T. and Catherine (Pfeiffer) Beck, both of whom were natives of this city and representatives of pioneer families. The father was prominently connected with the distillery business in St. Louis in an early day and was the first man to distill whiskey from oats, being pensioned by his firm in recognition of this discovery. He passed away in 1895, but the mother is still living and is now the wife of Joseph Resico, who for thirty-three years has been connected with the American Car & Foundry Company.

C. W. Beck was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and also promoted his knowledge largely through reading and home study. When he was but seventeen years of age he was united in marriage to Miss Ruby Florence Langley, of Pueblo, Colorado, this being a school boy and school girl elopement. He was at that time the possessor of but ten dollars. Following his marriage he began work at the construction business and four years later, or by the spring of 1914, he had amassed a fortune of one hundred and four thousand dollars. By the following fall, however, he was not worth a dollar, having lost the entire amount in the construction business owing to conditions brought about by the outbreak of the European war. He then went to Colorado with his wife to visit her people, who resided upon a cattle ranch near Pueblo. The spirit of the young couple was not broken by their financial reverses and their pride would not allow them to let their financial condition be known. After their available funds were completely exhausted they slipped into Pueblo, rented a couple of cheap housekeeping rooms and Mr. Beck went to work as a day laborer in the steel mills at a dollar and seventy-five cents per day, which pittance was granted him in recognition of twelve hours' labor. It required an iron will and a strong heart to weather the adversities of that winter, but by the spring of 1915 the young couple had saved enough to buy a ticket to St. Louis. Soon after reaching the home city Mr. Beck was employed

to help finance the Langham Cotton Cultivator Company of Atlanta, Georgia, and thus he found his niche in life, for he is a born salesman and organizer. His work took him all through the southern states and after the successful completion of the organization of the company he found himself in the following fall solidly landed on his feet once more financially. Returning to St. Louis, he then engaged in the real estate business and is today one of the dominant figures in connection with realty activity in Missouri's metropolis. In December, 1919, he organized the Beck Realty Development Company, of which he is president and principal owner. He is now handling extensive property interests both for himself and others, and with the thoroughness that has characterized him in everything that he has undertaken he has acquainted himself with every phase of the real estate market and is directing his activities along most progressive lines. Moreover, he displays marked initiative and originality in the conduct of his affairs. He looks beyond the exigencies of the moment to the opportunities and possibilities of the future, and it is this quality which has led him upon a campaign of advertising that has no direct influence upon his business but will bring about direct results in the upbuilding and benefit of the city. He has started a plan of advertising that will cause him to expend $12,000.00 in the year. He is placing four different signs in the street cars and in the coaches of the commutation trains of the Frisco and Missouri Pacific Railroads, urging cooperation of all citizens in an attempt to upbuild St. Louis. The cards for one month read as follows: "All pull together now for St. Louis." "There are some who knock St. Louis. Nail them when and where you meet them." "The old knockers are about through. St. Louis forges on in spite of them." "The sickly knocker with the weak chin and slanting forehead has had his day. St. Louis moves on and a new spirit is abroad in this city." The second month brought out the following: "Knocking your own city easily becomes a bad habit. Don't get that way." "The loose-tongued, thoughtless citizen who knocks St. Louis does not realize that he is almost invariably wrong—all wrong." "When you see something wrong don't go about knocking the town. A good citizen will try to remedy the condition. What are you doing for St. Louis along this line?" "The greatness of a city is in the hearts of her citizens. When you knock St. Louis you expose your own weakness and show that your heart is in the wrong place." Each card bore the name "Beck." People began to question "Who is Beck?" but the man behind the name had no object of advertising himself in this, being prompted by a true spirit of altruism in behalf of his native city.

Mr. and Mrs. Beck have become parents of a son, William H., who was born April 5, 1914. Politically Mr. Beck is a republican and he is active in all civic affairs, having membership with the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce in both the senior and junior bodies. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and occupy an attractive home at No. 25 East Big Bend road in Webster Groves.

Lyndon T. Black

Lynton T. Block

LYNTON T. BLOCK is one of the most prominent figures in insurance circles in St. Louis. His advancement since starting out upon his business career has been continuous. Each step he has made has been a forward one, bringing him a broader outlook and wider opportunities, which he has eagerly utilized in the development of a business now of large extent and importance. St. Louis numbers him among her native sons. He was born December 2, 1875, his parents being Charles W. and Fannie C. (Carroll) Block, the latter a lineal descendant of Colonel Henry James Carroll, of Kingston Hall, Maryland, who was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war and belonged to the same family as Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Maryland, who was the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the first to affix his name to that momentous document.

Lynton T. Block was educated in the Washington University at St. Louis, Missouri. He started upon his business career in 1894 as a clerk with the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company and after three years' preliminary service became manufacturers' agent in 1898. His identification with the insurance business covers the entire period since the opening of the twentieth century. In 1906 he became branch manager of the Travelers Insurance Company, following six years' service as insurance agent. In 1907 he was made general superintendent of the Travelers Indemnity Corporation at Hartford, Connecticut, and filled that position for four years, when in 1911 he organized the Utilities Service Company, of which he is the president, and also organized the Utilities Indemnity and Fire Exchange. He is also the vice president of the Employers Indemnity Corporation, the vice president of the Exchange Mutual Indemnity Insurance Company and is attorney in fact for the Utilities Indemnity Exchange and the Utilities Fire Exchange.

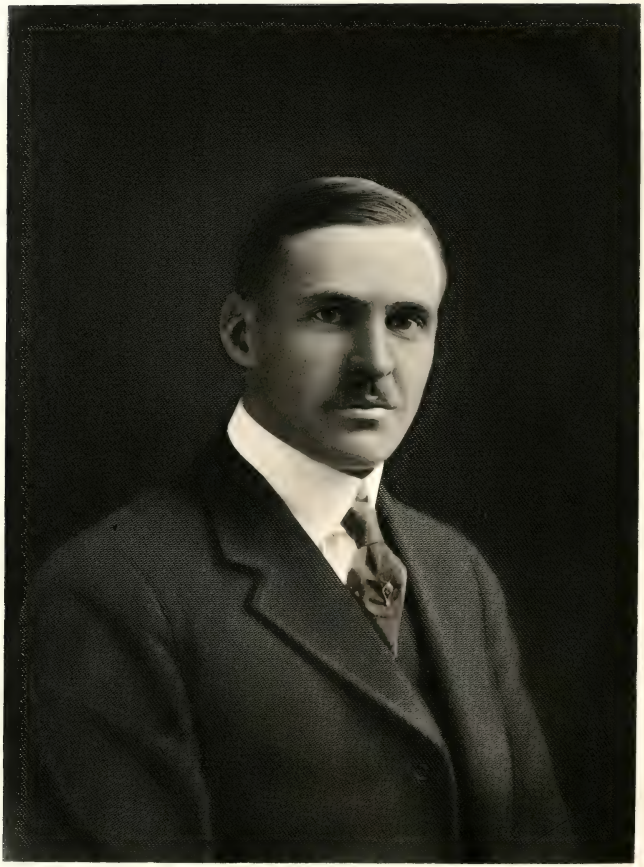
Mr. Block is a thirty-second degree Mason and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. He largely derives his recreation and diversion from golf and belongs to several of the leading clubs of the city, including the St. Louis, Racquet, Noonday and Bellerive Country Clubs. Actuated by a most progressive spirit, he has made steady advancement through all the years of his connection with the business life of St. Louis and his labors have been productive of most excellent results.

Robt. E. B. Walsh.

Robert A. Barnes Walsh

ROBERT A. BARNES WALSH, vice president of the Mississippi Glass Company and also officially connected with a number of other important business enterprises of St. Louis, his native city, was born December 25, 1877, and is a son of Julius S. Walsh, who is mentioned at length on another page of this work. Liberal educational opportunities were accorded him. He attended the St. Louis University, also the Georgetown University of Georgetown, D. C., and then entered Princeton College. He initiated his business career as an assistant in the superintendent's office of the Mississippi Glass Company and as his powers developed he was advanced until in 1902 he was made secretary of the company, while later he was elected to the vice presidency, which position he still fills. He has also extended his efforts into other connections, being now a director and the vice president of the Mississippi Wire Glass Company of New York; vice president and general manager of the Walsh Fire Clay Products Company of St. Louis; a director of the Universal Arch Company of Chicago, Illinois; president of the Vandalia Land & Home Company of Vandalia, Missouri; and a director of the Vandalia Lumber & Realty Company, also of that place.

In St. Louis, on the 15th of October, 1917, Robert A. Barnes Walsh was married to Miss Stella Schnaider, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Schnaider, the former now deceased, while the latter resides at Portland place. They have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born July 7, 1920. Mr. Walsh finds his chief diversions in golf and horseback riding. He is of the Catholic faith and attends the cathedral. He belongs to the St. Louis Country Club, the St. Louis Club, the Missouri Athletic Association and the University Club. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is a member of the Protective League, while during the war period he was actively interested in the Liberty loan and Red Cross drives. While his business interests are extensive and important, he has always found time to cooperate in those measures which have to do with the upbuilding and progress of community, commonwealth and country and he has ever stood for the highest ideals in matters of citizenship.



Samuel Fairfax Baker

Samuel F. Baker

SAMUEL F. BAKER is the president of the Sam F. Baker Motor Company of Kansas City and is a self-made man who deserves great credit for what he has accomplished. He has but just completed the third decade on the journey of life but already has attained a measure of success that many an older man might well envy. Kansas City is proud to number him among her native sons. He was here born May 24, 1890, his parents being Charles W. and Emma Florence (Lapsley) Baker, who were natives of Ohio and Alabama respectively. On removing to Missouri the father settled in Mexico and became very prominent in public affairs. He was keenly interested in educational matters and became treasurer of Hardin College. In the early '80s he removed to Kansas City, where he entered upon the practice of law and was soon recognized as one of the leading attorneys here. He also became a member of the Lapsley-Baker Company, real estate dealers, and thus he was well known in professional and business circles.

Samuel F. Baker, however, was but a young lad when left an orphan and at ten years of age he started out to make his own way in the world. After attending the public schools he continued his education in Park College, working his way through that institution and also through the University of Kansas, for he early recognized the value and worth of education as a factor in a successful business career. He completed his university course with the Bachelor of Arts degree. The qualities which he displayed in acquiring his education indicated the elemental strength of his character, his firm purpose and his laudable ambition. In 1910 he was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, but illness prevented him from completing his course. He finished his education in 1912 and on the 8th of June of that year became associated with the Union Depot Bridge & Terminal Company of Kansas City. In the following year he turned his attention to the automobile business, being first a representative of the Packard car and later of the Ford. He has made it his purpose to thoroughly master every element that relates to the automobile trade and he has gained notable success. He started with practically no funds and his close application, indefatigable energy and thoroughness have constituted the basis of his present prosperity. He has never been afraid of hard work and strict attention has been the foundation upon which he has built his present business.

After America's entrance into the World war, however, Mr. Baker put every interest aside save that of a military nature. In 1917 he was called from civil life and appointed a second lieutenant of engineers. He was sent as an instructor to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston to give instruction in signal work and in August, 1918, sailed overseas, commanding the

American detachment of the Fifty-fifth Division of the British army. He served in England, won promotion to the rank of first lieutenant and afterward to a captaincy. He rendered valuable aid to his country in this connection and he is still identified with military interests as captain of Company H of the Third Infantry Regiment of the Missouri National Guard. With his return home he resumed his connection with the automobile trade of Kansas City and has not only won success in this connection but has also become a director of the Kansas City Terminal Trust Company and of the South Side Bank.

In 1914, in Kansas City, Mr. Baker was married to Miss Irene Neal, a daughter of Charles T. Neal, the vice president of the United States grain commission and representative of the United States when the first cargo of wheat was taken to Europe. To Mr. and Mrs. Baker have been born two children: Nancy Alice, whose birth occurred September 11, 1915; and Emily Florence, born April 15, 1919. The parents are members of the Westport Presbyterian church and Mr. Baker is much interested in all those forces which make for material, intellectual, social and moral progress. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and in his college days he became a member of the Alpha Tau Omega and is now president of the Kansas City chapter of that fraternity. He also belongs to the Kansas City Club, the Lions Club, of which he is a director, the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Automobile Club and the Hillcrest Country Club. He is a Mason, having membership in Ivanhoe Lodge, and he has likewise taken the degrees of the chapter, commandery and Mystic Shrine and in the latter is a member of the Shrine patrol. The salient features in his career are most commendable. He worked his way through college, held high rank in the service during the World war and has made notable success in business, being recognized today as a dynamic force in the motor trade circles of the west.

Fred Wehmiller

Fred Wehmiller

SINCE 1894 Fred Wehmiller has been connected with the business of which he is now president and which is now conducted under the name of the Barry-Wehmiller Machinery Company. His entire life has been passed in St. Louis, where he was born November 10, 1873. His father, John Henry Wehmiller, was a native of Free State of Hanover, born in 1826, and was a youth of fourteen years when in 1840 he came to America, settling in St. Louis. Here he filled various positions until 1849, when he started with an ox team to California and remained for three years upon the Pacific coast, returning by way of the Panama route and New Orleans. After again reaching St. Louis he engaged in the flour brokerage business, in which he continued successfully until he retired about five years prior to his death. He was one of the original defenders of Camp Jackson in St. Louis during the Civil war. He was also a member of the German Turnverein, which captured the St. Louis arsenal in 1861 and turned it over to President Lincoln. He passed away in 1889, while his wife died in 1909. She bore the maiden name of Henrietta Jebker and was born in Osnabruck, Free State of Hanover, in 1833, coming to St. Louis in 1848. They were married in this city and to them were born four daughters.

Their only son and youngest child is Fred Wehmiller, who was educated in the public schools and in the Manual Training School of St. Louis. In 1891 he became assistant surveyor for the Terminal Railroad Company in connection with the construction of the Merchants bridge and remained with that company until 1894. He then secured a position as draughtsman for Essmueller & Barry and a change in the organization in 1897 led to the adoption of the firm style of the Barry-Wehmiller Machinery Company. Mr. Wehmiller became secretary thereof and so continued until 1903, when he was elected to the presidency and has now for more than seventeen years been at the head of the business. They are the largest bottle-washing machine manufacturers in the world and they ship their products not only throughout the United States but to all foreign lands, their business having now reached mammoth proportions. Mr. Wehmiller is also the president of the Barry-Wehmiller Machinery Company of Fort Worth, Texas, president of the Barry Realty Company of St. Louis and vice president of the Union Station Trust Company. The new plant of the Barry-Wehmiller Machinery Company was erected in 1912 and is a model of its kind, having been built with a view to the comfort and convenience of the employes. It contains bathrooms, lunchrooms and every facility to provide comfort and entertainment for employes during the rest hours.

In May, 1905, Mr. Wehmiller was married to Miss Lillie Widmann, who was a daughter of Fred Widmann, a prominent architect of St. Louis. Their

children are Eleanor, Dorothy, Frederick W. and Paul K. Mr. Wehmiller finds his chief rest and recreation in sea voyages and in touring, greatly enjoying every form of travel. He has traveled extensively, has visited in nineteen countries, and is now preparing to make another trip around the world. He is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to the Scottish Rite bodies and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and he is also a valued member of the Liederkranz Club and the Cedar Crest Country Club.

G. T. Maley

George Thomas O'Maley

GEORGE THOMAS O'MALEY, connected with the automobile business in Kansas City, was born in Hartwell, Ohio, a suburb of Cincinnati, March 13, 1889, and is a son of P. J. and Sarah Cecilia (Grogan) O'Maley, both of whom were natives of Ireland, where they were reared and married. The father was a graduate of Dublin University and after coming to the United States at once took up the profession of teaching in New Jersey. He served in the Confederate army during the Civil war as aide-de-camp to General Sidney Johnston and participated in many battles in Tennessee. After an active and useful life devoted to contracting, he having built part of the Queen and Crescent Railroad through Kentucky, he retired and spent his last days in Cincinnati, Ohio. However, on coming to the United States in the '40s he had settled in New Jersey and later removed to Shiloh, Tennessee, and it was while residing in the south that he became a supporter of the Confederate cause. To him and his wife were born seven children.

The youngest of the family, George Thomas O'Maley, was educated in Cincinnati, Ohio, where after attending the public schools he was graduated from St. Xavier's College. He early entered the drug business as a clerk and after being thus employed in Kansas City he studied pharmacy in the Kansas City Pharmaceutical College, from which he was graduated. He went to Covington, Kentucky, in 1898, where for nine and a half years he successfully conducted a drug store at the corner of Eighth and Greenup streets. For a year he was a student of medicine in Kansas City, but gave this up to enter the automobile business on the 7th of February, 1910, as a salesman for the Ford Motor Company, in which connection he was very successful. In 1916 he established business on his own account as sales agent for the Ford cars and in 1918 was also made distributor for the Fordson Tractors for the state of Missouri. He occupies a very fine building at McGee and Eighteenth streets and employs ninety-six people in the various departments of his business. He attacks everything with a contagious enthusiasm and has splendid salesmanship qualities, combined with courage and ability to handle this business. He is considered one of the best salesmen in the automobile trade of the state. He has the authorized sales and service, handling genuine Ford parts and legitimate accessories in his establishment at McGee and Eighteenth streets, while at No. 1717 Walnut street he is conducting business as a dealer in the Fordson farm tractors under the name of the G. T. O'Maley Tractor Company.

In 1910 Mr. O'Maley was married to Miss Lucy Evelyn Burke, a daughter of Edward Burke, of Florence, Kentucky, and they have become the parents of four children, Sarah Natalie, George T. (II), Janet Gale and Robert Garth. Mr. O'Maley is a member of the Roman Catholic church. He belongs to the

Automobile Club and to the Chamber of Commerce, to the Kansas City Club, Kansas City Athletic Club, the Mid-Day Club and the Hillcrest Country Club. He is a golfer and hunter, a man of jovial disposition with a ready laugh, and a most genial companion whose friendship is highly prized by all who know him.

George L. Dyer

GEORGE L. DYER, manager of the St. Louis office of the Columbian National Life Insurance Company of Boston, Massachusetts, and one of the outstanding figures in insurance circles in the state, was born October 16, 1878, in Franklin county, Kansas, and is a son of Martin and Mary Ann (Meade) Dyer. His grandfather came from Ireland to this country in 1834 and the family home was established at Racine, Wisconsin. There the grandfather was engaged in the contracting business, in which he met with substantial success, making a specialty of canal and railway construction. His son, Martin Dyer, father of George L. Dyer, was born March 1, 1846, and went from Wisconsin to Kansas with his parents in 1856, where on attaining his majority he became engaged in farming and stock raising, winning substantial prosperity especially in the latter line. He passed away June 5, 1914. His wife was born in Brooklyn, New York, April 9, 1854, and they were married in Kansas in 1877. They became the parents of three sons: George L.; Thomas A., deceased; and Oscar, who follows farming.

George L. Dyer attended St. Marys College at St. Marys, Kansas, from which he was graduated with honors in 1898, and subsequently entered the Kansas State Normal School, at Emporia, Kansas. When twenty-three years of age he embarked in the life insurance business in connection with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kansas and was soon afterward promoted to the position of supervisor, continuing with the company until 1905. In that year he accepted the general agency of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at Kansas City, where he remained until 1911, when he was requested to undertake the management and reorganization of the Columbian National Life Insurance Company office in St. Louis. The success which has attended his efforts is indicated in the fact that the business has increased far beyond all expectations, Mr. Dyer and his agents having written nearly twenty million dollars of insurance. He occupies offices in the La Salle building, utilizing the entire seventh floor. Closely studying every phase of insurance, his increasing powers and ability have brought him prominently to the front and he is today accounted one of the foremost life insurance men of the state. He was formerly president of the Life Underwriters' Association of St. Louis and was secretary of that organization in Kansas City. He was also the secretary of the National Life Underwriters' Association and is now a member of the executive committee of the National Life Association, representing life insurance agents. The period of his residence in Missouri covers fifteen years.

On the 20th of December, 1905, Mr. Dyer was married to Miss Katharine Mary Dobson, whose father was a banker of Ottawa, Kansas, for 25 years and there passed away June 30, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer have become parents of

four children: George L., Jr., Katharine Mary, Frederick Charles and John Martin.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and Mr. Dyer is a member of the Knights of Columbus. He belongs also to the Elks, to the Zoological Society of St. Louis, to the St. Louis Club, Chamber of Commerce, the Sunset Hill Country Club and the Algonquin Club. In politics he is a republican but not an active party worker. His military record covers service as captain of Company B of the School Battalion. During the period of the World war he participated most helpfully in all war activities, including the five Liberty bond sales, the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. drives. He was also a member of the insurance committee having in charge the War Savings Stamps sales. He is a supporter of all plans and projects looking to the betterment and upbuilding of the city and his efforts along these lines have been far-reaching and resultant. A friend said of him: "He is a man's man—willing to give of his time and means for those things which help to make this world better."

Joseph H. Yawitz

Joseph J. Yawitz

PROMPTED by a laudable ambition, Joseph J. Yawitz made his start in the business world when still a schoolboy, obtaining work during a vacation period. Later he inserted an advertisement for a position in one of the St. Louis papers, which led to his entering the employ of the Mound City Chair Company and thus acquiring a knowledge of the line of business in which he is now engaged, for at the present time he is at the head of the National Chair Company and for a number of years in this connection has been controlling an extensive and growing business. He is now but thirty-three years of age and yet he is in control of a business that many a man of twice his years might well envy. He was born June 15, 1887. His father, David Yawitz, came to America in 1893 and here followed the tailoring business, but at the present time is living retired. He married Jennie Holsman, also a representative of a Russian family. They became the parents of seven children, six sons and a daughter, of whom Joseph J. is the fifth in order of birth. The others are: Morris J., who married Clara Silverburg and resides in St. Louis; Samuel, who wedded Jennie Greenblatt and is also living in this city; Frank, who married Mollie Silverburg and makes his home in St. Louis; Harry, who wedded Clara Morris; Sarah R., the wife of L. O. Tobias; and Ely E., who married Sarah Hammerman. All are residents of St. Louis.

Joseph J. Yawitz was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, to which city he was brought during his early boyhood. When a youth of thirteen years he obtained a position as bundle boy in a dry goods store, where he was paid a dollar and seventy-five cents per week. He resolved, however, that he would be worth much more than that and when he resigned his last salaried position before engaging in business on his own account he was receiving three thousand dollars per year, which was more than any man in St. Louis doing the same work was receiving. During the second vacation period after starting out in the business world Mr. Yawitz worked for his brother, who was the proprietor of a dyeing and cleaning establishment, and when the vacation period was over he had proven himself so useful that his parents consented to allow him to remain at work. He continued with his brother until the following spring, but sought better chances for advancement. For a time he was with the Heller & Hoffman Chair Company of St. Louis as office boy. In response to an advertisement in a paper he secured a position with the Mound City Chair Company at the age of fifteen years and continued with them until he reached the age of twenty-three. During that period he rose from the position of office boy to that of treasurer of the concern and had become a stockholder in the business. He held successively the positions of stenographer, billing clerk, salesman and sales manager. He was very ambitious to go upon the road as a traveling sales-

man and when he was but sixteen years of age he was sent out by the firm, making his first trip to Belleville, where on the first day he sold two or three bills of goods. On the second day he was sent to Collinsville and Edwardsville, where his sales exceeded those of the preceding day. He continued to travel, opening up territory for the firm in a dozen states in the small towns, but was ambitious to work the larger cities. Accordingly he was sent to Quincy, Omaha and St. Joseph, Kansas City and Des Moines, finally planned a trip to Denver and eventually began working the cities on the Pacific coast, establishing business connections for the firm in each city he visited. He also made a trip to Honolulu, being the first representative of furniture manufacturers from this section of the country in the Hawaiian islands.

When twenty-three years of age Joseph J. Yawitz sold his interest in the Mound City Chair Company and organized the National Chair Company in 1910. Of this he was elected president and has so continued to the present time. The company has operated successfully and has had largely to increase its quarters in order to meet the demands of the trade. They have an extensive factory at Main street and Clark avenue in St. Louis and do business over the entire country, being the largest distributors and operators in their line in this part of the United States. Mr. Yawitz is constantly developing his interests along the most progressive lines and the results achieved are most gratifying. He is likewise interested financially in the Yawitz Dyeing & Cleaning Company of St. Louis and in the National Film Publicity Corporation. He organized the United States Chair Association with headquarters in Chicago, served as president in 1918, and is now one of its directors. He is likewise a member of the St. Louis Salesmanship Association, of the Furniture Board of Trade and of the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the Rotary Club, City Club, Art League, Automobile Club, and to various organizations which have to do with the development of business conditions. He has never hesitated to take a forward step when the way was open and his ambition and energy have led him into important relations.

Mr. Yawitz was married in St. Louis, November 28, 1912, to Miss Dollye Rubenstein, a daughter of Max Rubenstein, and they now have two children: Marvin Allen, born July 12, 1914; and Joseph J., Jr., born June 13, 1916. The family resides at 5598 Waterman avenue.

During the World war Mr. Yawitz was a liberal subscriber to the various drives and assisted in securing funds for the Jewish War Relief. He is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to St. Louis Lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M.; also to Kilwinning Chapter, No. 50, R. A. M.; and to Hiram Council, No. 1, R. & S. M., and Order of the Eastern Star, St. Louis Chapter, No. 357. He has likewise taken the degrees of the Scottish Rite, attaining the thirty-second degree in the Missouri Consistory, No. 1, M. R. S., and he is a member of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Pacific Lodge, No. 304, Knights of Pythias, to the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith and to the Young Men's Hebrew Association, while in politics he is a republican with independent tendencies. His religious faith is indicated in his connection with Temple Israel. His life has been well spent. He has made judicious use of his time, his talents and his opportunities. Prompted by a laudable ambition he has steadily advanced, nor has he failed to take note of and utilize every chance that has come to him

E. F. Berkley

Rev. Edward Fairfax Berkley, D. D.

IN a history of those forces which have contributed most to the moral progress of the city, which have done most to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate and have taught man to count as of value the things of the spirit rather than those of material worth, Dr. Edward Fairfax Berkley deserves prominent mention. He was not only the teacher and preacher, but a man of the deepest sympathy—great-hearted, kindly, helpful, who recognized the fact that it is "human to err," and was therefore ever ready to extend a helping hand to guide another safely over the pitfalls of life that he might reach those mountain heights where the air is clearer and the vision broader. He was from 1857 until the time of his death closely connected with the moral progress of St. Louis, and therefore aided in molding the history of the city perhaps more largely than its great merchants, manufacturers or professional men.

Dr. Berkley was born in Washington, D. C., September 20, 1813, his parents being George and Mary (Cross) Berkley who represented old American families, the former being descended from the old English houses of Fairfax and Berkley. Having completed his more specifically literary education in Bristol College, located on the Delaware river above Philadelphia, he entered upon preparation for the Protestant Episcopal ministry in the theological school at Lexington, Kentucky, founded by Bishop Smith of that state. The experiences of his early life had developed the moral and sympathetic elements of his nature and his self-reliance and force of character, and these proved an excellent groundwork for his labors in the ministry for which his college training so well prepared him. Owing to the death of his father when Dr. Berkley was yet young, and to the burning of Washington city by the British, he was forced to earn his living and to contribute to the support of his mother and sisters. While serving an apprenticeship on The National Journal at Washington he delivered the paper to the state, treasury, war and navy departments, taking the daily copy to Henry Clay, then secretary of state, and the acquaintance which then sprang up between the great Kentucky statesman and the poor boy was renewed when in later years the latter had become a famous minister of the gospel. He baptized Mr. Clay, prepared him for confirmation and administered the burial rites of the Episcopal church when the great Kentuckian was laid to rest in June, 1852. Dr. Berkley's children cherish a ring which was on the hand of the great statesman when he died and which he had bequeathed to their father as a token of his esteem.

Dr. Berkley was admitted to the order of deacons and ordained at Christ church at Lexington, Kentucky, in December, 1838, and was immediately called to become rector of that parish, where he entered upon active work of the min-

L. F. Jones

Captain Lorraine Farquhar Jones

STRONG of purpose, kindly in spirit, holding to high ideals, the life record of Captain Lorraine Farquhar Jones was one which should serve as an inspiration to all who knew him.

His career may be summed up in the single word "Victory." Like the soldier who hears the call of duty, he made straight for his objective and never stopped until he had reached it, whether this objective was the conduct of business interests of importance or the performance of some good deed on behalf of a fellowman. There are many, very many reasons to bless his memory because of his generosity and his benefactions.

As the year was drawing toward its close Captain Jones passed to his reward, on the 19th of October, 1920, when he was almost eighty-three years of age, his birth having occurred on the 9th of November, 1837, in Charlestown, West Virginia.

His father was the Rev. Alexander Jones, a clergyman of the Episcopal church, of which Captain Jones was always a most devoted and loyal member, and his mother was Ann Northey (Churchill) Jones.

When a young man in the twenties Captain Jones responded to the call of his loved southland and joined the Confederate army, serving under two of its bravest and most distinguished leaders—Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson—names which commanded the respect of the "boys in blue" as well as the "boys in gray." Mr. Jones became captain of the Second Company of the Richmond Howitzers and was ever a courageous commander. He helped to fire the first gun fired in Virginia, at Gloucester Point, and he surrendered with General Lee at Appomattox. In the interim he had participated in forty engagements, amongst them the "Bloody Angle," one of the most desperate conflicts of the war; he had two horses killed under him and was three times wounded, which indicates the fact that his was never the command of the tyrant to go, but the call of the leader to come. One who served with him throughout the war said of him: "I desire to write a few facts that I deem due to Confederate history; in fact, a just tribute to American valor in its highest sense. I was a private in the third company of Richmond Howitzers, First Virginia Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia. On May 10, 1864, my battery was captured in the 'Horseshoe' at Spottsylvania Courthouse, Virginia. Our position was about the center of General Lee's army and was of vital importance to both Generals Robert E. Lee and U. S. Grant. After we were captured, and for quite a time, there was absolutely nothing to oppose the Federal advance through this 'gap' in our lines except Captain Lorraine F. Jones and several members of the Second Company of Richmond Howitzers, the company that Captain Jones then commanded. As the horses had all been killed, Captain Jones and a few

of his men removed, by hand, the cannon from the breastworks to an open field in their rear and opened fire on the advancing Federals. The odds against this little band were beyond computing, but they checked the advance long enough for reinforcements to reach and recapture the 'gap' before all was lost. I and others who witnessed this soldierly and gallant act know full well that it saved the day, and I believe that it saved the Army of Northern Virginia from signal defeat at that time. Several of that only partially filled detachment were shot down, and, if memory serves me rightly, Captain Jones and possibly one other were left to load and fire that gun alone before the last shot was fired. The names of those grand men should be emblazoned upon fame's immortal page. I pronounce this the bravest and most timely act of all that I witnessed during the War between the States."

Captain Jones' association with St. Louis dates from 1865, in which year he entered the employ of George R. Robinson, Sr., a commission and bagging merchant, with whom he continued until he started in business on his own account. Not long afterward he formed a company in partnership with Dr. Warren, Anderson Gratz and Benjamin Gratz, under the firm style of Warren, Jones & Gratz, and later became one of the founders of the American Manufacturing Company, engaged in the manufacture of bagging and cordage. Captain Jones was elected treasurer of the company and his opinion always carried great weight in formulating the policy and shaping the direction of the business. His associates recognized the soundness of his judgment, the breadth and keenness of his vision and his high standards, which at all times conformed to the most advanced commercial ethics. He also figured prominently in financial circles as president of the State National Bank of St. Louis for three years and was a representative of the directorate of many important business enterprises of St. Louis, including the St. Louis Union Trust Company. He retired from active business in 1908 to spend his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest. The most envious could not grudge him his success, so worthily had it been won and so wisely used. He was constantly extending a helping hand to a less fortunate traveler on life's journey and his benefactions were almost limitless, but his charity was ever characterized by the most thorough unostentation.

On the 9th of November, 1870, Captain Jones was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Fontaine Berkley, the third daughter of the Rev. E. F. Berkley, D. D., founder of St. Peter's Episcopal church of St. Louis. This marriage was blessed with four sons and five daughters, Annie Maury and Alexander, who died in childhood; E. F. Berkley, Lorraine F. and F. Maury Jones, all residents of Kirkwood, Missouri; Mrs. John B. Pitman of Long Island, New York; Mrs. Joseph R. Matthews and Mrs. Laurence D. Bridge of Kirkwood, Missouri; and Mrs. Benjamin O'F. Randolph of Millwood, Virginia.

Captain Jones lost his sight June 15, 1911, as the result of a severe illness. For nine years he continued to travel life's journey in the darkness. Notwithstanding this affliction he was heard again and again to say: "God has been wondrous kind to me." During this period he sent out what he called his "little preachers," one hundred and forty-five thousand copies of the New Testament and the Gospel of St. John. In many thousand of them he had printed: "From one who has lost his sight and wants to help others gain light everlasting."

A lifelong friend wrote of Captain Jones: "I cannot let the opportunity pass without speaking of the nobility of the man whose word was as good as his bond and who was never known to speak unkindly of anyone, whose charity was unbounded. He surely was a Christian and a gentleman and 'we shall not look upon his like again.'"

His home was beautiful in the extreme and largely approached the ideal in the loving companionship of husband and wife, father and children.

A friend referring to his death wrote: "Ever since the news reached me I have been unable to get out of my mind a vision of victory, for the Captain was a soldier—a beautiful soldier of life in every sense of the word. Bravely he fought all of its battles, yet how so tenderly at almost every step he stopped by the wayside to lend a helping hand, until at the end of his life's day, in the glory of the sunset, the fullest of its glory, his great Captain called, and the victory of the everlasting was his."

P. H. Rockman

Philip H. Brockman

WHILE Philip H. Brockman has won for himself a notable place in business circles of St. Louis, being now proprietor of the De Luxe Automobile Company and interested in other important commercial concerns, it would be to give but a partial and one-sided view of his career to speak of him merely in business connections. He has been most active in support of many progressive movements having to do with the upbuilding of St. Louis and his labors have at all times been far-reaching and resultant. He was born April 18, 1881, in the city which is still his home, his parents being Philip and Emma (Rohde) Brockman. The father was born in Germany and on coming to the new world settled in St. Louis. In the course of years he became the head of one of the largest commission firms doing business in the city. He early turned his attention to the grain trade here and was one of the largest handlers of barley in the United States, conducting his activities under the style of the P. Brockman Commission Company. Both the paternal and maternal grandparents of Philip H. Brockman of this review were highly respected in a social way in St. Louis and the two grandfathers won for themselves a creditable place in business.

Philip H. Brockman attended the Toensfeldt school, also the Christian Brothers College and the Bryant & Stratton Business College, thus becoming well qualified for life's practical and responsible duties. Early in his business career he was identified with banking in Chicago and in 1913 he became a factor in the automobile trade in St. Louis. He organized the De Luxe Automobile Company, distributors of the Oldsmobile, and in this connection has built up a business of most gratifying and substantial proportions. In the St. Louis number of The Oldsmobile Pacemaker of February, 1920, issued by the Olds Motor Works, appeared the following article: "In Missouri or Maine or anywhere else the predominant reasons for Oldsmobile popularity are to be found in the Oldsmobile itself and in the Oldsmobile reputation for quality—quality which for twenty-two years has set the pace in American motordom. But in various sections of the country there exist special reasons for Oldsmobile popularity. In St. Louis and the territory surrounding it one finds that the names Oldsmobile and De Luxe Automobile Company are almost inseparable and that the name De Luxe is widely accepted as a veritable guarantee of fair dealing. To understand and appreciate this it is necessary to know something of the history of this concern, of the organization and of the ironclad policies pursued to maintain the lofty standards established for all business dealings. The business was organized in a small way in 1913 as a partnership in which the present owner, P. H. Brockman, was a partner. Within two years this young concern had so fittingly demonstrated its calibre as to merit the Oldsmobile

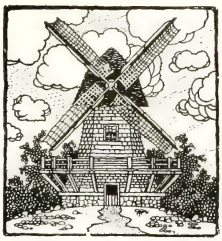
distributing franchise for the very large territory embraced in the eastern half of Missouri, the southern part of Illinois and a small section of Kentucky. Within the year following the organization grew from five to seventy members, and has never ceased growing at a healthy rate. While the reasons 'De Luxe' for Oldsmobile popularity in the St. Louis territory are various, they may be summed up under the single head SERVICE, which with Mr. Brockman is little short of a religion. First, he is concerned with the service the dealers under his supervision render the Oldsmobile owners in their territories. Hence, a wholesale department is maintained at St. Louis under the head of Z. A. Barker; and four capable representatives are kept constantly on the road for the express purpose of cooperating with dealers. In addition, an immense stock of service parts is maintained in St. Louis so that any dealer may be served in almost any of his requirements on a few hours' notice. Because he believes in practicing what he preaches (and by way of setting a one hundred per cent example for those in the outlying territory) he maintains a service department for the city of St. Louis and its environs that is a model of completeness and efficiency. This service station, which is separate from the downtown salesrooms at 3128 Locust street, is very centrally located at 3807-19 Laclede avenue. It comprises forty-five thousand feet of floor space, and in addition to the equipment usual to a first-class service station, includes a complete machine shop and a fine upholstery shop. The handsome service wagons, of which there are four, are always on the job, as St. Louis Oldsmobile owners will testify. As an indication of the esteem in which Mr. Brockman is held in St. Louis automobile and civic circles, it is noteworthy that he is president of the St. Louis Automobile Dealers' and Manufacturers' Association, president of the Anti-Auto-Theft Association, member of the executive committee of the Million Population Club, and chairman of the city legislation bureau of the Federated Roads Council."

He is also president of the Industrial Warehouse Company of East St. Louis. His plans are well formulated and carefully executed. He seems to recognize almost intuitively the real value of any business situation or condition and his efforts have been directed along lines that have produced substantial returns.

At East St. Louis, on the 24th of December, 1912, Mr. Brockman was married to Miss Anna Skibbe, a daughter of Mrs. Victoria Skibbe, of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Brockman is widely known for his manly charitable acts, for he is constantly extending a helping hand to those in need, especially to destitute families and children through the cooperation of the St. Louis Police Department. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and he is active in all civic affairs for the betterment of St. Louis. He was chairman of the automobile committee for the twenty-four million dollar bond issue for St. Louis in 1920. In the same year he was made a member of the executive committee of the Safety First Council and there are few organized efforts for the benefit and improvement of St. Louis which do not receive his hearty support and cooperation, his labors at all times being far-reaching and effective. He is a valued member of the St. Louis Automobile Dealers' and Manufacturers' Association, of which he was elected a director in 1917, the vice president in 1918 and the president in 1919, being reelected to the highest office in 1920. He was elected to the executive board of the sales manager bureau of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce

for three years and was made district chairman of the state legislative committee for the Missouri Good Roads Federation in the twelfth district.

There is still another phase in the life record of Mr. Brockman which is worthy of attention, as it indicates much of the nature of his interests and his character. He is a Master Mason, having joined the order on the 26th day of July, 1902. On the 18th of September, 1903, he was made a Royal Arch Mason and on the 14th of November, 1903, a Knight Templar, while on the 24th of February, 1911, he became a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. His appreciation of the social amenities of life is indicated in the fact that he has membership in the Missouri Automobile Club, the St. Louis Automobile Club, the Liederkranz, the Sunset Hill Country Club, the City Club and in the Missouri Athletic Association.



Walter L. Lampkin

Walter Lee Lampkin

WALTER LEE LAMPKIN, whose loyalty to the interests of his clients is one of his marked characteristics as an attorney and yet who never forgets that he owes a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law, has long practiced successfully at the Kansas City bar. He was born in Dallas county, Texas, January 25, 1871, and is a son of John B. and Lucy Margaret (Davis) Lampkin, the former a native of Tennessee, while the latter was born in Missouri. Immediately after their marriage in Missouri the parents removed to Texas, traveling overland to the Lone Star state. Lucy Margaret Davis was a daughter of Fred Davis, who was a very prosperous business man of Texas and financed the building of the first bridge over the Trinity river at Dallas. Leaving Virginia in his young manhood, he came to Missouri, where he became a slave owner and farmer. Long after they were freed, his former slaves remained with him and retained an affectionate regard and loyalty for him and his family. Mr. Lampkin of this review had three uncles in the Confederate army and was named for General Robert E. Lee. John B. Lampkin, father of Walter Lee Lampkin, took up the occupation of farming in Dallas county, but after some time removed to Missouri, settling in Osage county and later becoming a resident of Warrensburg. He was very active as a supporter of democratic principles, taking a prominent part in politics and serving for two terms as county treasurer.

Walter Lee Lampkin pursued a two years' course as a student in the State Normal School, after which he took up teaching at Miami, Missouri, one of the oldest towns of the state. Later he returned to Warrensburg, where he completed the full four years' course of study, graduating in 1897, and with broad general learning to serve as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional knowledge, he entered upon the study of law in the office of J. W. Suddath, one of Missouri's prominent attorneys. In 1899 he entered upon the practice of law in Warrensburg and while there residing also took an active and prominent part in politics as a leader of the democratic party. In 1901 he removed to Kansas City and practiced law until 1903, when he became private secretary to Senator Francis M. Cockrell. At the expiration of Senator Cockrell's term of thirty years in the senate Mr. Lampkin returned to Kansas City in 1905 and resumed the general practice of law. Under Mayor Crittenden he served as attorney for the park board and also as assistant city counselor. He has made steady progress in his professional career and is widely recognized as a man of sterling integrity, diligence and courage, combined with good ability and fidelity to his clients. He has successfully handled large and complex cases and in meeting men of affairs has shown a quick grasp of a proposition.

Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane requested Senator James A. Reed

to recommend a man to enforce the explosives law in the state of Missouri during the war. Senator Reed suggested Mr. Lampkin, who on the 23d of November, 1917, was appointed by President Wilson as explosives inspector for Missouri, and occupied the position until July 1, 1919. On the 1st of November, 1917, upon appointment by Wallace Crossley, state fuel administrator, he was made chairman of the fuel committee of Kansas City and thus continued until March 1, 1919. As fuel administrator for Kansas City he gave most efficient service during the war period, being broad and businesslike in dealing with many difficult situations, his course being pleasing alike to the public and to the fuel dealers. When the country no longer needed his aid he again concentrated his efforts and attention upon his law practice. There is another phase of his character which is most interesting. In washing his own car he saw the necessity of a handy device for cleaning automobiles, as a result of which he invented and patented the Lampkin Auto Washer, which so successfully answered the demand that it is being marketed on a royalty basis.

Mr. Lampkin was united in marriage to Miss Luthera Joy, of Kansas City, a daughter of C. Mason Joy, proprietor of the Centropolis Hotel at the time of its opening and for several years thereafter, at which time it was the leading hotel of the city. He was a descendant of Thomas Joy, who built the first Town House in Boston, in 1657. Mr. Lampkin is a member of the Automobile Club of Kansas City, of Albert Pike Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and belongs to the Linwood Boulevard Christian church, while along strictly professional lines he is connected with the Kansas City, Missouri State and American Bar Associations. He is familiar with the classics and with the best poetry and in matters of literature displays a discriminating judgment. He is fond of music, both vocal and instrumental, and in the College Glee Clubs he taught and played the mandolin and guitar. He is constantly extending a helping hand where aid is needed and is a generous giver to meritorious charities. To know Walter Lee Lampkin is to know a real man—one who in every way measures up to the highest standards and whose worth is recognized by all with whom he comes in contact.

Isaac D. Taylor

Isaac Stockton Taylor

ISAAC STOCKTON TAYLOR, an architect of eminent ability in his profession, journeyed through life with powers constantly increasing through the exercise of activity until he was classed with those whose names are synonymous with the best in the architectural adornment not only of St. Louis but of the entire Mississippi valley. Theodore Roosevelt once said: "The thing supremely worth having is the opportunity, coupled with the capacity, to do a piece of work, the doing of which shall be of vital significance to mankind." Such an opportunity came to Isaac S. Taylor and he improved it to the best of his ability and that ability was of the highest order.

A native of Nashville, Tennessee, Isaac Stockton Taylor was born in December, 1850, his parents being Isaac W. and Mary (Stacker) Taylor. He obtained a classical education in the St. Louis University and the work which he did in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis won for him the degree of Master of Arts from his alma mater.

Mr. Taylor was a young man of but nineteen years when he entered upon preparation for his profession in the office of George I. Barnett, then a well known architect of St. Louis. He made steady progress and for many years successfully engaged in business on his own account. The nature of his accomplishments is shown in the statement of the fact that he was the architect of the Southern Hotel of St. Louis, also of the Liggett & Myers block, the Drummond tobacco factory, the Globe-Democrat building, the Republic building, the public library, the Planters Hotel, the National Bank of Commerce and also many prominent structures in Texas and in Illinois. He had attained such eminence in his profession that he was made director of works for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition when it was planned to hold a World's Fair in this city, and his work set a new standard of beauty in the way of exposition building.

Mr. Taylor was a valued member of the American Institute of Architects and also belonged to the St. Louis chapter of that organization. He was identified with the Business Men's League of St. Louis and was well known as a member of the Mercantile and St. Louis Clubs. Death called him on the 28th of October, 1917, when he was in the sixty-seventh year of his age. That the value of his work was recognized is indicated in the following address, which was made on the occasion of the presentation of a bust of Mr. Taylor to the Missouri Historical Society by his lifelong friend and attorney, R. M. Nichols:

"It is not obvious to human intelligence what most of us were born for, nor why almost anyone might just as well not have been born. Occasionally, however, it is plain that a man is sent into the world with a particular work to per-

form. If a man is actually, though not always, conscious of his mission, his contemporaries as a rule are equally blind to his merits, and it then remains for after generations to discover that a man has lived and died for whom was set one particular task, and who has attempted and achieved it, and whose achievements have changed the whole course of procedure of that particular subject, and for ages thereafter remain the authoritative sources of all knowledge upon that subject. Blackstone is today the authoritative exponent of the common law, Story the American luminary of the principles of equity, Haeckel, Darwin and Tyndall the brightest luminaries of natural science, and so Isaac S. Taylor is the authoritative source of modern architectural knowledge in St. Louis, Chicago, and cities in Texas and Arkansas, in the planning and construction of large hotels and business buildings. Few of us can look back over life's struggle at anything that we have accomplished for the real good of the world or the permanent benefit of humanity, and we often marvel, with all of our struggles, that we have accomplished nothing that may live after us.

"Isaac S. Taylor has standing to the credit of his memory those enduring monuments of architectural beauty in the city of St. Louis, such as the Liggett & Myers tobacco factory, the largest in the world, the old Southern Hotel, now past its usefulness but one of the first buildings planned and built by him, at the beginning of his career; the Rialto, Columbia, Mercantile Club, Globe-Democrat, Republic, Mercantile Trust, Bank of Commerce, Rice Stix Dry Goods Company buildings, Planters Hotel, Jefferson Hotel and Municipal courts buildings, as well as hotels in Chicago, Eureka Springs, Hot Springs, Dallas, and many others.

"He was the architect of this beautiful Jefferson Memorial, built to commemorate the principles of Thomas Jefferson; he was director of works for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which built a perfect wilderness of beautiful buildings near the spot of this Jefferson Memorial.

"Isaac Stockton Taylor was born in Nashville, Tennessee, in December, 1850. Just at what period in his age he arrived in this city is obscure, but certain it is that he obtained a part of his education at the St. Louis University, which at that time was located at Ninth street and Washington avenue. This is known from the fact that in his will he gave to that institution three thousand dollars, expressing his reason for the gift 'for the kindness and consideration shown me when I was a boy at school at said university.'

"His business career extended over a period of about forty years, from 1879 to 1918. It seems that at that period he had performed his appointed work. His virtues were ripe. All that was mortal of him passed from life without a struggle apparently, into that dreamless drapery of eternal sleep. His day went down like an evening sun in a cloudless autumn sky. He has done nothing to sully his fair fame; no blot or soil of envy or calumny can now affect him. His character will stand upon the pages of the history of this great city as pure and unsullied as the Stars and Stripes.

"As Mr. Taylor progressed in the accumulation of property, it is known only among his intimate friends that he became very charitable. His charitable disposition was not only manifested by substantial gifts to those with whom he was associated, but also by his will. After remembering numerous persons

with whom he had no ties of consanguinity, he gave very substantial gifts to Father Dunn's Newsboys' Home and the Missouri Baptist Orphans' Home.

"Mr. President, I ask the acceptance of this bust of Isaac S. Taylor by the Missouri Historical Society and that it may be placed among the memorial collection of the World's Fair history."

Geo. H. Tonthup

George H. Tontrup

GEORGE H. TONTRUP, president and treasurer of the National Safety Car & Equipment Company, manufacturers of general railway supplies, both steam and electric, established this business in 1918 and it has since enjoyed a steady and satisfactory growth. Mr. Tontrup is one of the native sons of St. Louis. He was born October 25, 1876, of the marriage of Louis H. and Georgie (Corwin) Tontrup, whose family numbered five children, namely: Clara, Eleanor M., Alice E., George H. and Louis B., of which number Clara and Louis B. have passed away. The parents are still living and the father has been for forty years with the well known real estate firm of Papin & Tontrup, one of the oldest and most prominent real estate interests of St. Louis. Prior to entering the real estate field he engaged in the wholesale dry goods business.

George H. Tontrup attended the public and high schools and later entered upon his business career in connection with the American Car Company, builders of street cars, with which corporation he remained for twenty-eight years. Gradually he worked his way upward from a humble position to various promotions until he became general manager of the business, so continuing until September 1, 1918, when, desirous of engaging in business on his own account, he resigned and organized the National Safety Car & Equipment Company, of which he is the president and treasurer. His business is located at Nos. 417-19 Pierce building. The company engages in the sale of cars and railroad supplies, both steam and electric. Their sales have extended to various parts of the country, particularly to many of the cities of the east. St. Louis is the known center of the car industry in America and Mr. Tontrup has long been connected with this line of business. The future holds out good indications for the further adoption of the "one man car," a method that will have been brought about through the use of the safety car. Each car of this character in use saves from two to four thousand dollars per annum, by reason of the fact that there is less consumption of electric current, less man power, less trackage, with quicker and better service and absolute safety. The car handled by the company is most compact and adequate in every particular, with no waste space and yet built with a view to the comfort of patrons.

On the 6th of November, 1901, Mr. Tontrup was married to Miss Clara Rowe, a daughter of Charles H. Rowe, who for years was a resident of St. Louis and is now living retired in Virginia. Her grandfather, Joseph Rowe, was well known in St. Louis prior to the Civil war and afterward removed to Hannibal, Missouri, where he served as mayor and was recognized as a powerful factor in the political circles of the state.

For a quarter of a century Mr. Tontrup has resided in the west end of St.

Louis, occupying an attractive home at No. 4200 Washington avenue. He belongs to the St. Louis Club, Missouri Athletic Club, the Sunset Hill Country Club and to the King's Lake Hunting & Fishing Club, of which he is the president, this being the oldest club of the kind in the state so far as is known. Mr. Tontrup belongs to Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M.; St. Louis Chapter, R. A. M.; and Ascalon Commandery, K. T.; also to Missouri Consistory, S. P. R. S., and to Moolah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church and in polities he is a conservative republican. His course has been marked by a steady progress which indicates the wise use of time, talents and opportunities. Step by step he has advanced owing to his persistency of purpose and the thoroughness with which he has accomplished every task, and from the faithful performance of each day's duties he has found courage and inspiration for the labors of the succeeding day.

E. E. Rice

E. E. Reed

E. REED, president of Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, was born in Fairfield, Iowa, January 1, 1862, a son of Dr. Charles and Ann C. Reed. The father was a graduate physician of the regular school and for eighteen years successfully conducted practice in Ohio. In 1856 he removed to Fairfield, Iowa, where he purchased a large tract of land and reared his family of five sons upon the farm that they might have the benefit of outdoor life and experience.

Dr. E. E. Reed, in the acquirement of his education, attended Parsons College at Fairfield, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1884, leading his class during the entire period spent in college there. He afterward attended the Princeton Theological Seminary and took graduate work for his Master of Arts degree under Dr. McCosh, president of Princeton University, receiving special praise for the work. During his seminary course he dropped out of school for one year to settle a brother's estate and then resumed his studies, being graduated from McCormick Seminary in 1888. Following his graduation he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry and remained in the pastorate for twelve years, when he accepted a call to the presidency of Buena Vista College, in which position he served for six years, raising over one hundred thousand dollars for the institution within that time. He advanced the school from a junior college to full college work and secured state accrediting for it. In 1906 he accepted a call to the presidency of Lenox College and while connected therewith raised over two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the institution and greatly advanced its standing in educational circles. After remaining at Lenox for nine years he accepted a call to the presidency of Westminster College and during the second year of his presidency put on a campaign for five hundred thousand dollars, which was carried forward during all the war drives and landed successfully December 31, 1918. The subscriptions have since grown till they have reached over seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, on which there was collected within sixteen months (at the time of the writing of this sketch) all but about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, notwithstanding most of the subscriptions were made to be paid in five installments extending over three years. Westminster College now has assets amounting to over one million dollars, having been increased threefold during Dr. Reed's administration. One of the achievements of the campaign was the securing of a pledge of seventy-five thousand dollars from the General Board of Education (Rockefeller). After his strenuous efforts Dr. Reed went away for needed rest, at which time the Westminster College Bulletin had this to say of him: "President Reed is away for his first vacation in two years, and it is one that is well earned. A letter recently received at the College Office from Dr.

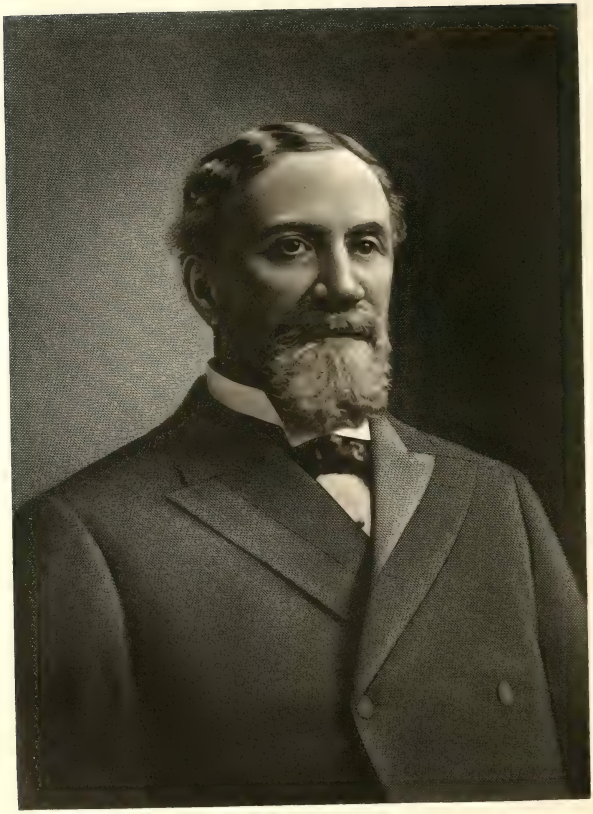
Rice, who is spending the summer with his son in Kentucky, says, 'I trust that Dean Reed will soon be able to take his much needed vacation and rest his tired nervous system. If ever a man was entitled to it, surely he is.' There were times during those strenuous months when it was due only to Dr. Reed's faith and persistence that the campaign was not postponed or abandoned. The S. A. T. C. brought with it a multitude of perplexities and problems that inspired grave doubts about there being no new thing under the sun. With questions of finance and new buildings and educational policy, with interviews with students and faculty and patrons, with a multitude of details that cannot be catalogued, there has been a burden upon him that only those who knew his daily work could appreciate. While his energy and enthusiasm have never slackened, the vacation will bring new strength to work out his plans for a bigger, better Westminster."

In 1920 Dr. Reed secured another promise from the General Education Board (the Rockefeller board) of one hundred thousand dollars and also a promise from the General Board of Education (the Northern Presbyterian College board) of one hundred thousand dollars, these amounts being conditional on the raising of five hundred thousand dollars including these two gifts. These two handsome subscriptions are in addition to the seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars mentioned above.

Dr. Reed received his honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from his alma mater in 1902, he being the first alumnus of Parsons College upon whom the degree was conferred. He was invited to deliver the commencement address at Emporia College, June 2, 1920, and was honored by them with the degree of Doctor of Laws. At a meeting of the board of trustees of Westminster College on the 8th of June, 1920, his salary was advanced for the third time and as an expression of appreciation for his work the board presented him with a seven-passenger Buick car. In January, 1920, he was elected president of the Presbyterian College Union, which includes all the colleges connected with the Northern Presbyterian church—some sixty in number. The position is honorary and does not interfere with his administration duties at Westminster College.

In May, 1890, Dr. Reed was married to Miss Margaret A. Murray, of Ottumwa, Iowa, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson A. Murray. Her father was a prominent farmer who served in various responsible positions in both civil and religious connections. Dr. and Mrs. Reed are parents of five children: Eller F., Elmer D., Helen A., Gertrude and Margaret A. The two sons both served in the World war and both, as well as Helen A., are graduates of Lenox College and all three have taken graduate work in various universities. Gertrude, who was a junior in college, died on the 29th of February, 1920.

Dr. Reed is a man of untiring energy and of splendid executive ability as well as of high professional ideals. He never stops short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose and his purposes are always those of which mankind is a direct beneficiary. He stands today as an eminent figure in the educational circles of Missouri and of the Mississippi valley and his entire life work has been actuated by the progressive spirit which has long dominated America.



Jno. A. Holmes.

John Andrew Holmes

WHEN death called John Andrew Holmes on the 16th of April, 1915, St. Louis lost one who had figured most prominently and honorably in her commercial circles for many years. For more than four decades he had been at the head of one of the leading lumber interests of the city and throughout the entire period had maintained an unsullied reputation for integrity and fair dealing, while his enterprise and energy carried him steadily forward to the goal of success. Like the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity, its evening of completed effort, ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night, so was the life of this man.

A native of Pennsylvania, he was born in Coatesville, Chester county, October 18, 1838, a son of John and Eliza (Schrack) Holmes. His youthful days were spent under the parental roof and he attended the public schools to the age of about eighteen years, when he sought the opportunities of the growing west, arriving in St. Louis in September, 1856. In April of the following year he established the lumber business of which he remained the head for forty-three years, a business that grew with the development of the city, becoming one of its foremost commercial interests. He was president of the company until 1900, when he resigned, but he ceased to take an active part in its affairs only a brief time prior to his demise. He ranked, too, with the leading financiers of the city and on the 3d of March, 1915, resigned as a member of the board of directors of the National Bank of Commerce, with which he had been associated for many years. Throughout his business career he seemed to realize the full value of every opportunity and utilized his time and efforts in such a way that notable results accrued. A contemporary biographer, writing of him while he was still a factor in the world's work, said: "His own growth in the business world was based upon the substantial qualities of ceaseless activity, of well directed energy and of careful utilization of the advantages which business constantly offers. He made for himself a market through the honorable methods which he maintained in all business connections, his word becoming recognized as a synonym for commercial integrity. At length, in 1900, he resigned the presidency of the John A. Holmes Lumber Company, being succeeded by his son, while he remained as chairman of the board of directors. He has also extended the scope of his business interests at various times and was a director in the National Bank of Commerce, the Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company, the Bell Telephone Company of Missouri and the American Credit Indemnity Company."

During the Civil war period Mr. Holmes became a member of the United States Reserve Corps in the Third Regiment, enlisting in 1861, and served until after the close of hostilities.

On the 18th of September, 1867, occurred the marriage of Mr. Holmes and Miss Belle Robb, who was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Archimedes Robb. They became the parents of two sons and two daughters: Mrs. Isabelle Keech; Florence R., now the wife of Dr. Fred Woodruff; Robert; and John Howard.

Politically Mr. Holmes was always a stalwart republican from the organization of the party until the time of his demise. No good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his aid in vain. He was continually extending a helping hand to those who needed assistance, yet in all of his benevolences closely followed the Biblical injunction not to let the left hand know what the right hand doeth. In every way he was entirely free from ostentation and display, yet there was about him not the least shadow of mock modesty. For a half century he was a devoted member of the Second Presbyterian church of St. Louis and long served as chairman of its board of trustees. Everything which pertained to the city's welfare was of interest to him and his cooperation was largely given to all movements relative to the public. In fact he left the impress of his individuality and ability in large measure upon the financial and commercial enterprises of St. Louis, its educational, political, charitable and religious activities. He was constantly reaching out along broadening lines for the benefit of mankind and he gave to every enterprise or project which he espoused the benefit of intelligent, active and forceful support. He was honored by all who knew him and his memory remains as a blessed benediction to those with whom he came in contact.

Thomas Slevin Gerhart

WITH prescience and discernment of what the future has in store for this great and growing western city, and with intelligent anticipation of opportunities, Thomas Slevin Gerhart has become a dynamic force in the real estate circles of St. Louis, the extent and importance of his operations in this field placing him in a most prominent position in the ranks of the city's representative business men. His birth occurred here October 25, 1866, his parents being Peter G. and Octavia (Flandrin) Gerhart, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. After attending public and private schools he continued his studies under private instruction and entered business life in association with his father, who was long well known by reason of his extensive real estate operations here. Undoubtedly one factor in the success of Thomas Slevin Gerhart is that he has continued in the field in which he embarked as a young man and as the years have passed he has continuously studied every phase of the business and examined into every situation bearing upon real estate dealings, so that he has long been known as one of the most successful operators in this line in St. Louis. Notably energetic, he carries to each business problem the determination to find the successful solution thereto. An intelligent study of trade conditions and close observation of the trend of the city's growth have enabled him to make investments which have yielded rich returns and inaugurated eras of general improvement in different portions of the city.

A man of original ideas and abundant resourcefulness, as well as keen perception and good judgment, Thomas Slevin Gerhart has had the happy faculty of presenting his views and formulating his plans in such a manner as to make them attractive to the public; and success in every venture has followed as a natural sequence. On the 1st of January, 1904, the Weisels-Gerhart Real Estate Company was incorporated. This is probably the largest company of the kind in St. Louis, doing a business confined entirely to acting as agents for others in large real estate transactions. Their clients include many of the prominent capitalists of this and other cities and their volume of business in both financial and real estate transfers has now reached mammoth proportions. Mr. Gerhart is president and Mr. Henry R. Weisels is vice president of this company which has most commodious and handsomely appointed offices at the southeast corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets. So close and careful has been his study of the real estate market that his valuation of property has been accepted as authority, as are his opinions concerning the possible diminution or rise in values. He seems to have almost intuitive perception concerning what the ensuing years will develop in real estate operations and yet all this is the result of the most close and discriminating study and logical deduction. Aside from

his connection with the Weisels-Gerhart Company, he is the vice president of the P. G. Gerhart Investment Company, a holding company of his father's estate, is president of the Thomas S. Gerhart Realty & Financial Company, a holding corporation of his personal estate, and a director in numerous other corporations where his opinions constitute a vital force in successful management.

With laudable ambition to win success, Mr. Gerhart is not unmindful of his opportunities for advancing the city's interests and upbuilding, and throughout his entire connection with real estate interests has never been content to hold property merely as an investment but has always made it his custom to improve his holdings in the most attractive way and thus St. Louis has been a direct beneficiary of his labors. He is one of the prominent and popular members of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, of which he has been a director for two consecutive terms, and he is also a leading member of the Chamber of Commerce. In connection with those organizations he has done effective work for the city's welfare and progress through the exploitation of its resources and the establishment of its financial and business interests upon a safe foundation. While continuously putting forth effort for the growth of the city his activities have always been tempered by a safe conservation that builds upon a solid basis.

On the 15th of January, 1891, Mr. Gerhart was married to Miss Martha Lillian Brown, the eldest daughter of William Brown, founder and president of the Pioneer Steam Keg Works. To Mr. and Mrs. Gerhart have been born five children: Peter George, who was named in honor of his paternal grandfather; Marian Octavia; Martha Lillian and Octavia Flandrin, all at home; and William Brown, who was named in honor of his maternal grandfather. The family residence is at No. 4609 Westminster place and Mr. Gerhart also has a summer home on Gratiot Beach, near Port Huron, Michigan. Mr. Gerhart is an ardent sportsman and is a member of various hunting and fishing clubs. He is also connected with a number of other social organizations and belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the degrees of the Chapter, the Commandery, the Scottish Rite bodies and of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. An attractive and pleasing personality makes him popular with a host of friends. While his abilities have brought him leadership in his special line of activity, he is a man of democratic spirit, always approachable and courteous, but one to whom the world instinctively pays deference by reason of his substantial and manly qualities as well as his success.

J. G. Woerner.

J. Gabriel Woerner

J. GABRIEL WOERNER, who achieved high distinction as a public official, jurist, author, publicist, and in other directions, was born in Moeringer, Wurttemberg, Germany, April 28, 1826, the youngest of fourteen children. He came with his parents to this country when he was seven years of age. After living for four years in Philadelphia, the family came to St. Louis in 1837, where the father, a contractor or architect by occupation, died in 1849.

Gabriel received but a scant school education, but with that earnestness and zeal which were characteristic of him throughout his life, he improved every opportunity to obtain knowledge, and by his own efforts developed the splendid intellect with which nature had endowed him.

Between the ages of fifteen and eighteen he clerked in country stores at Springfield and Waynesville, then small villages in the Ozark mountains, in the interior of Missouri. A lover of nature in boyhood, to this experience in the backwoods may be traced, perhaps, the aroma of the woods and fields that charmingly asserts itself here and there in the works of fiction but based upon his own experiences in this region of Missouri, written by him in later life. And there, too, he received those first impressions of backwoods politics which are so realistically portrayed in his story of "Love, Politics and War," published more than fifty years later.

Upon his return to St. Louis, having determined to become a printer, he entered the office of the German Tribune as a lowly "printer's devil," and by rapid stages rose successively to pressman, foreman, editor and proprietor, gathering during this period a vast store of practical information, of great value to him in his subsequent career.

Meanwhile, when barely twenty-one, sympathizing with the German revolutionists of 1848, he had gone abroad, with the intention of participating in that struggle for the establishment of liberal government; on his arrival in the Fatherland he found that his own American ideas and advanced political convictions were not in such entire accord with the views of the insurgents as to call for his military participation in the movement. During the two succeeding years, however, he contributed as war correspondent of the New York Herald and the St. Louis Tribune, many articles of great value and exceeding interest from the seat of war.

Returning to America, which he now more than ever realized as his country, he purchased the Tribune, changing its politics, in accordance with his own convictions, from whig to democratic, and stanchly supported the great Missouri statesman, Thomas H. Benton. In 1852 he severed his connection with this paper.

He entered upon the study of the law and was admitted to the bar in 1855. His genuinely democratic nature, his great zeal and vigor, and his fidelity to the interests of his clients, coupled with his native ability in conducting their litigation by honorable means to a successful issue before court or jury, gathered about him an extensive and loyal clientele and placed him almost immediately in the front rank of the prominent lawyers of those days. Incidents of his professional career and stories of his peculiar legal victories in those early times when individuality of counsel counted for more than in later days, were reminiscently recounted for many years among his then contemporaries, probably none of whom now remain.

During the trying period of the Civil war, harmonizing with the views of Benton and Blair, he was a strong Union or war democrat, and for a time was in the military service. He twice cast his ballot for Abraham Lincoln as being the presidential candidate then most nearly representing his own views. After the suppression of the rebellion, Woerner was the uncompromising opponent of the unjust and oppressive reconstruction measures. He was at all times consistent and firm in his political convictions and a stanch supporter of the democratic party, save when that party was untrue to its own essential principles.

He showed always a deep-rooted aversion to the trickery and duplicity so largely prevalent in practical politics, never tolerated it nor temporized with it, and was frank and fearless at all times in announcing his political views. Yet, although he never sought office, it is a significant recognition of his sterling worth, as a man of the people in the best sense of the word, that he was early in life called to the public service, with which he was connected thereafter, in one capacity or another, for an almost unbroken period of forty years, and from which he retired with an enviable and absolutely unsullied record, enjoying the confidence, respect and esteem of the members of all political parties, and beloved by the public in general.

Beginning in 1853 with the clerkship in the then recorder's court and his reappointment in 1854, and then being elected clerk of the Board of Aldermen in 1856, he was continued in office through successive elections by the people, sometimes in the face of decisive defeat of the ticket upon which he ran, until the end of the year 1894, when he retired from public life. He was twice elected city attorney (1857 and 1858), twice a member of the city council from the then first ward (serving 1861 to 1864), over which body he presided in 1862, and twice a member of the Missouri senate (in 1862 and 1866), in which body, although a member of a then post-bellum minority consisting of only six democrats, he was nevertheless looked to as a leader of the whole senate on important measures affecting the interests of the state.

Meanwhile, in 1864, he had responded to his party's forlorn call to stand for the city mayoralty, he being deemed best fitted to keep to the lowest figure a then certain and foregone adverse majority—a compliment fully justified by the result. In 1864-1865 he was appointed and prepared the official revision of the city ordinances, a valuable and well digested work, which was officially printed in 1866. From 1865 to 1870 he was associated in the practice of law with E. C. Kehr, as Woerner & Kehr.

In 1870, much to his own surprise, he was nominated for the office of judge of the probate court and subsequently elected. His services in that capacity gave

such universal satisfaction to the public that he was kept in this office (in all probability thereby depriving the public of the benefit of his services in a far wider sphere of action) continuously through six successive terms (being elected in 1870, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1886 and 1890), covering a period of twenty-four years. In his last contest, in 1894, in spite of the overwhelming defeat of the democracy throughout the state, the figures clearly show that he would have been easily elected but for the fraud perpetrated upon the voters of a certain religio-political party, which cast a large and deciding vote that year, by its leaders falsely placing Judge Woerner upon the list of names marked by it for defeat because of alleged susceptibility and unfair religious prejudice—an absurdly unjust charge in his case, the fact being that no man ever lived who had more genuine toleration and liberality for the religious views of his fellow beings, nor any man who was ever freer from prejudice or less susceptible to narrow influences of any kind.

The tremendous hold Judge Woerner justly had upon the affections of the masses was typified in one of the most unique incidents in the political history of St. Louis—one never paralleled before or since. In 1876, at the close of his first term as judge, he stood for renomination; the politicians in control of the city convention, however, brought about the nomination of another. So great was the storm of popular indignation at the action of the convention (principally in this respect) that, in the face of the fact that the candidate named was worthy and had been regularly nominated, the party leaders to avert certain defeat were forced to undo the work of the convention, to prevail upon the candidates named to resign and again to call together the convention to nominate a new ticket with J. G. Woerner upon it. At the ensuing election he led the democratic ticket and was elected over a popular opponent, Leo Rassieur, by a large majority, although nearly all of the balance of the ticket was defeated.

During his incumbency of nearly a quarter of a century on the probate bench, Judge Woerner exhibited a kindness and courtesy which endeared him to the hearts of the people. Modest and unassuming, he was ever ready to help the widow and orphan, and those having their interests in charge, saving to needy ones many a dollar which would otherwise have been consumed in costs and lawyers' fees. Though the fees of the office were then the only compensation of the incumbent, yet Judge Woerner was the prime mover of much legislation that cheapened the cost of administration, and wherever he could he cut down the cost of administering upon estates with an unselfishness that deserved for him the gratitude of the many appearing before him in the probate court—a debt of gratitude sometimes appreciated, but generally benefiting those who never knew how they had profited, nor to whom their thanks were due.

It was manifested time and again—and doubtless was the fact still more frequently without being manifested—that his measureless care and watchfulness prevented the wrecking of estates by the unscrupulousness, and oftener by the ignorance or lack of discretion, on the part of those legally in charge thereof.

The greatest monument to the ability of Judge Woerner as a profound jurist—of such a peculiar nature that it is appreciable only by those versed in the law—lies in the marvel of his having raised this court, by his own force, from its natural, humble plane as a tribunal inferior to even the ordinary court

of general original jurisdiction, to a position, during his incumbency, of dignity and authority recognized and respected by the highest courts, and by men of greatest legal attainments, and throughout the United States; and his judicial opinions and decisions on matters of probate law were quietly accepted as controlling by courts technically much higher in the scale of authority when called upon to review his decisions upon appeal.

When Gabriel Woerner retired from the bench it was an irremediable loss to the public. He laid down his arduous judicial labors, so long and so well borne, again to take up his profession, now in partnership with his son, and happy in the opportunity at last largely to devote his remaining years to those literary pursuits he loved so well. Thus he lived his last years in the contentment of a happy home and domestic life—one shattered only at the end by the death of his beloved wife a scant year before his own.

The identification of Judge Woerner's name with American probate law is perpetuated in his great legal works covering that subject. During his long career as probate judge he perfected "The American Law of Administration," a work which involved a vast amount of labor and which exhibited an insight into the underlying principles of jurisprudence that at once made it the standard authority on that subject in the legal profession and in all the courts of the Union. This was followed by a complementary work entitled "The American Law of Guardianship." These two works together cover the whole field of probate law.

But public affairs, polities and law by no means filled the measure of his activities. Throughout his active life he was a deep student of literature in general. All the time which could be spared from the exacting duties of his everyday life may be said to have been profitably employed in this field, except in so far as his fondness for a game of chess, of which he was a proficient enthusiast, or of a good game of whist or skaat, is to be considered as a partial exception. It was not in his nature to find rest in idleness; to him rest meant change of activity. He delighted in the philosophical works of Hegel and Goethe, whose optimistic logic accorded with his own views.

He was one of that small circle of great men who in years long past composed the St. Louis School of Philosophy, and numbered among his intimate friends such men as Denton J. Snider, Henry C. Brokmeyer, William T. Harris and men of that class—the foremost thinkers of the time. On the other hand, his talent of appreciation and broad sympathy enabled him to cull with satisfaction and pleasure the lighter gems of fiction.

An original thinker, with a wealth of romance as well as logic in his nature, innumerable short contributions from his pen, most of them anonymous, have from time to time brightened the pages of periodicals and newspapers, both in the German and English languages, in which he was equally proficient. Judge Woerner also wrote a drama entitled "Die Sklavin," which has taken high rank in the dramatic world, and has been produced both in German and English in most of the larger cities of the country scores of times. In its main features it was imitated in later years, on a lower plane, by professional playwrights, in "The White Slave" and similar plays. As a critic, too, he was keen and incisive, and few men were better judges of literary merit.

In the realm of fiction he also achieved distinction. Besides several popular novels written in his early years, his romance entitled "The Rebel's Daughter," published just before his death, at once took a permanent place among the classic novels in literature. This work is written in a refreshing style peculiar to the author. The fascinating tale is couched in most charming language, albeit where the story requires, in a style strong and powerful. It constitutes, as a whole, a word picture which brings out with such lifelike distinctness the delicate lights and shadows of the genuine American spirit of the days and scenes of which it treats and the mission of the German-American therein, that it carries the conviction that the writer is not only complete master of his subject, but has himself been a part of it. And it is and will be of great value for all time in preserving with great fidelity and accuracy a typical and fading phase of the spirit and development of American life. The work is much more than "A Story of Love, Politics and War," as the author calls it. One who knows anything of the life and character of the author can read between the lines the details of the career of a man devoted to principle and unswerving in his adherence to the right, for the early chapters, in depicting the life of "Victor Waldhorst," are largely doing the same for the author himself. One who knew the men of the days of which the book treats can see, through the veil of the story, represented by many of its prominent characters, distinguished war-time Missourians, the characterizations in some instances being startling in their accuracy.

Judge Woerner was scrupulously honorable and honest. He was the shining exception, in that he refused to yield to the universal weakness of men to forget property, invisible and intangible to the tax collector, when swearing to tax returns; J. G. Woerner returned for taxation every cent he owned.

Genial, appreciative, diversified and interesting, original, clean and unperverted in thought, enthusiastic but equable, never proud or conceited because of success, nor pessimistic because of reverses, association with this man was to all a delight and a profit.

Gabriel Woerner was a man universal. His sympathy for humanity was so broad that it extended to all who came in contact with him, and he understood the good in each. This is most curiously manifested by the fact, still proven time and again these many years after his death by the unconscious testimony of persons who knew him, that Gabriel Woerner made upon each individual whose life he touched the lasting impression that he had understood that particular person more truly than had anyone else. And this, too, by people possessed respectively of the most opposite temperaments and tendencies and living in most widely different stations in life and education.

To those in mental distress and trouble his mere presence, the fact that he knew about it, exerted a feeling of soothing restfulness or healing consolation. Often, without assuming the implied superiority always lurking in direct advice, his subtle guidance and influence helped those in need, without their conscious knowledge, and by methods unseen. His words, his smile, his letters, his acts, were a world of comfort to the disconsolate and stricken.

His natural insight into human nature was keen—and sharpened to some extent no doubt by the varied experiences of his rise through his own might

from lowly station. His sympathetic nature was quick to respond where help or kindly offices were needed. Large as was his mind, his heart was larger. His sensitive nature abhorred ostentation, and his charity was of the kind that did good by stealth—far more and in many more ways than will ever be known. There was in this man a rare combination of powerful intellect, indomitable vigor and true nobility on the one hand, and a modesty, kindliness, geniality and gentleness on the other, that is most seldom found.

In 1852 Mr. Woerner married Emilie Plass, a most pure-minded and estimable woman, these two living together in most happy union for over forty-six years, until Mrs. Woerner's death on December 28, 1898—a blow from which he never really recovered in the short time that intervened before he followed. Four children, the first-born having died in infancy, survive them, all married, namely: Rose, wife of Benjamin W. McIlvaine; Gabrielle, widow of Charles Gildehaus; William F. Woerner; and Alice, wife of Sylvester C. Judge; and a number of grandchildren.

In the late summer of 1899 Judge Woerner was stricken in the nature of a paralytic stroke, from which he never recovered, and hardly a year after his wife had gone, he too, on January 20, 1900, ended his well rounded and noble life, then not quite seventy-four years of age.

The death of this gifted and lovable man was mourned as sincerely by high and humble as ever falls to the lot of any man. His story is that of God-given ability directed into the channels of a pure and honorable life. Until the last is called will he live in the grateful memory of those who knew him; after that will he live in the influences that flow from his life, and in the works which are his perpetual monument.

No man ever more conscientiously performed his whole duty in life than J. Gabriel Woerner. Yet as a last tribute to his high plane of thought is inscribed upon his tomb in beautiful Bellefontaine the modest epitaph (the only line to which his assent could be secured):

"He tried to do his duty."

A biography of J. Gabriel Woerner, written and published in 1912 by his son, William F. Woerner, closes with the following lines in memory of his father:

THY LIFE.

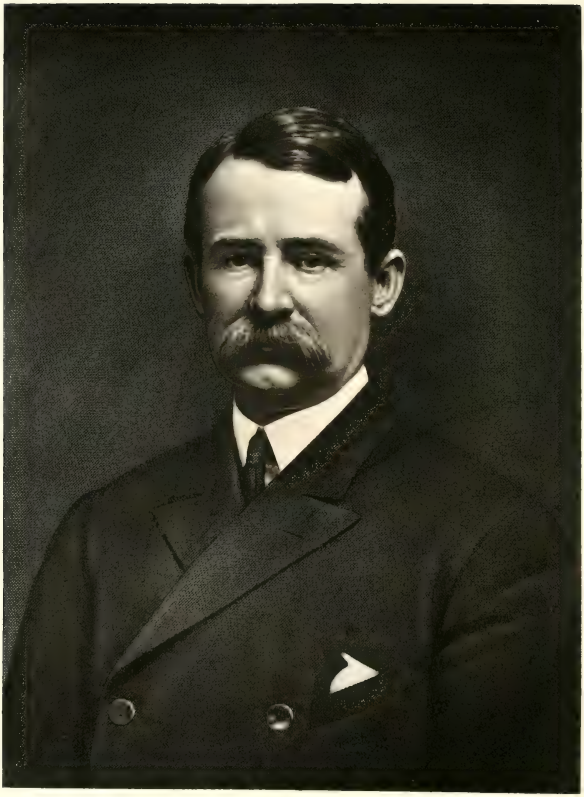
O noble life! Methinks 'tmust be
When God from clay thy soul set free,
He smiled with pride that even He
Could fashion such a man as thee.

Thy lesson's soul-compelling might
E'er shines as Pole-star in the night.
To point with clear and steady light
The path to Duty and the Right.

A boundless Love, like Christ's refined,
Went out from thee to human-kind.
'Twas God's own Soul that you divined,
At one with His was thine aligned.

The wond'rous goal thy heart enshrined
Was Inf'nite Truth. Yea, this to find
Is End Supreme of human mind,
Last destiny of all Mankind.

Ancestral Star! O guiding gleam!
So pure, so Christ-like and serene,
To thy descendants dost thou seem
Like Star of Bethlehem—God's Beam.



John H. Duncan.

John Harris Duncan, M. D.

IN a history of the medical profession of St. Louis it is imperative that mention be made of Dr. John Harris Duncan, who was largely an ideal follower of the profession, his forceful and resultant efforts being not only the outcome of broad scientific knowledge and attainments but of the kindliest humanitarian spirit. He was born August 16, 1852, in Columbia, Missouri, and had therefore attained the age of sixty-seven years when he passed away on the 22d of June, 1919. He acquired his early education in private schools and afterward attended the William Jewell College, which conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1872. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he then matriculated in the Missouri State University at Columbia and completed his medical course in 1874. The following year was devoted to study in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York. He then returned to Missouri, where he entered upon the general practice of medicine at Columbia in connection with his father, Dr. William H. Duncan. The association was maintained until the fall of that year, when the son was appointed to the chair of physiology in the University of Missouri. From that time on through many years he was closely associated with the educational interests of the state in the line of his profession. In 1883 he was appointed professor of dermatology and physiology in the University Medical College of Kansas City, where he continued for a decade and was then called to the faculty of the Physicians and Surgeons College of St. Louis. In 1900 he was appointed to the staff of the Marion-Sims Beaumont Medical College, occupying the chair of dermatology for several years, and then entered upon the private practice of medicine, in which he continued until called to his final rest. In 1904 his alma mater conferred upon him the LL. D. degree.

In 1881 Dr. Duncan was united in marriage to Miss Isabelle Dulany, of Hannibal, Missouri, who survives him. He found his greatest happiness in the companionship of his wife and they greatly enjoyed extending the hospitality of their home to their many friends. All who knew Dr. Duncan entertained for him the warmest regard and he was highly esteemed by his fellow members of the profession. He had membership in the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association and in the state organization served at different periods as assistant secretary, as vice president and as president. The weekly bulletin of the St. Louis Medical Society at the time of his death, writing of his professional life, said: "Many of us who had the fortunate privilege know how thoroughly and graciously he accomplished tasks of this kind. To be so generally and highly esteemed amongst his coworkers is the lot of very few men. Practical service in the line of his profession was unquestionably the gauge by which he regulated his life's work;

all who habitually came in contact with him were ever aware of the fact. Than this no higher tribute can be written to the memory of mortal man.'' Dr. Duncan lives enshrined in the hearts of many who knew him and his high professional standards, his broad humanitarian spirit and the nature of the service which he rendered to his fellowmen have caused his memory to be revered, while his record serves as an inspiration to many with whom he came in contact.

Isaac H. Ott

Isaac Henry Orr

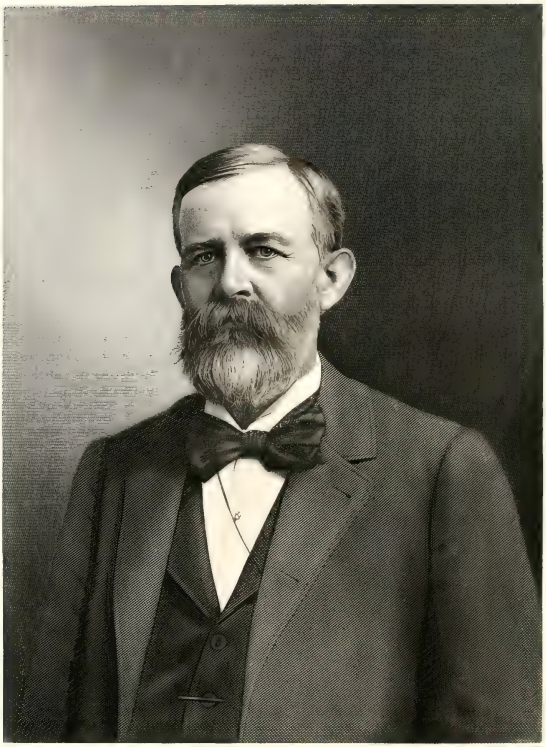
ISAAC HENRY ORR, vice president of the St. Louis Union Trust Company and identified with various other important corporations which figure prominently in the business circles of the Missouri metropolis, was born at Louisiana, Pike county, this state, February 14, 1862, his parents being Judge William Campbell and Eliza (Jordan) Orr. After graduation from the Louisiana high school he attended Washington University, being graduated from the law department with the degree of LL. B., with the class of 1883. While pursuing his studies at the law school Mr. Orr was librarian of the St. Louis Law Library Association, which at that time was one of the largest law libraries in the country. He was subsequently elected a director of the association and remained on its board for fifteen years. He began the practice of law in the office of Garland Pollard and in 1885 entered into partnership with Harvey L. Christie under the firm name of Orr & Christie. That connection remained unchanged for eleven years, when they were joined by Charles W. Bates under the firm name of Orr, Christie & Bates, so continuing in practice from 1896 until 1900. Mr. Orr at that time retired from general practice in order to devote his entire attention to the management of the trust department of the St. Louis Union Trust Company. He was the first person in the state to assume the title of trust officer, which position he held for about fifteen years before becoming vice president. He has also served as a director of the American Auto Insurance Company, Income Leasehold Company, Blanke-Wenneker Candy Company, Hamilton Brown Shoe Company, Evans & Howard Fire Brick Company and other business corporations. His thorough understanding of legal principles and sound business judgment have materially contributed to the success of any enterprise with which he has been connected.

Mr. Orr has been from early youth an active Presbyterian and, ever diligent in the service of his church, he has been likewise greatly honored by it. At different times he filled the various offices in the local congregation with which he was connected and more than once was sent by the Presbytery of St. Louis as a commissioner to the general assembly. He served as a member of the Board of Missions and Church Erection and also was on the Assembly's Executive Commission.

On the 19th of July, 1893, Mr. Orr was married to Miss Jennie Pitman, of San Jose, California, with whom he lived happily until February 25, 1915, the date of her death. No children were born of this marriage. In January, 1920, Mr. Orr was united in marriage to Miss Ann Marshall, of Oak Park, Illinois.

He belongs to the Noonday, City, University and St. Louis Country Clubs, which connections establish his social position, and he is also identified with the

Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis. He is likewise a member of the American Bankers Association and has served on the executive committee of the trust company section. He is now the president of the St. Louis Trust Officers Association and there is perhaps no citizen in St. Louis more familiar with trust company business than is Mr. Orr. He remains an honored member of the St. Louis, Missouri and American Bar Associations.



Nicholas M Bell

Nicholas Montgomery Bell

UPON the postal system of the country, upon the excise laws, upon the activities of the democratic party in Missouri and upon the mercantile and commercial development of St. Louis, Nicholas Montgomery Bell has left the impress of his individuality and ability. When he starts for a given point he is sure to arrive. The call of opportunity has ever been to him the call to action and his ready response has resulted in the accomplishment of many a purpose whereby the interests of community, commonwealth and country have been greatly advanced.

Nicholas Montgomery Bell has now reached the age of seventy-eight years—a long life span, crowned with honor and respect. He was born in Lincoln county, Missouri, in 1842, and is of Scotch-Irish descent, the family having been founded in America by William Bell, who emigrated to the new world in 1710 and took up his abode on the Upper Pacstary river in what is now Bucks county, Pennsylvania. From the king of England he received a concession of land twelve miles square and he served as an officer in the Colonial wars, while four of his grandsons, William, John, Thomas and Montgomery Bell, were patriots of the Revolutionary war under General Washington. Major William Bell, the son of William and of the third generation of the family in this country, removed to Mount Sterling, Kentucky, in 1800 and participated in the War of 1812 under General William Henry Harrison. Montgomery Bell became a resident of Nashville, Tennessee, where he engaged in the iron foundry business, and during the second war with England he executed government contracts for the manufacture of cannon balls for the army in the western country. The molds and processes of his foundry were exhibited by the state of Tennessee at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. The paternal grandfather of Nicholas Montgomery Bell served under General Harrison in the War of 1812 and was a member of the general assembly of Missouri from 1828 until 1838. Almost a half century later the grandson was called by public vote to become a factor in framing the laws of the commonwealth and won distinguished honors in connection with his legislative service.

William A. Bell, the father, was a native of Kentucky and was brought to Missouri in his youth, thus becoming one of the pioneer settlers of the state. After reaching adult age he wedded Caroline Page Harvey, who was born in Virginia, but also came to Missouri with her parents during the frontier epoch in the history of the state. She was a graduate of Linwood College at St. Charles, Missouri, of the class of 1838.

The youthful experiences of Nicholas M. Bell were those of the farm bred boy and his early education was afforded by the common school system of the state. He was ambitious to advance along intellectual lines, however, and

afterward pursued an academic course. Later he took up his abode in St. Louis and secured a situation in the office of Barr, Duncan & Company, predecessors of the present famous Barr Dry Goods Company, with which he continued until 1864, when he went to Boise, Idaho, and for a year was connected with mining and merchandising in the far northwest. He then went to Salem, Oregon, where in 1865 he became a partner in the firm of J. C. & N. M. Bell for the purpose of conducting a mercantile business. He soon made for himself a creditable position in commercial circles and was also a recognized leader of the democratic party in that section of the state and did much to shape public thought and action. In 1868 Oregon made him a delegate to the democratic national convention, where he supported Horatio L. Seymour and Francis P. Blair for the nominations of president and vice president respectively.

A little later Mr. Bell returned to St. Louis and engaged in the commission business as senior partner in the firm of Bell & McCreery. His business affairs were most carefully managed, promptness, enterprise and initiative bringing to him a substantial measure of success. To a man of his qualities, however, it is almost impossible to keep out of public life and his fellow citizens demanded his service as a member of the state legislature. While Missouri was still under republican rule he was elected to represent his district in the twenty-sixth general assembly, defeating Stilson Hutchins for the nomination and Joseph Pulitzer at the polls. He was elected to that office in 1870 and two years later was reelected to the position by an increased majority. He is remembered as one of the forceful factors of the legislative assembly of that period. He closely studied all the vital questions which were brought before the house and at all times he made partisanship subservient to the general good and personal aggrandizement a minor factor in connection with the welfare of the state. During his incumbency in the office an act was introduced for the creation of what was called the Crafton commission for the adjudication of the war claims of Missouri—a measure which would have made it possible to impose upon the state the payment of a large amount of manufactured and unproved bills. To guard against such a wrong Mr. Bell's amendment to the original motion was inserted, declaring that the "state of Missouri should in no way be held responsible, directly or indirectly, for the payment of any claim so adjudicated until the amount of such claim should have been collected from the United States and paid into the state treasury." The scandal that grew out of the methods of the commission amply demonstrated the wisdom of this amendment. Another point in Mr. Bell's legislative record worthy of consideration and indicating the character of the man is found in the fact that in both the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh general assemblies he supported not only in caucus but in the house General Frank P. Blair for United States senator. During his first term in the legislature Mr. Bell was instrumental in introducing the bill creating Forest Park. This bill passed the legislature but was later killed by the supreme court through the opposition of the realty holders of St. Louis. Subsequently, however, Colonel Bell got Tom Skinker and Mr. Forsythe, the two landowners most affected, to meet him and through a compromise with them agreed to cut the park to one-half its proposed size, thereby leaving a portion of their holdings intact, an agreement being signed by them to favor the bill when it again came up for consideration. Mr. Bell then had the bill resurrected and passed

by the succeeding legislative assembly. He therefore became one of the real promoters of Forest Park.

In the meantime Mr. Bell was becoming widely recognized as a national leader in democratic circles and when the convention of his party was held in St. Louis in 1876 he was chosen secretary of the convention and the manner in which he discharged his duties won for him the highest approval. Possessing a voice of rare compass and power, his clear enunciation enabled him to be heard throughout the great convention hall and the facility and readiness with which he announced the result of roll calls attracted general attention and caused him to be regarded as an ideal convention secretary. He was therefore called to fill the position again in 1880, when Hancock and English were the nominees of the party for the presidency and vice presidency, and once more, in 1884, he served as secretary in Chicago, where he announced to the convention that the balloting had placed the names of Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks at the head of the national ticket. He was secretary of the committee which notified these candidates of their nomination and in 1892 he once more served as secretary of the national convention which placed Mr. Cleveland in nomination for the third time. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed him superintendent of foreign mails, a position which entailed upon him important responsibilities and which he filled in a most capable manner to the time of the inauguration of President Harrison, when he resigned. He accomplished great good while acting in that position. He was the author of and was instrumental in negotiating various important postal treaties with foreign countries, had charge of all the correspondence of the department with foreign governments, of the transportation of foreign mails and of the auditing and adjusting of accounts resulting from such transportation. He negotiated the first parcel post treaties between the United States and foreign countries and the conventional agreements between the United States and Mexico and Canada, which resulted in making the entire North American continent practically one postal territory. Another result of this treaty was the abolition of various annoyances to trade and its value found tangible proof in the fact that during the first year in which the treaties were in operation the commerce of the United States increased nearly forty-two million dollars. Recognizing the fact that saving of time is a most essential element in the transportation and distribution of mails, Mr. Bell began investigations that resulted in the establishment of a system of reports, giving the actual time of mails in transit between the postoffice of origin and the postoffice of destination. From these reports he gathered the information that determined the letting of the contracts, which were given to the steamer showing the greatest speed and quickest delivery without regard to its registry or flag. In this manner the delivery of foreign mail was expedited from one to two days and the course which Mr. Bell inaugurated won such favor and approval from the merchants and exporters of this country that they petitioned the postmaster general to use his influence to induce foreign countries to inaugurate a similar system. The feasibility of the plan was recognized abroad and the London Times in a two-column editorial urged upon parliament the adoption of the system promoted in America by Mr. Bell.

Mr. Bell's promotion of the first parcel post in the western hemisphere came about through his effort to send to a friend in Chihuahua, Mexico, a five

dollar Stetson hat. Going to Washington and speaking of the matter to his friend, Senor Romero, the Mexican minister, Mr. Bell was informed that to send a hat from Washington to Chihuahua would cost twenty dollars, including transportation charges, consuls' fees, customs duties, etc. The injustice of such a charge at once aroused him and he said to Minister Romero: "I will prepare a parcel post convention for submission to the two governments and sweep out of the way this barrier to trade between our countries." He prepared the paper after two months of labor, in which he necessarily had to study most carefully the customs laws of both countries. He then presented the treaty to Postmaster General William F. Vilas, who paid little attention to it until one day when the two were dining with President Cleveland, when Mr. Bell found opportunity to present the matter to the president, who gave his endorsement to the measure, while President Diaz of Mexico was urged by Minister Romero to follow the same course and did so, the final ratifications being exchanged and the treaty put into effect on the 4th of April, 1887, thus opening the markets of the United States to mail order trade with the citizens of Mexico, which has meant one million dollars yearly to St. Louis.

Upon his retirement from the position of superintendent of foreign mails Mr. Bell returned to St. Louis and became the active manager of the tobacco commission and storage business of the Peper Tobacco Warehouse Company, of which he was vice president and one of the large stockholders. He has always displayed the keenest discernment in his business interests and the ability to discriminate readily between the essential and nonessential in all commercial affairs. After a few years, however, he was once more called to public life, being in 1893 appointed the first excise commissioner of St. Louis, the office having been created a short time before through legislative enactment for the purpose of insuring a more thorough enforcement of the laws taxing the liquor traffic and the collection of a larger proportion of the excise taxes due. Mr. Bell at once undertook the work of the office, which he discharged most impartially, showing no discrimination in favor of anyone. He had been appointed to collect the public dues and enforce the law and this he did with such thoroughness that during his first year in office one hundred and thirty-five violators of the excise laws were arrested and convicted. Others, recognizing the fact that they could not continue as law breakers, ceased their dishonest conduct and during the last year of his term but ten were apprehended. During the three years in which he served as excise commissioner the receipts of his office were increased in the aggregate six hundred and twenty-three thousand, nine hundred and forty-three dollars, while the average yearly increase was approximately one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, although there was no increase in the rate of taxation. Mr. Bell resigned the position February 1, 1897, and has since taken no active part in politics, but was in 1896 a delegate to the democratic national convention which named William Jennings Bryan as the presidential candidate. Since then Mr. Bell has concentrated his efforts and attention upon the supervision of his business interests and investments, the active management, however, being left to others, while he is enjoying a well earned rest.

In 1888 Mr. Bell was married to Miss Maggie Peper, a daughter of Captain Christian Peper, of St. Louis. She was graduated at Mary Institute in 1880 and

was a highly accomplished musician and an artist of more than ordinary ability, many beautiful works of art executed by her adorning the family home. Mrs. Bell passed away May 1, 1912, leaving a son and a daughter, Christian Peper and Marjorie Peper, now Mrs. Hinrich, who has one son, Robert H.

While Mr. Bell has been most active in connection with national affairs, he has been equally loyal to the interests of his city and was one of the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, director in charge of the live stock exhibit and member of the superior jury of awards. King Edward of England, King Leopold of Belgium and Emperor William of Germany had horses at the exposition and each expressed a desire through their representatives to confer a decoration upon Colonel Bell for his able services in the execution of the duties of his office. He told the representatives to convey to their respective rulers his gratitude and courteous thanks, but to say for him that it was not customary for one sovereign to decorate another sovereign and that he was a "Sovereign American Citizen." Mr. Bell is also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the Revolution, and in Masonry the honorary thirty-third degree has been conferred upon him. A contemporary writer has said of him: "In his active life he has succeeded because he has desired to succeed. Nature has endowed him bountifully and he has studiously, carefully and conscientiously increased the talents that have been given him. He is recognized as a ripe scholar and a man of strong intellect, whose public work has been of far-reaching and beneficial effect. He has exhibited in every judgment of his mind a strong common sense that has illumined every dark corner into which he has looked. He stands today as one of the representative citizens of St. Louis—a man of remarkable presence, of high moral character and of the best social position."

Allen Ford

James H. McCord

NO history of Buchanan county could in any way be regarded as complete which failed to take ample cognizance of the widely known McCord family, whose activities for almost three-quarters of a century have been inseparably linked with the business and social life of the city of St. Joseph, which owes much of its wonderful growth and prosperity to its position as a distributing center of the products of a vast country, but it is no less indebted to the great business houses and to the enterprising men who have developed them from modest beginnings to phenomenal proportions. One of the largest and most important of the commercial concerns of St. Joseph is the wholesale grocery house of the Nave-McCord Mercantile Company, which at present under the guidance of its president, James H. McCord, continues to enjoy an expanding prosperity, the foundations of which were firmly set by its founder, the late James McCord.

James H. McCord was born at Savannah, Missouri, November 2, 1857, a son of James and Mary E. (Hallack) McCord. The first of the family to come to the United States emigrated from the north of Ireland, the progenitor settling, in 1735, in Albemarle county, Virginia, where in the public records the name appears in 1740, when John McCord signed the document calling for a Presbyterian minister. In 1750 record is found in the same county of Robert Field, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and honorable mention is made of John Field, his great-grandfather, as holding a captain's commission in the Eighth Virginia Regiment in the War of 1812. William McCord, the grandfather of James H. McCord, was prosecuting attorney for Randolph county, Virginia, from 1829 to 1836, but in the latter year he and his family removed to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and later to Versailles, Morgan county, Missouri, where he resumed the practice of the law. He died shortly after, in October, 1839. His widow, Sally Moss (Field) McCord, survived him thirteen years, dying at Savannah, Missouri, in 1852.

James McCord, father of James H. McCord, was thrown upon his own resources at an early age. Born in Randolph county, Virginia, January 7, 1826, he embarked upon a business career before he had reached the age of fifteen in 1840. Commencing as a clerk in a country store at Calhoun, Henry county, Missouri, his duties were faithfully performed the first year with no remuneration except his board. By the second year, however, he had become valuable enough to his employers to receive a salary of seventy-five dollars, which was increased in the third year to one hundred dollars. In 1843 we find him at Warsaw, Missouri, working in a similar capacity, receiving his board and one hundred and fifty dollars, which in the following year was increased to two hundred dollars. Still better, he had, by his fidelity to his employers' interests, so won the firm's con-

fidence that he was made their representative in St. Louis and New Orleans, and later at other points. With these experiences behind him, he felt well qualified to enter upon a career of his own, and in 1846 he embarked in business, forming a partnership with his brother-in-law, Abram Nave, at Savannah, Andrew county, where the latter conducted a store at that time. This personal friendship and business association continued unbroken throughout the long period of fifty-two years and was terminated only by the death of Mr. Nave. The partners established a business at Oregon, Holt county, where James McCord remained until the gold booom struck the country in 1849, in which year he made preparations to go to California by sea but later changed his mind and abandoned the journey, remaining in northwest Missouri. In April, 1850, the gold fever again seized him and he crossed the plains to the golden state, remaining on the Pacific coast until the following year, when he returned to Savannah, Missouri. Better prepared by his initial experience, he made a second trip in 1852, having as companions on the journey three friends, Abram Nave, Charles L. Clark and D. M. Steele, on this occasion driving a herd of cattle across the plains. This venture proved very remunerative and was repeated for several years, or until it became unprofitable. The mercantile partnership was continued at Savannah in the meantime and the company came to a realization of the business opportunities offered them by the opening of travel and the rapid settlement of new localities. The great commercial concerns which now recall their names in half a dozen states, bear ample testimony that they were men equal to the occasion. The year 1857 saw a wholesale grocery established at St. Joseph, under the firm name of Nave, McCord & Company; two years later witnessed the opening of a similar establishment at Omaha, Nebraska, with Charles L. Clark as resident partner; in 1865 the firm of C. D. Smith & Company was founded at St. Joseph, Missouri, with Abram Nave, James McCord, D. M. Steele and C. D. Smith as partners, the last named gentleman being the manager. In 1868, Leach, Nave & Company, which later became McCord, Nave & Company, was established at Kansas City, Missouri, and in 1871, Nave, Goddard & Company, which later became Nave & McCord, entered into the commercial life of St. Louis. At the time of his death, September 24, 1903, Mr. McCord was identified with the following large business houses: The Nave-McCord Mercantile Company, of St. Joseph, of which he was president, a business established in 1846, incorporated in 1880, and reincorporated in 1900; the McCord-Brady Company, of Omaha, Nebraska; the McCord-Chapman-Greer Mercantile Company, of Pueblo, Colorado; the McCord-Collins Company, of Fort Worth, Texas; the McCord-Collins Mercantile Company, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; the Smith-McCord Dry Goods Company, of Kansas City, Missouri; the Kistler-Metzler Mercantile Company, of Topeka, Kansas; the Sentney Wholesale Grocery, at Hutchinson, Kansas; the Henry Krug Packing Company, of St. Joseph, Missouri; the James McCord Realty Company, of St. Joseph, Missouri, and the Nave & McCord Cattle Company, the owners of a ranch containing one hundred thousand acres in Garza county, Texas. Since his death some changes have been made in the titles of the foregoing companies, although the major portion have retained his name for the prestige which it carries. Gifted with a mind of unusual grasp and of exceptional ability, James McCord successfully piloted these varied and enormous interests. His public worth and standing as a citizen were of wide repute,

and to every worthy public enterprise he was a liberal contributor, while no deserving appeal to his private charity was addressed to him in vain. His success in the business world was phenomenal, but withal only commensurate with the high integrity and untiring energy brought to bear on his manifold interests, and a more notable illustration of marvelous ability and superior management has rarely been exhibited in this country than that shown by the great house of which he was the founder and which has achieved a national reputation, securing for St. Joseph much prestige in the commercial world.

On October 5, 1854, James McCord was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Hallack, who was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, February 28, 1836, and they became the parents of nine children as follows: William H., residing at Omaha, Nebraska; James H.; Samuel S., of St. Joseph, Missouri; Susan Alice, deceased; Lucy, who married J. Harry Parker, Jr., of St. Joseph; Mary Ada, who married J. Burnett Collins, of Fort Worth, Texas, deceased; George L., of Denver, Colorado; Robert H., of Kansas City, Missouri, and Francis, who is deceased. The mother is still living in the old homestead in St. Joseph, which she has occupied for fifty years. She is a woman of strong Christian character, is still active, and devotes her time to various charities and missionary work in connection with the First Presbyterian church of St. Joseph, of which she is the oldest living member.

James H. McCord, the subject of this sketch, was born at Savannah, Missouri, while the family was sojourning there, being brought to St. Joseph when but five weeks old. He received his early education in the public schools, later at the St. Joseph high school, after which he entered the Virginia Military Institute, from which institution he was graduated with distinction in 1879, having the honor to be awarded the first Jackson-Hope medal. In September of that year he entered the service of the Nave-McCord Mercantile Company, in which he has since held every office, having advanced through the positions of secretary, treasurer and vice president to that of president. Following the death of his father in 1903, he succeeded to the last named position, which had been held by the elder McCord for many years. In addition to holding an official position in each of the outside houses, he is president of the Burnes National Bank of St. Joseph. He has ever taken a good citizen's part in public affairs, having been president of the St. Joseph library board; president of the "Buchanan Society for the Relief and Prevention of Tuberculosis"; and holds membership in the leading social and business clubs of the city. Like his father, he is a man of extraordinary business acumen and is his worthy successor to the management of one of the foremost business houses of St. Joseph. His modern residence, situated at 1823 Clay street, St. Joseph, is the center of domestic enjoyments, which he prizes far more highly than his well won business honors.

In 1895 Mr. McCord was united in marriage to Miss Adele Calhoun Parker, daughter of Virgil and Susan (Calhoun) Parker, of Atchison, Kansas. Mrs. McCord's grandfather was surveyor general of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and for many years enjoyed a close personal friendship with Abraham Lincoln, whose neighbor he was at Springfield, Illinois, when both the future president and he were young men. Mrs. McCord's mother died when she was a mere child and the duty of rearing her devolved upon an aunt, whose husband, Henry Jackson, was an officer in the Seventh United States Cavalry—General

Custer's regiment—and who was on detached duty at the time of the massacre on the Little Big Horn in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. James H. McCord are the parents of one son, James Hamilton, Jr., who was born on October 21, 1895, and was captain in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Infantry, A. E. F., being severely wounded in the Argonne-Meuse Offensive.

Following the entrance of the United States into the great World war in 1917, James H. McCord was closely associated with Major-General Crowder as lieutenant colonel in the inspector general's department, United States army, in charge of the selective service system in Missouri. In the earlier border troubles with Mexico, Mr. McCord also brought his military training into operation, rendering excellent service in many directions.

W. V. Burton

William V. Burton

SINCE the year 1882 William V. Burton has been a resident of St. Louis and throughout the entire period of thirty-eight years he has been connected with the hotel business. His are not the mammoth hostelries which afford palatial surroundings and entertainment for the rich, for back of all of his activity has been the humanitarian spirit that has prompted his aid to the poor. His hotels are the ten-cent rooming houses which give shelter and a place to sleep to the man who has touched the lowest financial depth. In carrying on this business Mr. Burton has ever been actuated by a desire to assist the unfortunate in life and his work has been indeed that of a public benefactor. His own career has not been entirely free from setbacks and discouragements, notwithstanding the fact that he is today one of the men of affluence in St. Louis.

Iowa numbers Mr. Burton as a native son, his birth having occurred in Van Buren county, that state, in 1841, so that he has now reached the seventy-ninth milestone on life's journey. His father, John W. Burton, removed from Kentucky to Iowa, casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers of that state as early as 1835, when the district was still under territorial rule. At a previous date he had removed with his mother, Mrs. Catherine Springer Burton, to Illinois and, settling near Beardstown, they had experienced all of the hardships and privations of frontier life. The Indians were still numerous in the state at that time and in 1832 John W. Burton volunteered for service in the Black Hawk war, which terminated Indian supremacy in the middle Mississippi valley. After a residence of more than a half century in Iowa, John W. Burton passed away in 1891, while his wife survived until October 31, 1906. They were the parents of eleven children.

William V. Burton, spending his youthful days under the parental roof in Iowa, attended the district schools near his father's farm and afterward continued his education in an academy at Bentonsport, Iowa. Later he concentrated his efforts upon the work of the farm until he reached the age of twenty years, or in 1862. He then made his way to St. Louis, but previous to this time has joined Captain Lawrence's company of Clark county, Missouri, for service in the Civil war. Before the command was organized, however, the men dispersed. Mr. Burton spent the winter of 1862-3 in St. Louis and then made his way to Arkansas, where he joined Captain Lesueur's battery of Price's army. He did duty with Parsons' infantry and was engaged in southern Arkansas and Louisiana, taking part in many hotly contested battles, including those of Mansfield, Louisiana, Camden, Arkansas, and others of minor importance. He likewise participated in the engagement of Saline river, Arkansas, and was at all times a brave and faithful soldier, being mustered out at Shreve-

port, Louisiana, in June, 1865, after three years' connection with the artillery branch of the army.

Following the close of the Civil war Mr. Burton located in Mississippi, being on a cotton plantation there for thirteen years. On the expiration of this period he turned his attention to merchandising, which he carried on in connection with the development of the land, but the heavy floods proved disastrous to the production of crops and he decided to leave Mississippi and try his fortune elsewhere. Accordingly he arrived in St. Louis in 1882 and soon afterward met a man who desired to sell a hotel. Mr. Burton became the purchaser and since that time he has developed and enlarged the business until he is now proprietor of almost a dozen of the ten-cent lodging houses of St. Louis. The one thing that has always been absolutely demanded in these establishments is cleanliness and Mr. Burton has a corps of people constantly employed to keep the hotels spotless. The great rooms are fitted out with double-decked beds, there often being one hundred in a room. These can be secured for ten cents per night. Then there are other rooms containing a single bed and chair, which can be secured for fifteen cents per night, and still others with a little better furnishing for twenty cents per night. The method of conducting these is seen in the signs which hang about the walls, including the following: "No card playing." "No loud talking or laughing after 9:30 P. M." "Guests are requested to go to bed by 11:30 P. M." "Beds will not be held for guests after 6 P. M." "Be good and you'll sleep well." His policy to the guests is indicated in the sign: "Clerks in my houses must be kind and good to guests. Guests that will dissipate and use bad language must go. (Signed) Burton." Not only does the lodger get a bed but also may have a free bath, while hot and cold water are supplied the year around. Shoes may be shined without extra charge, water, soap and a basin are furnished in which to wash socks and linen, there are free newspapers to read, free information to the unemployed and the privilege of loafing in a big clubroom all day. The clerks, too, are glad to give references to employment agencies where work may be obtained. In an account given in one of the newspapers concerning the Burton hotels is said: "The two paramount things about these dime hotels is their compactness and their cleanliness. Every inch of available space is used. The beds are placed far enough apart to be convenient, but when one hundred of them are put in a single room one knows no space has been wasted. * * * An effort is made to keep the places as clean as soap and water will make them. Mr. Burton employs about fifty people, most of whom are engaged in sweeping and scrubbing the hotels and many of whom are women. He has employes who have been with him more than twenty years. * * * In summer the hotels accommodate an average of eight hundred and fifty men a day; in winter they will run to their capacity of two thousand. * * * Mr. Burton has made the hotel business almost a charity. He takes pride in being able to give a man a good clean place to sleep for a dime." Most of this business is now managed by subordinates, Mr. Burton looking after only the larger details. As time has passed and he has prospered, he has made wise and judicious investment in real estate and is the owner of some excellent income paying property, having in the thirty-eight years of his residence in St. Louis accumulated a comfortable fortune.

In 1889 Mr. Burton was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary L. Nixon, who in her maidenhood was Mary L. Delsher. She was born in St. Charles, Missouri, and died in 1896. By this marriage two sons were born: Walter P., who saw service in France during the World war; and William W., who is connected with the Illinois Electric Light & Power Company at East St. Louis. Mr. Burton's progressive spirit and enterprise have placed him in a most creditable position among the representative business men of St. Louis. He has studied life and its problems and is always glad to extend a helping hand. At the same time, as the result of his careful management and his enterprise, he has built up his own fortunes to gratifying proportions and the most envious cannot grudge him his success, so well has it been won and so worthily used.

Louis Dunbrow

Colonel Louis Duestrow

IN active connection with the insurance business and with mining interests Colonel Louis Duestrow so directed his efforts, guided by keen sagacity and sound judgment, that in the course of his active and useful life he won a substantial fortune. But more than that, he won honor and a good name by reason of his unquestioned integrity and uprightness. He became a resident of St. Louis when a youth of seventeen years, his birth having occurred in Mayence, Germany, July 16, 1832. His life span covered the intervening years to the 7th of March, 1892, he being sixty years of age at the time of his demise. He was a son of William Duestrow, who conducted a restaurant and store in Mayence until 1849, when believing that he might have better opportunities for his growing family in the new world, he came to the United States and made his way at once to St. Louis, but did not live to see the fulfillment of his hopes, as he fell a victim to the cholera epidemic of that year. His widow survived until November 12, 1880, and reached the advanced age of eighty-one years.

During his youthful days Louis Duestrow attended the schools of Mayence, where he had thorough educational training that well qualified him for life's practical and responsible duties. He seemed, too, to have inherited his father's business ability and from his initial step in the business world made steady and continuous progress. He was first employed as clerk in the general store of Mr. Taussig on Carondelet avenue and later he embarked in business on his own account by opening a retail grocery store on Second street, near Poplar. He entered the insurance field in 1857, when he accepted a clerical position with the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of St. Louis, and for thirty-five years he remained an active factor in the conduct of the business. His adaptability and enterprise led to his promotion to the position of secretary of the company upon the death of Charles Abramson in 1858 and for twenty-nine years he occupied the secretarial office, which he resigned on the 12th of March, 1887. He remained as a representative of the directorate of the company, however, and continued to act in that position until his death, so that he maintained unbroken connection with the company through a period of more than a third of a century. With the thoroughness that was characteristic of him, he mastered every phase of the insurance business and his executive ability and sound judgment featured as important factors in the success of the company. His sagacity was also manifest in his investment in the Granite Mountain Mining Company. He seemed always to recognize the psychological moment for any business act and he became one of the large stockholders and one of the directors of this company, which for a number of years paid enormous dividends, its mines being most profitably operated. Through this avenue he became one of the wealthy men

of St. Louis and, moreover, one in whom the public had every confidence because of his irreproachable integrity and fair dealing in all business matters.

In early manhood Colonel Duestrow was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Becker, of St. Louis, the wedding being celebrated January 27, 1857. Following her demise he was married on the 31st of December, 1866, to Miss Fredericka Wensel, of St. Louis, and for twenty-six years they traveled life's journey happily together until separated by the death of Colonel Duestrow in 1892, his widow surviving him until 1894, when she passed away in Mayence, Germany, when on a visit to her old home, survived by but one child, a daughter, Hulda, who is yet living in St. Louis.

Colonel Duestrow was one of the founders of the St. Louis Turnverein, known as the Centrals, and he belonged also to the Liederkranz, in which he served as presiding officer for several terms. He was likewise a member of the national executive committee of the North American Gymnasium Union—Turner Bund—and he was a director of the Missouri Crematory Association. He proudly wore the little bronze button that proclaimed him a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, for in 1861, when civil war was declared, he joined the Union army, becoming one of the "boys in blue" of Company I, Third Regiment United States Reserve Corps. On the day of his enlistment he was made first lieutenant and on the 31st of August, 1862, was commissioned a major of the Fifth Regiment United States Reserve Corps. On the 1st of June, 1864, he was promoted to a colonelcy and continued in the service until honorably discharged on the 12th of March, 1865. During his active military career he was on duty under Captain Nathaniel Lyon, who afterward became general, and he participated in the capture of Camp Jackson and subsequently served on the staff of General McNeil, proving a gallant, faithful and efficient officer in every capacity, his own zeal, loyalty and bravery inspiring his men and winning him the high commendation of superior officers. He was ever afterward a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to Frank P. Blair Post, No. 1, Department of Missouri. He was also a loyal member of Cosmos Lodge of Masons in St. Louis and in his life displayed the beneficent spirit of the craft, being always an exemplary follower of the teachings of the order. He had many attractive social qualities and his entire life was the expression of noble characteristics. He was high-minded, guided by a sense of honor and fidelity in all things, and though twenty-eight years have been added to the cycle of the centuries since he passed away, his memory is yet cherished in the hearts of many who knew him.

Fredericka Bremer

John C. Higdon

John C. Higdon

JOHN C. HIGDON, one of the prominent representatives of patent law at the St. Louis bar, was born in Griggsville, Illinois, January 7, 1860, his parents being John Erasmus and Sarah (Baldwin) Higdon. After completing a high school course in Kansas City, Missouri, his parents having in the meantime removed to this state, he continued his education in the William Jewell College and qualified for life's practical and responsible duties by pursuing a mechanical and electrical engineering course with the view of specializing in patent law. However, his school and college work were not continuous, for when a lad of fourteen years he initiated his business career by securing employment in a machine shop, where he remained for several years before taking up the study of law. It was his activity in that field of endeavor, combined with the desire to enter upon a professional career, that led him to specialize in the field to which he now gives his attention. He was admitted to the bar in 1884 and in 1890 he organized the firm of Higdon & Longan, successors to Higdon & Higdon, which had been established in Kansas City in 1887.

Mr. Higdon became a resident of St. Louis in 1889 and has for a third of a century been counsel in important cases relating to patents, trademarks and copyrights. In the suit of the United States court against the bridge trust at St. Louis he prepared and filed a brief, as a friend of the court, in the United States supreme court. He was one of the counsel in the noted Clamorgan-Collins suit, a suit in which he defended the young wife when it was attempted to dissolve the marriage contract on the ground that she is a negress. He is the author of two books: "The Real Object of the American Patent Laws—To Benefit the Whole People, Not to Enrich a Few Owners of Patents;" and also a volume entitled "Extension of Patents by Judicial Decisions." He belongs to the American Bar Association and his colleagues and contemporaries in the profession acknowledge his prominence in his chosen field of labor. On application by Mr. Higdon and G. H. Foree to have ballot boxes opened and ballots recounted on allegations of fraud, Judge C. B. Faris rendered the decision that the federal corrupt practices act did not govern primary elections.

In March, 1888, Mr. Higdon was married to Miss Eunice Elmine Garretson, of St. Louis, who passed away in 1907, leaving three children, Jack G., Henry Longan and Eunice. In 1908 Mr. Higdon was again married, his second union being with Miss Gertrude Hortense Holloway, of St. Louis.

Mr. Higdon is well known in the leading clubs of the city. He became a charter member of the Mercantile Club and is also a member of the Automobile Club of St. Louis, the St. Louis Engineers Club and is an associated member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. His religious faith is that of the Christian Science church.

L. S. Brown

Daniel Sidney Brown

SOME one has written: "He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved copy, a perfect poem or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauties or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he has." Not one but several of these standards found expression in the life record of Daniel Sidney Brown. He contributed to the world's work as the promoter of an important industrial enterprise in St. Louis; he added much to the richness of life through his love for and cultivation of flowers, having for many years the finest private collection of orchids in the country—a collection which two years before his death he gave to Shaw's Garden, that the public might enjoy to the full the beauty which he had thus gathered.

Daniel Sidney Brown was born in St. Louis, November 15, 1853, his parents being William and Mary A. (Cox) Brown, the former a native of Washington Boro, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Chelsea, England. The old Brown homestead in Washington Boro is still standing. William Brown removed from Pennsylvania to St. Louis in 1845, having been married in Cincinnati, Ohio, while en route to his western destination. Immediately after his arrival he organized the Pioneer Cooperage Company and the business developed under his able management until it became one of the important industries of St. Louis. Soon after the founding of this enterprise he became identified with Samuel Cupples, for whom he manufactured much of the woodenware handled in the Cupples establishment.

Daniel Sidney Brown was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and also pursued a course in a business college, after which he entered his father's employ and acquainted himself with every phase of the trade. Following his father's demise in 1888 he was offered the presidency of the company, but refused that position and was made first vice president, in which capacity he continued until 1910, when he retired from the business, having accumulated a very substantial fortune, and thereafter gave his attention to the cultivation of orchids.

A love of nature and particularly of botany was inherent in Mr. Brown, who as early as his twentieth year began making his collection of rare orchids and other specimens of tropical flowers. He gathered the largest private collection of rare orchids in the United States, having some two thousand named varieties, and there was not a rare variety that he did not secure. His conservatories won him world-wide reputation and in this connection another writer said while he

was yet living: "His home is situated on Webster avenue in South Kirkwood. Spacious and artistic, in the midst of a beautiful setting, it is largely ideal. The residence stands back about three hundred yards from the road and is approached by a driveway through well kept lawns. The estate covers one hundred and forty acres, forty of which are apportioned to the grounds and conservatories. Mr. Brown takes his chief delight and recreation in his flowers and plants, for as a cultivator of orchids, ferns and palms he is as widely known in Europe as America. In the first conservatory, which is known as the Stove House, the dimensions of which are one hundred by twenty feet, he has grouped both the celestial and terrestrial Cypripedium orchids and hybrids of the Laelia Cattleya, among which will be found all the white varieties. In the East India House, which is one hundred by twenty feet, are the Phalaenopsis. These are natives of the Philippines, bearing an extremely large spray and beautifully colored from a pure white to a deep purple. The Angraecum Sesquepedale bears a very large white flower of a star shape, which blooms about Christmas time. There are also several varieties of the Dendrobium, bearing a beautiful blossom of a yellow tint, and among palms of the smaller varieties are two very rare Cyrtostachys Renda, the stems of which are a dark purple and which were presented to Mr. Brown while he was visiting the famous Kew gardens in England. These are the only two of the species in the United States and are thriving wonderfully under his care. Ferns of all varieties grow luxuriantly and the entire collection presents a picture that is a continued source of delight and pleasure. In another room there is a splendid collection of Nepenthes or pitcher plants, some of which bear very large pitchers. All the rare varieties are included in this collection. In the Mexican House, thirty by fifty feet, Mexican and other orchids from the cooler climates are to be seen, bearing beautiful blossoms, and in the Cypripedium House are orchids of beautiful and rare varieties, making this one of the best collections of the country. It also includes the largest growing orchid in existence, the Grammatophyllum Speciosum, which is a cutting of the Kew plant bought by Mr. Brown of Sanders & Son, the English experts, on one of his trips abroad. His collection of orchids is acknowledged by those competent to speak on the subject to be one of the best in America, and it has taken years to get together. The palm house, a splendid building one hundred by sixty-four feet and forty feet in height, contains the most beautiful palms of all varieties, some over thirty feet high, which Mr. Brown has grown from small plants two or three feet high. His Latania Barbonica, a magnificent palm over twenty-five feet high, has been in his possession for over thirty years and was in fact started by his mother, from whom Mr. Brown has inherited his intense love of plant life. His Cycas Revoluta was exhibited by the Japanese at the World's Fair held in Chicago in 1893, and at that time was said to be one hundred and fifty years of age and also the largest of its species in existence. Among his collection is also a date palm now over twenty-five feet high, which Mr. Brown has had for over thirty years and which he has developed from a little plant. There is also a magnificent specimen of the Cycas Circinalis, a most beautiful cycad about eighteen feet high, from the stem of which radiate numerous feathery fronds from ten to twelve feet long. He is also the proud possessor of the palm, only three of which are known to be in existence, named after Prince Bismarck of Germany, Bismarck

Nobilis, which he has had for over twenty-five years. Thus the magnificent, rare and beautiful palms, ferns and orchids which constitute the chief features of his conservatory have made his the finest private collection in existence and, moreover, this has been accumulated purely for the pleasure which Mr. Brown takes in all that is beautiful, rare and interesting in plant life. It will without doubt be of intense interest to botanists and lovers of flowers to know that among his collection of palms is the rarest of the species, the Kentia Belmoreana Brownii, which is the only one known to exist and which was found among a lot of seedlings raised by Sanders & Son of St. Albans, England, at their place in Bruges, Belgium. It would require a volume to tell of all the attractive features in the conservatories of Mr. Brown, which, however, are always open to his friends that they may enjoy with him these beautiful productions of nature, of which he has every reason to be justly proud." Two years prior to his death he gave his notable collection of orchids to Shaw's Garden. In the meantime he had also made a wonderfully fine collection of snuff-boxes and old ivories, possessing many notable pieces. Brownhurst, his estate of one hundred and sixty acres on the Denny road, fourteen miles south of St. Louis, which he purchased in 1890, became one of the show places of St. Louis county and he resided thereon for twenty-six years. In 1919 he sold that property and took up his abode in the city, where he passed away on the 17th of November.

It was on the 19th of November, 1879, that Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Dora Mather, daughter of William Ray Mather, who was a son of the Rev. Ebenezer Mather, of Fairmont, West Virginia, and a representative of an old colonial family that furnished many members to the ministry. Had Mr. Brown lived but two days longer he and his wife would have reached the fortieth anniversary of their marriage. They were the parents of five children: Luella Ray, the wife of I. F. Boyd, president of Boyd-Richardson Company, of St. Louis; George Mather, engaged in the real estate business in St. Louis; Sidney Mather, a young lady who gave eighteen months to Red Cross work in France during the World war, returning home in January, 1920; Marjorie Douglas; and Polly.

Mrs. Brown has been a member of the Wednesday Club of St. Louis for several years and has been chairman of the South Central Field Committee of the national organization of the Young Women's Christian Association for a number of years. She belongs to the Episcopal church, of which Mr. Brown was a member, and like him she has been most generous in charity and philanthropy.

Mr. Brown gave freely but unostentatiously and proved himself a friend to many young men whom he educated, and two of whom he had live with him in his beautiful home in St. Louis county. All who knew him bore testimony to his splendid character and many admirable qualities. His entire business career was devoted to the cooperage business and in this connection he was a great man for details, thoroughly qualifying himself for the conduct of the enterprise by learning to operate every machine himself. He displayed considerable inventive ingenuity in this connection. He was always a hard worker, was kind and gentle to an eminent degree and was greatly beloved by all in his employ. He never sought to figure in club circles. He was strictly a home man and his time outside of business was devoted to the cultivation of his orchids. He was a naturalist who loved the country, the trees and the shrubbery and he was

better known by the large orchid growers of England even than by those of his own country. He could never be called a good mixer, but he was most devoted to his friends, toward whom he displayed a deep-seated and true devotion. His political allegiance was given to the republican party, but aside from the exercise of franchise in support of principles in which he believed he took no active part in politics. To the majority he seemed quiet and reserved, but to those who came within the close circle of his friendship he was a most lovable man, his salient traits of character being such as won for him the kindliest regard and high respect of all.

Wm. P. Anderson

William Pendleton Anderson

THE history of William Pendleton Anderson constitutes an important chapter in connection with the industrial annals of Missouri. From a small beginning he has developed interests of gigantic proportions and throughout the entire period has employed constructive measures, his path never being strewn with the wreck of other men's failures. His powers of organization, his ready adaptability and his enterprise have made him a dynamic force in connection with the development of the business interests which constitute the basis of Missouri's prosperity. Mr. Anderson was born in East Liberty, Allen county, Indiana, February 14, 1865, his parents being J. L. and Mary C. Anderson. In early life the father followed farming but later became connected with his son in the lumber business, and up to his death on the 14th of February, 1920, he was in charge of the supply department of the Gideon-Anderson Lumber & Mercantile Company.

William Pendleton Anderson acquired his early education in the public schools of his native town and afterward attended high school in Decatur, Indiana. Thus today he is a man of most liberal education, due to his wide reading of the best authorities on all leading subjects that have to do with his business, economic, manufacturing, social and political interests. He makes it his purpose to inform himself thoroughly upon any subject which engages his attention and he is thus enabled to speak with authority upon many questions that elicit general interest. After starting in business his first three years were devoted to farming and through that period he developed into a man of affairs, recognizing and utilizing business opportunities in other directions. He became connected with the timber and sawmill interests at Monroeville, Indiana, where he rented a small sawmill which he operated for about two years. He then became associated with his father, J. L. Anderson, and his brother, M. S. Anderson, in the purchase of a larger sawmill at Wren, Ohio, which they operated for about three years. Having developed into a good sawmill operator and foreseeing a future in the lumber business for a man with ability and energy, W. P. Anderson began to look about for larger fields of operation and decided to make an investigation of chances offered in connection with the lumber industry in southeast Missouri. In the spring of 1900, in company with a brother-in-law, F. E. Gideon, he made the trip to this state and found conditions to be as reported. Accordingly, in September he removed the mill from Wren, Ohio, to the present site of Gideon. His initial purchase of property was a body of timber covering four sections. Associated with him in this undertaking was his brother, M. S. Anderson, and his brother-in-law, F. E. Gideon, the three entering into a partnership relation and immediately beginning operation. A short time after this Louis Houck built the railroad through this part of the country,

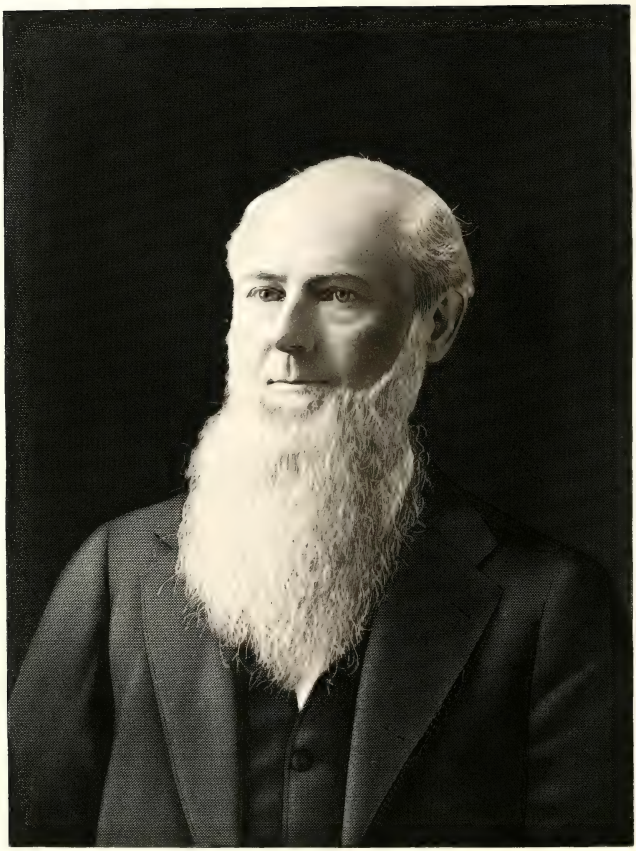
constructing the line that now belongs to the Frisco system, and thus shipping facilities were easily accessible. In the following spring after Mr. Anderson came to southeastern Missouri, he was joined by another brother-in-law, M. V. Mumma, and a Mr. Snider, who removed a mill to Missouri, purchasing four and one-half sections of timber and land. The mill was operated for a year, at the end of which time Mr. Snider decided to return north. Mr. Anderson then purchased his interest in the mill and organized the Clarkton Lumber Company as a partnership concern. This company was later consolidated with the firm formed by F. E. Gideon, W. P. Anderson, M. S. Anderson and M. V. Mumma, the business being conducted under the style of Gideon and Anderson. After the consolidation of the Gideon & Anderson interests with the Clarkton Lumber Company, the name of the Gideon-Anderson Lumber & Mercantile Company was assumed. The business was carried on as a partnership until 1908, when Mr. Gideon retired, and the company was then incorporated under the name of the Gideon-Anderson Lumber & Mercantile Company. It was in 1905 that Mr. Anderson and his associates entered into the mercantile business in a small way and in 1918 they completed and now occupy one of the largest and most substantial mercantile establishments south of St. Louis. They also organized the Commercial Bank of Gideon, which is located in the same building and of which Mr. Anderson is the president.

In 1908 the Gideon-Anderson Lumber & Mercantile Company built a line of railroad from a point about eight miles south of Gideon, Missouri, to Malden, Missouri, a distance of about twenty miles, and incorporated the undertaking under the name of the Gideon & North Island Railroad, Mr. Anderson becoming the president. Further extending his interests he was instrumental in closing a deal with the O. B. Gwynn Slack Barrel Stave Company, in which he purchased the entire plant and stock of this company, incorporating it under the name of the Gideon Cooperage Company, of which he became president. In 1918 he closed a deal with the Boynton Land & Lumber Company and the Mill-Shoals Cooperage Company at Boynton, Arkansas, purchasing a large body of timber and the lumber mill and cooperage plants of these companies, thus forming the Anderson-Poorman Manufacturing Company. In 1917 the plant and business of the Senath Cooperage Company was purchased, the plant being located in Senath, Missouri, whence it was removed to Leachville, Arkansas, and there the business was incorporated under the old name of the Senath Cooperage Company, Mr. Anderson likewise becoming president of this concern. In 1906 he was instrumental in organizing the Bank of Clarkton at Clarkton, Missouri, of which he also became president. He is now the president of many corporations, all of which are directly or indirectly the outgrowth of a small leased sawmill which he began operating in Monroeville, Indiana. These include the Gideon-Anderson Lumber & Mercantile Company, the Gideon Cooperage Company and the Gideon & North Island Railroad, all of Missouri; the Bank of Clarkton at Clarkton, Missouri; the Anderson-Poorman Manufacturing Company of Boynton, Arkansas; and the Senath Cooperage Company of Leachville, Arkansas.

At Decatur, Indiana, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Mumma, a daughter of David and Anna Mumma, of Decatur. Her father was a farmer who removed from Ohio to Indiana with his parents at a very early

day, continuing a resident of Decatur to the time of his demise. The death of Mrs. Mary M. Anderson occurred in 1908. There were four children of that marriage: James C., who is associated with his father in business in St. Louis; Frances Anna, the wife of J. W. Daugherty, of Gideon; Opal M., wife of Maynard C. Johnson (both deceased); and Olive Bernice, the wife of W. B. Turner, of Malden, Missouri. In 1910 Mr. Anderson was again married, his second union being with Miss Hulda Jane Young, of New Madrid county, Missouri, who is a close relative of the De Lisle family of Portageville, Missouri. To the second marriage have been born two daughters, Lucille and Louise.

Mr. Anderson is a man of pleasing appearance and has a very strong personality, and anyone meeting him face to face would recognize that he is what in this country we term a square man. There is about him nothing sinister and nothing to conceal. His ease of address, his quietude of deportment and his decision all indicate a right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities. He is a consistent member of the Kingshighway Presbyterian church at St. Louis and he belongs to the Midland Valley Country Club, of which he is a director. He is also well known in the Hoo Hoo, a prominent association of lumbermen, and in the Knights of Pythias fraternity. Extremely progressive and public spirited, he is recognized as one who has contributed in unusual measure to the greatest development of southeastern Missouri. He has always been a man of action rather than of theory. He possesses marked foresight and takes a broad view of all business deals and prospects. He has always been a stanch advocate of higher education for the youth of the land and believes in holding the most advanced ideals before the young. It has always been one of his customs to give to any deserving man the opportunity to develop and prove his ability. In a word, he is constantly extending a helping hand and knows that the most valuable assistance is that which gives the individual the opportunity to help himself.



Wm Brown

William Brown

WILLIAM BROWN was the founder and promoter of the extensive business that is now conducted under the name of the Pioneer Cooperage Company in St. Louis. He was born in Washington Boro, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was a representative of one of the old families of that place, where the old Brown homestead is still standing. Reared in the east, he removed from Pennsylvania to St. Louis in 1845, becoming one of the pioneer business men of the city. While en route to his western destination he was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Mary A. Cox, a native of Chelsea, England.

Following the establishment of their home in St. Louis, William Brown engaged in the cooperage business with Henry T. Blow at Tenth street and Clark avenue. He afterward removed to Cape Girardeau, where he organized a lumber and milling company and established a plant, but later he returned to St. Louis and opened a cooperage shop at Tenth and Walnut streets. About that time he admitted John Seaman to a partnership in the business, under the name of Seaman, Cox & Brown, and they extended the scope of their activities by establishing a branch house in Chicago. Later the name was changed to the Pioneer Cooperage Company, under which title the business is still carried on. Enterprise and diligence characterized William Brown at every point in his career and under his able management was developed a business that became one of the important industrial enterprises of St. Louis. Soon after the founding of this enterprise Mr. Brown became identified with Samuel Cupples, for whom he manufactured much of the woodenware handled in the Cupples establishment. The development of his business was an indication of his initiative, his industry and his laudable ambition. He was also interested in early railroad building in Missouri in order to furnish transportation for lumber. What he undertook he accomplished. He never stopped short of the successful fulfilment of his purpose, for he realized that when one avenue of opportunity seemed closed he could carve out other paths whereby to reach the desired goal. Moreover, the integrity of his methods was never called into question and his record proves that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Brown were born seven children, four sons and three daughters, but only two are now living: Lillie, who is the wife of Thomas S. Gerhart; and William Cox Brown, who is now treasurer of the Pioneer Cooperage Company and is mentioned elsewhere in this work. The death of William Brown occurred in 1888. He had been a resident of St. Louis for more than forty years and had been most closely connected with the industrial development and the business progress of the city through the formative period

in which was laid broad and deep the foundation for the present greatness and prosperity of St. Louis. The worth of his work is widely acknowledged by all who know aught of the history of the city through this period.

John J. Lamrath

Rt. Rev. Mgr. John J. Tannrath

RT. REV. MGR. JOHN J. TANNRATH, chancellor of the archdiocese of St. Louis and pastor of the Church of St. Louis of France, was born April 26, 1864, in the city where for these many years he has labored with signal success for the uplift and benefit of mankind. His parents, Benjamin and Caroline (Hunt) Tannrath, were natives of Saxony, Germany. They were married in New York city, to which they had migrated in young manhood and womanhood. About 1858 they moved to St. Louis. The father served as a captain in the Union army during the Civil war and was connected at different periods with the artillery and with the cavalry. When the country no longer need his aid and support he returned to St. Louis and engaged in the decorating and upholstering business. He passed away in 1903 at the age of seventy-eight years and was survived for about seven years by his wife, who died in 1910 at the advanced age of eighty-five.

The Rt. Rev. Mgr. John J. Tannrath was educated in St. Louis University, in which institution he began his classical course, and at Teutopolis, Illinois, in St. Joseph's College, where he completed his classical studies. He next entered the Benedictine Fathers' School at St. Meinrad, Indiana, where he took his philosophical and theological course, and on the 26th of February, 1888, was ordained to the priesthood at Vincennes, Indiana, by Bishop Chatard of Indianapolis.

Subsequently the subject of this sketch returned to St. Louis and was made assistant priest at St. Peter's church at St. Charles, Missouri. A year later he was transferred to his native city as assistant pastor of St. John's church at Sixteenth and Chestnut streets, in which position he labored until 1896, when he was made assistant chancellor of the archdiocese of St. Louis. On the 3rd of March, 1898, Archbishop Kane appointed the Rev. J. J. Tannrath to the position of pastor of St. Agnes' church, the appointment being made through the following letter: "By advice of my council I hereby appoint you pastor of St. Agnes' church of this city. I hope by the grace of God you will be able to cope with the many and various difficulties of the parish. I will not expect you to remain there more than two years and hope you will have sense enough to resign after that time. (Signed Archbishop Kane.)"

Well did the archbishop write "many and various difficulties!" Only they who recall the story of those days and the peculiar conditions then obtaining in St. Agnes can realize the burden implied in his Grace's phrase. One who is well acquainted with that story tells us how generously and efficiently the new pastor assumed and carried the burden: "As a priest Father Tannrath excels in preserving harmony in his flock, in keeping up the finances and in carrying on difficult work successfully. He assumed his duties at St. Agnes'

church, a parish burdened so with debt that its property had been sold at auction. He restored this parish, quieted all factional differences and after a few years made it one of the most prosperous, spiritually and financially, of any in the city."

The success achieved in St. Agnes' it was, no doubt, which opened the eyes of Father Tannrath's superiors to his fitness for further administrative duties. In 1910 he was named chancellor of the archdiocese and on the 5th of September, 1915, the following letter from Archbishop Glennon added to this charge the peculiarly difficult task of rehabilitating the old cathedral. The wording of this missive, which transferred Father Tannrath from St. Agnes', is open testimony to the nature of this task:

"My dear Father Tannrath: I hereby appoint you pastor of the old cathedral of St. Louis. I am anxious to see both the old cathedral, its memories, and some of its civic and ecclesiastical glories preserved and to that end I am asking you to sacrifice yourself. Very respectfully, John J. Glennon, Archbishop of St. Louis."

The new pastor of the oldest church in the Mississippi Valley plunged into the work assigned to him with the energy characteristic of him, even while his devoted parishioners of St. Agnes' were using every available means to induce his superiors to recall the order of transfer. He probably realized how futile were bound to be these efforts of appreciative and affectionate co-workers with him in the trying days at St. Agnes'.

In his new charge, as a zealous downtown pastor, Father Tannrath's entire life is an act of benevolence. He has restored the old church and put in order the venerable parish-house, which has been entirely remodeled throughout. Reformation of fallen characters, rehabilitation of those who have wasted their substance, care of defective children, practical sympathy for the unemployed—all these mark his daily life. He has organized a parochial school that is unique in its cosmopolitan character. In it are gathered children of all nations and creeds; children from the far East, from Germany, Austria, Hungary, Jugo and Czecho-Slavakia, Italy and France. These children are given a thorough training that makes for the best development in the principles of American citizenship. There is no tuition charge for the education given them. The scholarly ability of Mgr. Tannrath finds expression in his insistence upon education for all his children, including the very poor. There are nearly twenty different nationalities now represented in the old cathedral parish school and in June, 1919, he conducted the first graduation exercises held there in forty years. He has opened new rooms for the school and takes the keenest interest in the development of the children who gather in its halls.

Mgr. Tannrath's diversions are conscientiously taken with the prime aim of keeping fit for his high calling. On vacation periods he indulges in fishing. A brisk walk or drive, a social hour with a fellow priest, a musical evening, or a dinner given in his own home are the lines of his customary recreations, and it was at a dinner given by him at the old cathedral in honor of the papal delegate, Mgr. John Bonzano, and many visiting bishops, that announcement was made several years ago of his elevation to the papal household, with the rank of monsignor. He is noted for hospitality among the clergy and for social gifts of a general nature which have attracted to the old cathedral many old

families of the city, who have interested themselves in the poor and in the upkeep of the stately building. He originated the society known as Daughters of St. Louis of France. He has a thorough knowledge of music, is a good pianist and ranks well as a music critic. He is an appreciative patron of grand opera, a competent instructor of the fine choir in his own church. His knowledge of composers and their works covers every musical writer in the American and European schools. He is especially a devotee and an authority upon church music. One of his chief characteristics is his candor, and the clean-cut, straightforward manner in which he administers the various trusts reposed in him has built for him an excellent reputation among business men of all classes.

As a citizen Mgr. Tannrath has done much to promote the welfare of his city and to aid in its various philanthropic activities. His altruistic spirit, his ability for making friends and his untiring interest in the growth and development of St. Louis have made him one of her foremost residents. He is a member of the University Club, the Civic League, and the Chamber of Commerce.

Mgr. Tannrath keeps abreast with current literature, is a good linguist and finds enjoyment in works on psychology, poetry, music and art. His preaching is characterized by straightforward, convincing speech without unnecessary ornamentation; in secular addresses he excels in witty, unstudied repartee, so that he is much sought after as an after dinner speaker. His executive ability and depth of judgment have won for him the following important offices in the St. Louis diocese: Chancellor of the diocese, member of the board of directors of Kenrick Seminary, member of the board of consultors to the archbishop and member of the Calvary Cemetery Association board. The value of his work for mankind is widely acknowledged, while his service to the church in harmonizing, organizing and directing the development of the Catholic faith in St. Louis is recognized and appreciated by every one who realizes the need of just these qualities in the life of the church today.

E. W. Howe

Edwin W. Houx

EDWIN W. HOUX of Kansas City is one of the most prominent and widely known representatives of live stock interests of the west and southwest. He is the president of the Drumm-Standish Commission Company which was one of the pioneer companies operating in Kansas City and he is also the president of the Live Stock Exchange. Missouri numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred in Johnson county, November 5, 1863, his parents being James Henry and Mary Everett (Wilson) Houx. The parents were natives of Cooper county, Missouri, and of Cold River near Charleston, Virginia, respectively. The old Houx homestead in Missouri is at Pilot Grove. The family was founded in this state by Phillip S. Houx, who arrived in 1820 and engaged in the cooperage business at Lafayette. He also served as the first sheriff of Johnson County, Missouri, and took active part in the pioneer development of that section of the state. His son, James Henry Houx, attended the country schools at Chappell Hill, Lafayette county, where he was a student of the Rev. Robert D. Morrow, and A. W. Ridings, and schoolmate of Senator Cochran and J. T. Crisp. He became a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, teaching in western Missouri and doing missionary work. His first charge was at Independence, and at Westport. His uncle John Lewis was a saddler and harness maker who outfitted expeditions for the Santa Fe trail. The family was in many ways closely associated with the early development of the state along material, intellectual and moral lines. Mr. Houx preached in the schoolhouses, and among his parishioners were Col. Younger, father of Cole Younger, the Christophers, Urtons and others of the pioneers with their families. He was a democrat in his political belief and a slave holder in early days. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and the sterling worth of his character was recognized by all who knew him and in that way he left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the history of the state in many ways. He passed away at Warrensburg in 1908, when seventy-six years of age. His widow now in her eighty-second year resides in the old home, where she has lived since 1869.

Edwin W. Houx was a pupil in the Normal school at Warrensburg and throughout his entire life has been prominently connected with the live stock business in Missouri and the southwest. For twenty years he has been a member of the Live Stock Exchange and is now the president of the Drumm-Standish Commission Company, as well as of the Live Stock Exchange. The company, of which he is the head, was established by Major A. Drumm, and was one of the pioneer companies operating in live stock. The company now handles cattle, hogs and sheep and controls an extensive business. Extending his efforts beyond the mere direction and interests of a live stock commission merchant of Kansas

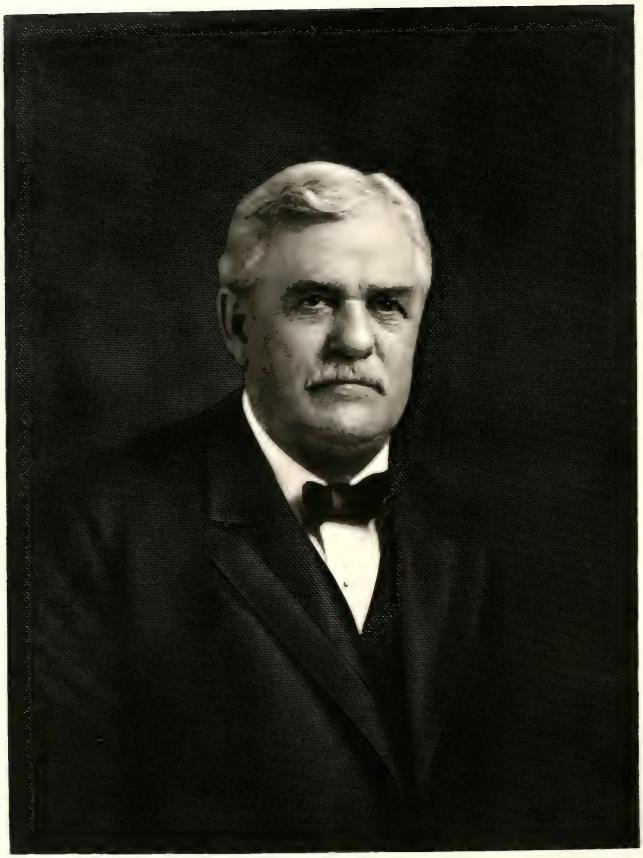
City he has become a director of the West Side State Bank which he aided in organizing, and he also has some ranch interests at Artesia, New Mexico, where he is breeding Herefords. He is the president of the Feliz Cattle Company, is the vice persident of the Double Circle Cattle Company of Clifton, Arizona, which is engaged in the breeding of Herefords for grazing and feeding purposes and has other investments, so that he ranks among the most progressive and enterprising business men of Kansas City.

At Center View, Missouri, Mr. Houx was married to Miss Lucy Wharton, a daughter of Jack Wharton, who was born in Washington, D. C., and is a direct descendant of George Washington. Her father, Jack Wharton, went to Warrensburg, Missouri, when about seventeen years of age and joined Col. McCowan, who was raising a company for service in the Civil war. He entered the army as a private and was advanced to lieutenant under Price. He engaged in the drug business at Center View and was very active, not only in commercial but in political and civic circles. He voted with the democratic party, was a very active member of the Masonic fraternity and was a loyal follower of the teachings of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Houx has been born one son, James Robert, whose birth occurred at Center View, in 1896, and who is now a farmer there, engaged extensively in the raising of Duroc Jersey hogs. He was educated in the Central high school of Kansas City, also in the Agricultural College and the University of Missouri.

Mr. Houx gives his political allegiance to the democratic party. He ranks as one of the leading and progressive business men of Kansas City where step by step he has advanced in an orderly progression that has brought him to a place in the foremost ranks of those who are connected with the live stock industry. That he has always held to ethical standards in business affairs is indicated in the honor accorded him with the election to the presidency of the Live Stock Exchange. His success has been most worthily won and from a humble position he has worked upward until as president of the Drumm-Standish Commission Company he is one of the foremost figures in live stock commission circles in the west.

Mr. Houx has attained a prominent place in Masonry, being a member of Warrensburg Lodge, Chapter and Commandery and a member of the Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Rotary Club and the Kansas City Club.



Jas. R. Dawson

James Parrish Dawson

JAMES PARRISH DAWSON, for forty years a prominent attorney of St. Louis, was born at Midway, Kentucky, July 17, 1851, and died November 22, 1917, at his home, "Bois D'Arc" at Webster Groves, St. Louis county. He was the son of Rev. John Dabney Dawson and Mary Jane Bell, his wife. The father, a native of near Lynchburg, Virginia, where he was born October 20, 1808, removed at an early age with his parents to Kentucky and was educated at Center College, Danville, and at Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky. During his student days at the latter institution he met his future wife whom he wedded December 20, 1831. She was a native of Nashville, Tennessee, and in infancy had journeyed with her parents by ox team and wagon from her birthplace to Lexington, Kentucky.

Rev. John Dabney Dawson had a long and distinguished career as a minister of the Christian church and as an educator. He was first principal of Midway Orphan School at Midway, Kentucky. Removing to Columbia, Missouri, he was for several years an associate teacher in Christian College. In 1862 he removed to Louisiana, Missouri, where, together with Elder Virgil Rice, he conducted a private school for two or three years. He also at one time conducted a private school at Hannibal, Missouri, and there Mark Twain, the celebrated writer, was his pupil. He was an elder in the Christian church at Louisiana, Missouri, and contributed largely to the establishment and upbuilding of that denomination in the Mississippi valley. It has been said of his teaching that it inspired the development of the best in every individual who came under his instruction. The last fifteen or eighteen years of his life were spent on his farm near Louisiana, in gardening and fruit raising—occupations congenial because of his love of nature and outdoor life. His wife and he lived to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary, she surviving to the age of eighty-six years. At his death this tribute was paid: "The artless simplicity of the child, the profound erudition of the scholar, the elegant refinement of the gentleman and the reverent piety of the Christian patriarch were blended in him." And of his wife it was said: "Like Solomon's ideal woman, her hands were never idle and whatever she did was well done."

The children of John Dabney and Mary Jane Bell Dawson were: Theodore, who became a druggist at Warsaw, Illinois; William C., who entered the ministry of the Christian church; Mrs. Ella Dawson Carson of Chicago; and James Parrish Dawson, subject of this sketch.

James Parrish Dawson was educated in a private school conducted by his father at Louisiana, Missouri, was a student of Greek and Latin at the age of ten, graduated from the Louisiana high school under Professor Osborne and

taught a country school for a time; but Professor Osborne, recognizing the promise in him, pressed a loan of one thousand dollars on young Dawson, with which to complete his education. He decided upon law as a profession, came to St. Louis, and after insuring his life in favor of his benefactor, purchased a newspaper route for delivery of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, in order to sustain himself and entered upon his legal studies at Washington University, where he won scholarships for the whole course in competitive examinations and was graduated. He was admitted to the bar in 1876. His legal education was achieved through toil and self-denial, often studying until midnight, arising at four o'clock in the morning, delivering his newspaper, then attending his classes; but in his efforts at self support he made the acquaintance of men who in later years become his friends and factors in his success. He obtained desk room in the offices of Patrick and Frank and following the death of Mr. Patrick became associated with Mr. Frank and with Mr. Wm. E. Garvin in organizing the law firm of Frank, Dawson and Garvin, and eventually with Mr. Garvin under the firm name of Dawson and Garvin, which relation continued until the death of Mr. Dawson. In this connection Mr. Dawson won a place among the foremost corporation attorneys of St. Louis, was honored with the trusteeship of large and important interests and, as was said of him: "Became an enthusiastic advocate, able, learned, indefatigable, excelling in equity matters and a wise business counsellor."

Mr. Dawson was a charter member of the Mercantile Club of St. Louis and also of the Algonquin Club at Webster Groves, but in the organizations with which he identified himself he formed personal attachments, rather than participating actively in the management. In earlier years his recreations were hunting and fishing and he enjoyed Nature in every phase, thus exhibiting the impress in his formative period of not only his parents, but also of his mother's brother, Dr. Theodore S. Bell, the eminent physician of Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, a man of rare intellectual attainments and with a remarkable knowledge of botany.

Mr. Dawson was married September 3, 1881, to Miss Dell Mead, daughter of George L. Mead, paymaster of the United States Navy. The children of this marriage are: James C., of the Dawson Manufacturing Company; and Frances, wife of Herbert C. Rhodes of the Graham Paper Company of St. Louis. In 1884 Mr. and Mrs. Dawson established their home at Webster Groves, St. Louis county, ultimately acquiring a tract of thirty-nine acres in an attractive section, on which he erected in 1914 the home in which he died and where, during the years of his residence he manifested his inherited love for "growing things" in the rare plants, flowers, shrubs and trees which he gathered there from even beyond the seas. His interests were wide, extending from his profession to the sciences and he was a student of many things, from the history of the Indian races of America, archaeology and kindred subjects to his pet hobby, botany; and all were bound up with his home and family life amid his fine library, his flowers and his friends. To hear him speak of his children and grandchildren was an experience—his words were so full of love and enthusiastic admiration, as if their like had never been before.

Mr. Dawson's nature abounded in enthusiastic hopefulness which he infused into his clients, to whose interests he gave the highest degree of fidelity and

each of whom he had the faculty of welcoming as a warm personal friend. He exhibited that perfect physical fitness for his professional work which, he once remarked, was an essential to the practice of law. His mental processes were very interesting. He seemed to leap at a conclusion, then to fortify it with sound reasons; but his apparently spontaneous utterances were really the results of years of laborious effort along beaten paths and but demonstrated his mastery of his profession. He was positive in assertion, clear and convincing in statement and showed unusual aptitude for and acquaintance with the principles of mechanics, when engaged in trade mark and patent questions. His prominent traits of character were his fixedness of purpose, his high standard of honor and independence of spirit, his kindliness in social contact and his loyalty to his friends. Endowed with the best of inheritances, which he cultivated and enriched by his own intelligent labors and availment of opportunity, he stood fairly representative of the best type of the American lawyer and citizen.

Jacob L. Hellman

Jacob Francis Hellrung

THERE is much that is inspirational in the life record of Jacob Francis Hellrung, who at the age of fifteen started out as an apprentice to the tinsmith's trade, and who in the course of an active business career has arrived at the head of the extensive house furnishing business, conducted under the firm name of Hellrung & Grimm. This business was established in 1887, and the development of the enterprise is attributable to the progressive methods, the business sagacity and broad vision of the president and treasurer and his associates, who have made this one of the leading commercial concerns of St. Louis. Mr. Hellrung was born in Freeburg, Illinois, December 27, 1861, and his parents are Frank and Catherine Hellrung, who emigrated from Germany at the ages of seven and nine years respectively. In early life the father engaged in farming and when twenty-four years of age put aside all business and personal considerations to serve in the Civil war. Following the close of hostilities he conducted a brickyard at Freeburg.

In that town Jacob Hellrung attended the parochial schools, also the public grammar schools, while later he pursued a commercial course at night. When a lad of fifteen he entered upon an apprenticeship as a tinsmith and at the cornice making trade, at which he worked in Freeburg, Illinois, until eighteen years of age when he came to St. Louis and was employed as a journeyman until 1887. When twenty-five years of age he established business on his own account, opening a stove and tinware store and doing general roofing, guttering and spouting, his place of business being at Sixteenth and Biddle streets. In the year 1901 he organized the firm of Hellrung & Grimm and erected a three-story brick building on the southeast corner of Sixteenth and Cass avenue, extending the scope of the business to include the sale of furniture, carpets and general house furnishings. In the year 1911 the firm leased a corner building, one hundred by one hundred and fifty feet, and six stories in height, at the southwest corner of Ninth and Washington avenue, where they are now conducting a business amounting to about a million dollars annually. Mr. Hellrung is the president and treasurer of the firm and the success of the enterprise is attributable in a large measure to the business policy which he inaugurated, to his broad vision and unfaltering enterprise. Fair dealings and truthful advertising have alawys figured prominently in the conduct of the business and substantial success has resulted therefrom. In addition to his interest in this house Mr. Hellrung is president of the Cass Avenue Bank, and a director of the Standard Separator Company of Milwaukee.

In 1884 Mr. Hellrung was married to Miss Christina Grimm, a daughter of Frank and Margaret Grimm, and they have become the parents of two sons and two daughters: Joseph B., Jacob F., Catherine and Amanda. The eldest

son wedded Leigh Kuehne, while Jacob married Edith Goedde, and Catherine is the wife of George Dostal, and Amanda the wife of Carl Williams. In 1907 Mrs. Hellrung, the mother, passed away and in 1908 Mr. Hellrung was again married, the second union being with Louise Theresa Perano, a daughter of Frank and Clara Perano. There is one son of this marriage, Francis Albert.

Mr. Hellrung is a member of the Lady of Lourdes Catholic church and is a fourth degree Knight of Columbus. He also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and as a past master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His interest in benevolent and charitable projects is manifest in his connection with the St. Vincent Orphan Asylum and the Protestant Orphan Asylum. He is likewise well known in social circles and belongs to the Century Boat, Riverview, St. Louis Piscatorial, Hunting and Fishing and St. Louis Cruising Clubs. There have been no spectacular phases in his entire career. He has steadily advanced in an orderly progression that has brought him from an humble apprenticeship to a position among the most prominent and successful merchants of his adopted city, and his record should serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others showing that success and an honored name may be won by straightforward business methods.

Charles Cummings Allen

Charles Cummings Collins

WITH a highly developed sense of justice Charles Cummings Collins has become a most worthy exponent of that profession to which right and property, life and liberty must look for protection, being today recognized as one of the ablest and most ethical members of the St. Louis bar. He was born in Memphis, Tennessee, July 6, 1872, his parents being Charles Standish and Katherine (Comfort) Collins. The father was engaged in the practice of law at Memphis, Tennessee, for a brief period and then removed to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he followed his profession, continuing as a general practitioner thoroughly versed in all departments of law. He was also very active in public affairs and was keenly interested in educational matters, doing everything in his power to advance the interests of public instruction. He never sought or desired office but kept thoroughly informed concerning the vital questions and issues of the day and was a strong advocate of free silver, while his son Charles Cummings was equally opposed to it.

Charles Cummings Collins was educated in the public schools of Little Rock and in the Washington University of St. Louis, in which latter institution he won his Bachelor of Arts degree as a member of the class of 1892. He later took up the study of law in the Washington University. While there he also taught school in the Smith Academy, a preparatory department of the university. He won his LL. B. degree in 1894. In 1894 he entered upon the general practice of law. In 1904 he formed the law firm of Carter, Collins & Jones. Mr. Collins for many years has concentrated his attention upon corporation and taxation law and for some years has specialized in these branches of the profession. He has been particularly efficient in the work of reorganizing and financing corporations. His efforts in this direction are manifest in the Certain-teed Products Corporation, manufacturers of roofing, paints and varnishes, which is the largest enterprise of its kind in the world. It was through the efforts of Mr. Collins that this twenty-five million dollar corporation came into existence, being based upon a sound financial basis and organized in such a manner that results were certain. It was fifteen years ago that he obtained the initial one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the business which under his guidance has developed to its present magnitude, with plants in St. Louis and several other cities in the United States and also in various other countries—in fact the corporation is today doing business throughout the world. While roofing is the principal product, the company has also reached the point of leadership in the production of paints and varnishes. The Certain-teed Products Corporation has recently taken over several large paint companies, including the Mound City Paint Works. There are many other extensive and important corpora-

tions for which Mr. Collins has acted as general counsel including the Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods Company which he aided in reorganizing.

In St. Louis, in 1895, Mr. Collins was married to Miss July H. Thomson, a native of St. Louis. Their children are Anne, the wife of Knox Taussig; July, the wife of Humphrey A. Gifford; and Mary Virginia and Elizabeth Cummings, who are at home. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and Mr. Collins belongs to the St. Louis and Glen Echo Country Clubs, also to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Phi Delta Theta and Phi Delta Phi, two college fraternities. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party.

Charles Cummings Collins is descended from New England ancestors who lived in Maine, Connecticut and Massachusetts, and among the number were Miles Standish and John Alden. Something of the New England characteristics and training find expression in his life. He is a man of very keen sense of right and justice, always willing to give others the chance to be heard. He is likewise kind and approachable, quiet and unassuming. He possesses notable power of concentration and this quality has made him, as one who knows him expresses it, "One of the best lawyers of St. Louis." He is fond of music and has always enjoyed those things which have cultural and educational value in life. Another who knows him well speaks of him as "A man's man and a believer in men." In a word he has those qualities which make his fellows know that his word is to be relied upon and that his actions will ever measure up to those standards which in every land and clime awaken confidence and respect.

Colonel Thomas Wright

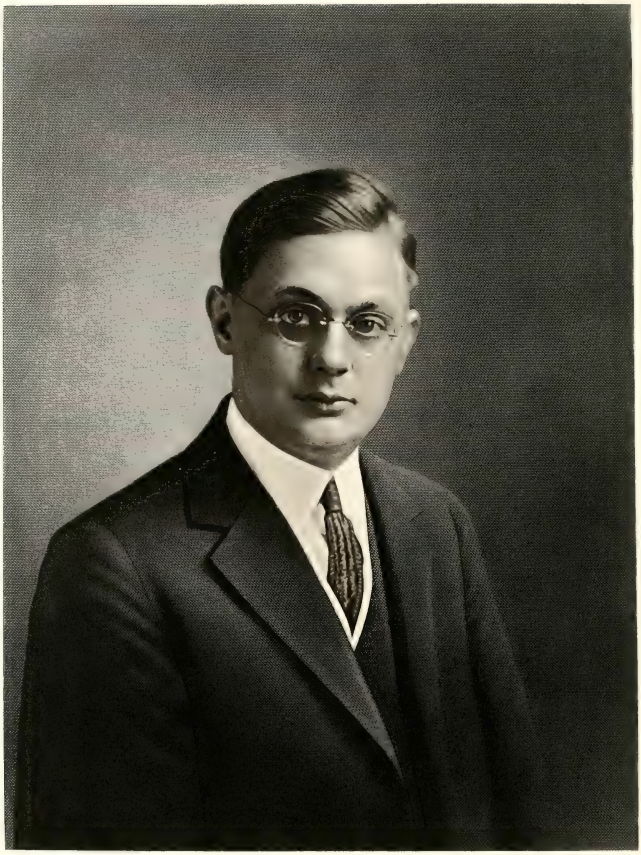
ARRIVING in St. Louis with limited financial resources in 1866, Colonel Thomas Wright rose to a place of prominence in the business circles of the city as an importer and jobber of cigars and a banker. Honored and respected by all, there was no man who occupied a more enviable position in commercial and financial circles, not alone by reason of the success he achieved but also owing to the straightforward business policy which he ever followed; and thus it is that his life history deserves a place in the annals of his adopted state. The Wright family is of English lineage and was founded in America by Robert C. Wright, the father of Colonel Wright, who crossed the Atlantic in the early part of the nineteenth century and settled in New York. He lived at One Hundred and Second street and Tenth avenue in New York, where he conducted a truck farm. His son, Colonel Thomas Wright, was born in New York, January 27, 1841, and as his parents were in limited financial circumstances he was obliged to leave school at the age of twelve years and provide for his own support. Until nineteen years of age he was up at sunrise and worked until sunset tilling the soil, and in that period of seven years he managed to save a little money with the hope of using it in obtaining a college education. Just at that time, however, the Civil war broke out and his patriotism overcame all other desires and interests in his life and he joined the Forty-second New York Regiment as a private. His valor, loyalty and capability won him various promotions and at the close of the war he was honorably discharged with the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel. During the period of hostilities he was twelve times wounded and two of his wounds, one through the lungs and one through the kidneys, were supposed to be vital. He participated in the most important battles of the Army of the Potomac and in 1861 was captured and spent a little more than four months in Libby prison, being exchanged on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1862.

When the war was over, Colonel Wright started out for himself with no definite destination in view. He was looking for a place in which he was not known, however, one in which he could start in any humble position that might offer. He reached St. Louis in the early part of 1866 and in a short time purchased a small cigar store at the southwest corner of Third and Olive streets. There he closely applied himself to the business and such was his diligence and enterprise that his trade grew rapidly, developing to such proportions that it was only a matter of a short time when he was compelled to send for his brother, John H. Wright, to assist him in managing the business, which necessitated frequent visits to New York, Tampa, Florida, and Havana, Cuba. It was in the cigar trade that he laid the foundation for his fortune and his business steadily increased in that connection until he retired in 1896, turning over the business

to his brother, John H., and his two sons, Waldemar R. and Guy H. Wright. In the meantime he had made extensive investments in real estate and was the builder of the Wright building, the Third National Bank building and the annex to the Chemical building. He became the president of the Chemical Building Company, the first vice president of the Third National Bank, a director of the Industrial Loan Company and also of the American Central Insurance Company, and at the time of his death was also looking after the Title Guaranty and International Life buildings and was one of the trustees of the Missouri Lincoln Trust Company. Thus he acquired important holdings and business connections which were most carefully controlled, for though his early advantages were limited he developed a keen sense of business discernment and splendid executive and administrative powers. He justly won the proud American title of a self-made man and his record should serve as a stimulating influence and an inspiration to all who know aught of his career.

Colonel Wright was united in marriage to Miss Emelie Garrigue, a native of New York city and a representative of a family of Danish lineage that was founded in the new world by Rudolph H. Garrigue, who for years was president of the Germania Fire Insurance Company of New York city. It was in the eastern metropolis that Colonel Wright was married in 1869 and to him and his wife were born five children, of whom three sons survive, namely: Waldemar R., a resident of St. Louis; Guy H.; and Ralph G., who resides in New Brunswick, Canada, where he holds the chair of chemistry in Rutger College.

Colonel Wright was a member of the Mercantile Club, the St. Louis Club and of various Masonic bodies. He started out in life empty-handed, but he died possessed of all those things which men reckon as of value—wealth and high social position. The sterling worth of his character was widely recognized and he enjoyed the confidence, goodwill and high regard of all who knew him.



Otto J. Muller

Chris J. Muckermann

CHRIS J. MUCKERMANN, who is at the head of the Chris J. Muckermann Insurance Agency of St. Louis, established in 1913, was born October 27, 1891, in the city in which he still resides. His father, John C. Muckermann, is also a native of St. Louis, where for many years he has been prominent in business circles, his present connection being that of vice president of the Polar Wave Ice & Fuel Company. He married Pauline Leber, who was born in St. Louis and is also living. Their family numbered three sons and four daughters.

Chris J. Muckermann was accorded liberal educational opportunities. He attended St. Mary's College, Kansas, and the St. Louis University and from the latter was graduated in 1913 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Thus well qualified by educational training for life's practical and responsible duties, he established an insurance agency in St. Louis on the 9th of September, 1913, and has since carried on the business under the style of the Chris J. Muckermann Insurance Agency. He was first connected with the Travelers Insurance Company and now handles a general line of insurance, representig the Iowa Bonding & Casualty Company, the Missouri State Life Insurance Company of Topeka, Kansas, and various others. He now employs a number of agents, including E. J. Lynch, W. C. Woods, Charles F. Quinn, Joseph A. Lynch, E. G. Monnig, Orr C. Frazer, J. Adam, L. A. Loftus, J. G. Meyer, Jerome G. Meyer, Randolph S. Lyon and W. A. Patteson. The business is developing rapidly under his careful guidance and he is thoroughly conversant with every phase of insurance.

On the 21st of April, 1915, Mr. Muckermann was married to Miss Marie Stella Lynch, of St. Louis, and their children are three in number: Marie Stella, John C. and Nancy Jeanne. Mr. Muckermann and his family are members of the Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic church and he is identified with the Knights of Columbus. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the organization finds in him a stalwart follower of its leadership in relation to every project for the general good. He belongs to the Glen Echo Country Club and to the Liederkranz and is particularly interested in golf as a source of recreation. He is likewise identified with the Missouri Athletic Association. He is yet a young man—one who, actuated by a laudable ambition, has made steady progress until he has won a creditable place in insurance circles, and the qualities that he has already displayed indicate that his will be a successful future.

Thos. B. Creed

Thomas Bouldin Crews

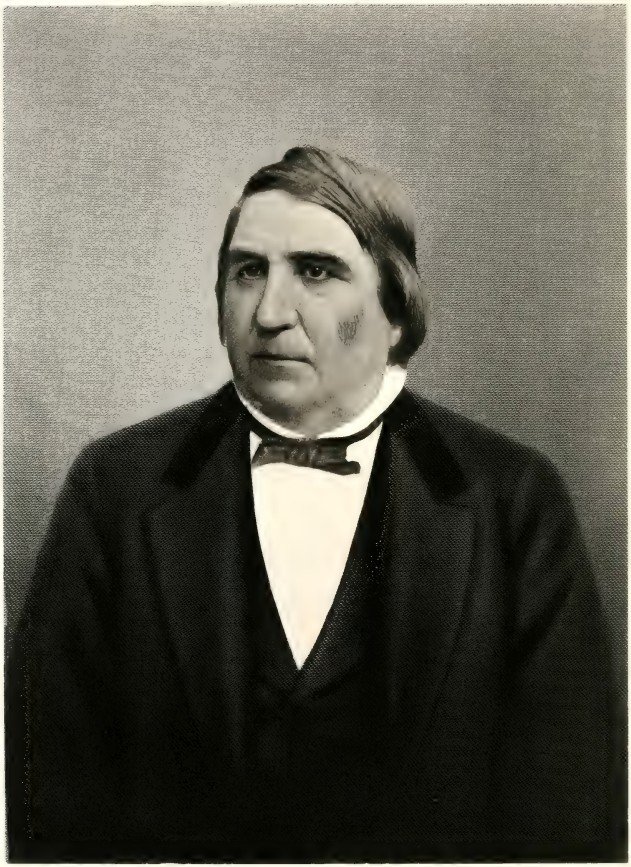
THOMAS BOULDIN CREWS, a prominent member of the St. Louis bar, is a representative of one of the oldest and most honored Missouri families "representing its democratic aristocracy and its aristocratic democracy." He was born September 19, 1860, in the home of his maternal grandfather in Franklin county, Missouri, although his parents at that time were residing in Saline county, this state. His father, Colonel Thomas W. B. Crews, was a native of Henry county, Virginia, born in 1832, and was a youth of fourteen years when in 1846 he came to Missouri, settling in Howard county. He was graduated from Union College at Schenectady, New York, and afterward took up the study of law under Judge John C. Wright of Schenectady and under Hon. W. B. Napton of Saline county, Missouri, who was later judge of the supreme court. In January, 1855, Colonel Crews entered upon the practice of law at Marshall, Missouri, and so continued until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he raised a company for the Confederacy and entered the service. He participated in the battles of Boonville, Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Fort Scott, Dry Wood and Lexington, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel of the Second Cavalry "for bravery in action." In 1862 he was captured while on a sick bed at his home and sent to St. Louis as a prisoner of war. He was soon afterward paroled, however, being the first paroled soldier of the state. Following the close of hostilities he took up his permanent abode in Franklin county, and there remained until his death in 1891. His long years of active practice brought him an enviable reputation as a lawyer, orator and citizen, and in 1875 he was called to represent his district in framing the constitutional convention of the state. His grandfather had served as a colonel in the Virginia militia when George III was king of England, and the family had long been connected with the history of the Old Dominion ere the removal was made from Virginia to Missouri. The mother of Thomas Bouldin Crews was in her maidenhood Virginia Jeffries, the daughter of C. S. Jeffries, one of the prominent citizens and pioneers of Franklin county, to which place he had removed from Virginia.

The youthful days of Thomas B. Crews to the age of eighteen years were spent on the home farm with the usual training and experience of farm bred boys, who represent the higher class of Missouri's agriculturists. He attended the public schools until he had mastered the branches of learning therein taught and afterward continued his education in an eastern academy. He started out in the business world in a clerical position in the office of the circuit clerk of Franklin county, and improved his leisure time by studying law privately until he was able to enter the St. Louis Law School. Following his graduation he practiced for a time in his home county and then removed to St. Louis. He

has remained in the general practice of law and has accurate and comprehensive knowledge of many branches of the profession. His mind is analytical, logical and inductive, and his clear reasoning is manifest in every case which he presents to the court. The precision and care with which he prepares his cases is always manifest and his defense of his position is well-nigh unassailable. It was the members of the bar of his own political party who nominated him to the office of judge of probate court of St. Louis in 1902 and his election followed. He served with great credit and distinction but met defeat in the landslide that involved his party for the succeeding election. He then resumed the private practice of law and has won a most creditable success. The court records bear testimony to many notable court victories he has gained especially in litigation relating to real estate.

In 1889 Mr. Crews was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Moore of St. Louis, and they have one child, Thomas B., Jr., who was graduated from Cornell University in 1914. He volunteered for service in the World war in May, 1917, attended the officers' training camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, was commissioned first lieutenant of the Three Hundred and Forty-second Field Artillery, Eighty-ninth Division, in August, 1917, and went overseas as such in March, 1918. He participated in the battles of St. Mihiel and the Argonne as acting captain in command of his battery and after the signing of the armistice continued in command of his battery in the Army of Occupation on the Rhine, during which time he was promoted to the rank of captain of A Battery, Three Hundred and Forty-second Field Artillery, Eighty-ninth Division, U. S. A., in recognition of his service during the campaign. He returned to the United States in June, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Funston. He is now engaged in business in New York city.

Judge Crews has held no public office save that of probate judge except by the appointment of the supreme court when he served as a member of the Board of Law Examiners of Missouri from 1907 until 1910. He has spent much time in travel, having recently returned from a trip of several months in South America. Of him, one who knew him well said, "the title of judge is given him instinctively, as he looks, acts and talks the part." Judicial in the simplest matters, but without pomposity or arrogance; weighty without heaviness, serious without solemnity, dignified but genial; knowing him is to admire and trust him. Respected by his profession for his learning and power of analysis, he is one of its most popular members also, by reason of his courtesy, kindness and willingness to serve others.



James W. Lucas

James H. Lucas

ASIDE from those whose eminence and fame have been won in the field of statesmanship and distinguished political service there is perhaps no family which has attained the prominence accorded those of the name of Lucas in Missouri. They have been the builders of this great commonwealth and throughout the years which have run their course since the Revolutionary war representatives of the name in different generations have won honor and eminence by reason of the great work which they have accomplished as promoters of business activity that has led to the substantial development of the state.

"John B. C. Lucas is the seventh in the line of descent from a Revolutionary ancestry and a great-grandson of Andrew Vanoy, who was captain of a company of militia in North Carolina, attached to the regiment of Colonel Abraham Shepard. In 1777 he enlisted as a member of the Continental army and did valient duty on various memorable battlefields, serving until victory crowned the American arms. In the paternal line the ancestry is traced back to Nicholas Lucas, who was born in 1572 and died in 1650, at the age of seventy-eight years. The line of descent comes down through Robert, James, Robert, Robert Joseph Lucas and Robert Joseph Edward Lucas. The last named was born in 1725 and died in 1783. In 1760 he became a procureur du Roi, or king's prosecuting attorney, of Port Audemur, in Normandy, France. He married Mademoiselle de l'Arche and to this union there were born seven children, of whom John B. C. Lucas was the third child and second son and the grandfather of his namesake. The grandfather was married in France to Mademoiselle Sebin. In the University of Caen, which was founded by Henry VI, king of England, he studied law with a view to becoming procureur du Roi. On the 17th of April, 1784, accompanied by his wife, he left Ostend, Belgium, for America, coming to Philadelphia. Soon afterward he purchased a large tract of land called Montpelier, situated at Coal Hill, near the present site of Pittsburgh, where then stood Fort Pitt. There they lived until 1805. Mr. Lucas had brought with him to the United States a letter of introduction from Benjamin Franklin, then minister to France, recommending him to President Jefferson as an able jurist, whose counsels would be valuable in framing the laws of a new-born republic. He became prominently identified with the history of Pennsylvania. He served on the bench with Judge Addison and in 1795 was elected to the state legislature, while in 1803 he became a member of congress. Two years before he had been sent by President Jefferson to ascertain the temper of the French and Spanish residents of Louisiana respecting the Louisiana purchase. He traveled incognito to St. Louis, thence to Ste. Genevieve and on to New Orleans, under the name of Des Peiutreaux. The commission was ably and carefully executed and the president bestowed upon

him further honors in 1803 by appointing him judge of the territorial court and commissioner of land claims of Upper Louisiana, following the purchase. For two years he filled that office in a most creditable and honorable manner and in 1805 came to St. Louis, after resigning his position. The city was but a little French settlement, but he recognized its advantageous position, believed in its future growth and made extensive investments in real estate, which afterward brought him and his family large wealth. He was always most devoted to his family, and the death of his five sons caused him to retire from public life, after which time he gave his supervision only to his estate. He enjoyed an extensive law practice and his professional duties and the management of his property fully claimed his time. He was one of the first to herald the abolition movement, which he did in a speech made in St. Louis, April 20, 1820, defining his views in consenting to allow his name to be used as a candidate for membership on the delegation to the constitutional convention of Missouri. At that time he strongly opposed the introduction of slavery into the state and the speech created a great sensation.

"James H. Lucas, father of John B. C. Lucas, was born November 12, 1800, and pursued his education in the College of St. Thomas, in Nelson county, Kentucky. In 1817 he went from that state to New Hampshire and later studied law in New York. In 1819 he returned to St. Louis and started by boat for South America, but changed his plans and tarried for a time at Arkansas Post and at Little Rock, reading law in both places and supporting himself by setting type for the Arkansas Gazette and in operating the ferry. He afterward rode the circuit in the practice of his profession, and his growing capacities and powers won to him public attention and led to his selection for honors both within and without the strict path of his profession. In 1820 he was appointed major of the militia by Governor James Miller and later was made judge of the probate court.

"On the 10th of May, 1832, James H. Lucas was married to Emilie Desriusseaux and they became parents of thirteen children. At the request of his father, J. B. C. Lucas, then aged and feeble, James H. Lucas returned to St. Louis in October, 1837. The father died August 17, 1842, leaving his large estate to his two children, James H. Lucas and Mrs. Annie L. Hunt. The former assumed the management of the estate and as the years passed became recognized as one of the most prominent among the builders of the commonwealth through his organization of many progressive movements, his establishment of many large business enterprises and his capable political service. He acted as state senator from 1844 until 1847 but his ambition was never in the line of office holding. His public-spirited citizenship, however, prompted him to put forth effective aid in advancing the interests of St. Louis. His realization of the value of railroad building as the most potent force in the development of a state led him to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars for the construction of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and he was twice elected its president. He assisted in organizing and acted as president of the Gas Company and was a promoter of the Boatmen's Savings Institution. After 1851 he established a banking house in St. Louis with a branch in San Francisco. In 1853 the business was reorganized, others becoming interested, but on the 21st of October, 1853, owing to the widespread financial panic, both banks failed. Although Mr. Lucas was not legally bound,

he assumed the responsibility and paid the entire liabilities with ten per cent interest, at a clear loss to himself of a half million dollars. This was characteristic of the man. His high moral sense was one of his chief characteristics, and though he inherited and controlled an immense fortune, he was never known to take advantage of the necessities of another, and, in fact, would rather have met financial loss than to in any way compromise his commercial honor. He built the Lucas Market and gave ten thousand dollars toward the erection of the Southern Hotel. He also gave ten thousand dollars to the Missouri Historical Society and was at all times interested in movements for intellectual and moral progress. He died November 11, 1873, and his wife passed away December 24, 1878. His property was largely invested in real estate, his holdings including two hundred and twenty-five stores and dwellings in St. Louis, which were divided among his eight living children."

Among the children of James H. Lucas was James D. Lucas, who passed away October 16, 1918, at the age of seventy-three years, and was laid to rest in Calvary cemetery, in the largest private lot in that beautiful city of the dead. He was one of the seven children of James H. Lucas, each one of whom inherited a million dollars from their father. He lived at No. 1515 Lucas place, now in the Locust street district, and had his country home on the Natural Bridge road near Kinloch. He married Florence Deaderick, who is still living, and they became parents of two daughters, Mrs. Florence Clayes and Mrs. G. H. Goddard.

The only living son is John D. Lucas, who after attending the Smith Academy continued his education at the Washington University of St. Louis. He was admitted to practice in 1907 and has since been an active representative of the bar of St. Louis, giving his attention to general law practice. He belongs to the Missouri Bar Association and during the period of the World war he served as a member of the legal advisory board of the third ward.

On the 30th of September, 1903, John D. Lucas was married in St. Louis to Miss Corinne Libby Shewell, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Charles T. and Cora (Libby) Shewell. Mr. Shewell is a representative of a Philadelphia family of English descent. He is also a member of the Roman Catholic church and something of the nature of his interest in sports is indicated in his membership in the Triple A Golf Club. Under different conditions, but with equal interest, he supports those activities which have to do with civic welfare and public progress and his worth as a man and citizen is widely acknowledged, his course upholding untarnished the proud family name.

Theodore Marks

Captain Theodore Marks

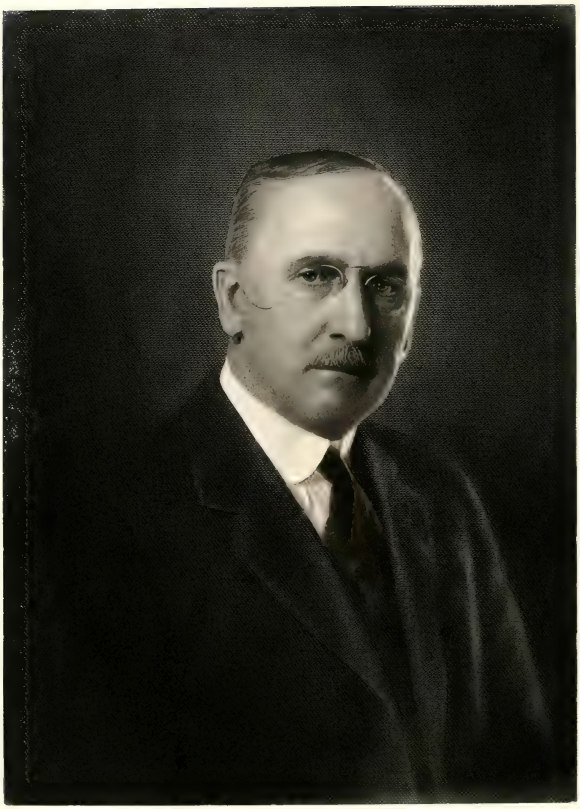
CAPTAIN THEODORE MARKS of Kansas City, who is affectionately called Ted by his legion of friends and by the members of the company which he commanded in the World war, was born in Liverpool, England, November 7, 1884, his parents being William and Catherine (Rily) Marks. The father was born in Warsaw, Russia, while the mother was a native of England. The former went to England when but five years of age and there learned the tailoring business, which he followed in England until 1905. He then came to the United States and when crossing the Atlantic met a minister who recommended that he come to Kansas City. He followed his advice and is still here, engaged in the tailoring business. He possesses a retiring disposition but is a thoroughly well read man on all subjects and a keen student of the questions and vital interests of the day.

His son, Captain Theodore Marks, pursued a public and high school education in England, and when seventeen years of age enlisted in the Grenadier Guards, one of the crack English regiments, of which he became a private but won promotion to the rank of sergeant in a remarkably short time. He was made a teacher of the guards depot at Caterham in Surrey, teaching the recruits both military matters and various branches of learning such as are taught in ordinary schools. He was also teacher in the school that was attended by the children of married soldiers. Following his discharge he went to Nottingham, England, where he engaged in the tailoring business with his father until 1905, and later spent two years with T. B. Johnson on Lord street in Liverpool, this being one of the finest tailoring establishments in England. The year 1908 witnessed the arrival of Captain Marks in Kansas City and in 1913 he removed to Seattle where he remained for about two years, but in 1915 established business on his own account in Kansas City. Here he has since conducted his tailoring business save for the period of his service in the World war, and has built up a trade of extensive proportions, drawing his patronage from among the best people of the city.

Soon after locating here Captain Marks enlisted in the artillery branch of the Missouri National Guard, serving successively as a private, corporal, sergeant, stable sergeant, mess sergeant and top sergeant, and in 1916 went to the Mexican border as top sergeant, serving from June until December as a member of Battery B. In the latter month he was elected by the members of his company to the position of second lieutenant, and in July, 1917, was commissioned first lieutenant, and when the Missouri National Guard federalized he went to Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma, where he attended school. He was recommended by Colonel Danforth, now the head of the United States Military Academy of West Point, and was examined by the board of regular United States

officers, headed by General Berry, U. S. A. His examination won him promotion to the rank of captain in April, 1918, and in May of the same year he went overseas. For a time he was at the artillery school at Coetquitan, and then rejoined Battery C but was selected as commanding officer of an infantry battery, serving with the Thirty-fifth or Missouri Division. Battalion Commander Major John L. Miles, of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Field Artillery, on the 28th of September, 1918, said of Captain Marks: "He displayed remarkable coolness under machine gun and artillery fire, together with notable energy, and was a most dependable officer." He was considered by Emery T. Smith, regular United States field army officer, "one of the very best battery commanders he ever knew, being most energetic and reliable and could be depended upon at all times." He was recommended for further promotion but the signing of the armistice brought an end to promotions in the volunteer army. He served as commanding officer of Battery C, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Field Artillery, at the Gerardmer sector at St. Mihiel, in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, on the Somme-Dieue sector and Verdun in the Conflans offensive and at Metz. He had part of one of his shoulder straps shot off, and a piece of shrapnel from the same shell killed one of his own men. He was honorable discharged March 21, 1919, and became one of the charter member of Fitzsimmons Post of the American Legion and is also a member of Craig Post, No. 18, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Captain Marks is an Episcopalian in religious faith and a republican in his political views. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to the lodge at Seattle, Washington, to the Consistory in Oklahoma and to the Mystic Shrine of Kansas City. He also has membership in the Kansas City Athletic Club. He is a most social, genial gentleman, as well as a capable business man and a splendid military officer, and the regard in which he is uniformly held is indicated by the fact that he is "Ted" to a countless number of friends.



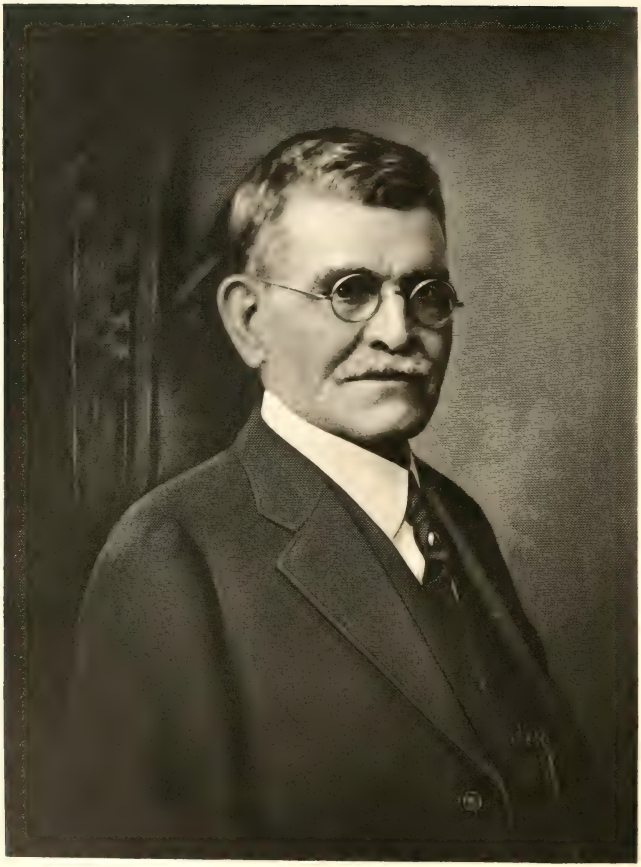
H. N. L. Bietet.

Herman Louis Nietert, M. D.

DR. HERMAN LOUIS NIETERT, an able surgeon of St. Louis, was born in Edwardsville, Illinois, February 22, 1866. His father, Frederick Nietert, was a native of Germany and came to America in 1845, when twenty years of age, originally settling in Cincinnati, while during the '50s he removed to Edwardsville, Illinois. He was a farmer and stock raiser, conducting his business very successfully. He passed away in September, 1919, at the notable age of ninety-four years, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Minnie Slueter, passed away in 1910, at the age of eighty-six years. She too was a native of Germany and came to the United States prior to the Civil war. By her marriage she became the mother of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters.

Herman L. Nietert, who was the sixth in order of birth, was educated in the public schools of Edwardsville and at Shurtleff College at Alton, Illinois. His early life to the age of sixteen years was spent upon the home farm, and after completing his studies in the local schools, he entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1889. After winning his degree he served for one year as interne in the St. Louis City Hospital and then spent two years abroad, studying in Heidelberg and in Vienna. Returning to St. Louis he entered upon the private practice of his profession, in which he has since continued but for some time has specialized in surgery. In 1902 he was superintendent and surgeon in charge of the St. Louis City Hospital, continuing in that position from 1899 until 1902, a period of four years. He was also post mortem physician for four years or until 1899. He belongs to the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Medical Associations. He is now surgeon for the Deaconess Hospital and the Lutheran Hospital, and he has an extensive private practice which is indicative of the confidence reposed in his professional skill and ability. During the war he served as a member of the Medical Reserve Corps and was commissioned captain.

On the 30th of November, 1902, Dr. Nietert was married in St. Louis to Miss Katherine Ziegenhein, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Henry and Katherine (Hinkel) Ziegenhein. Fraternally Dr. Nietert is a Mason belonging to Meridian Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and to Ascalon Commandery, K. T., of St. Louis. He also has membership in the Sunset Inn Country Club. His political endorsement is given to the republican party, and he keeps thoroughly in touch with the questions and issues of the day but has never had ambition for office outside of the strict path of his profession. The thoroughness with which he has devoted his attention to his practice has led to the attainment of the enviable position which he now occupies as one of the leading surgeons of St. Louis.



Wm. A. Taylor

George Stacker Taylor

THE life record of George Stacker Taylor is a most interesting one because of his varied experiences. He was born in St. Louis, January 8, 1846, and is again a resident of the city but in the intervening period has followed civil engineering, mining and prospecting in various sections of this country and of Mexico. He is a brother of Isaac Taylor and spent his youthful days in St. Louis, where he attended the public schools and was later graduated on the completion of a commercial course in the St. Louis University about 1866. He then took up civil engineering, to which he devoted a number of years. In 1878 he went to Colorado where he followed civil engineering and prospecting for about a decade. The year 1891 found him in old Mexico and there he became connected with the American Smelting & Refining Company, an association that was maintained for twenty years. He is thoroughly familiar with the conditions of that country, has seen various Mexican revolutions and has experienced many hardships incident to the troublous conditions of the times and the character of the people. His life story through those twenty years, if written in detail, would present a most interesting picture of the life of the American mining man in old Mexico.

In the year 1917 Mr. Taylor returned to St. Louis, where he is now making his home, spending a part of the year in this city but passing the winter months in San Antonio, Texas.

Lewis Stern

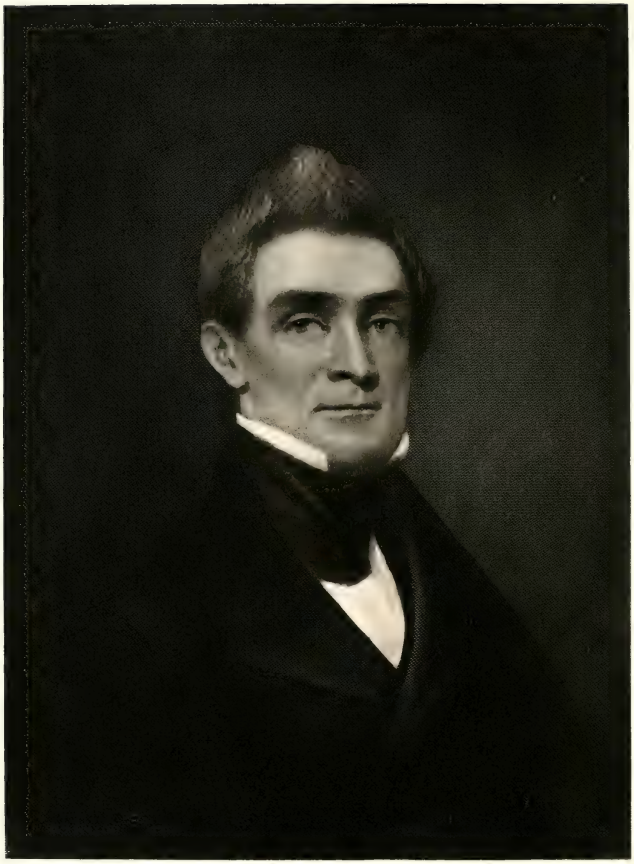
Peter Ibsen

PETER IBSEN, active in the public life of Missouri as consul for Denmark, and connected with the commercial interests of St. Louis as a confectioner, was born in Denmark, November 4, 1862. His father, Jens Ibsen, was engaged in a foundry business in Germany, although his ancestors, through several generations had been farmers. The death of Jens Ibsen occurred in 1895. His wife, Ane Kerstine Ibsen, who belonged to one of the old and well known Danish families, passed away in 1870.

Peter Ibsen obtained a public school education in his native country and it was his father's wish that he should become his successor in the foundry business but when Peter Ibsen was seventeen years of age he decided to forego a college education and sail for the United States. He landed at New York and made his way almost immediately to Muskegon, Michigan, where he obtained employment in a foundry, occupying that position for two years. He next went to Chicago, and for ten years was employed in a wholesale candy house, thoroughly learning the business. All this time he was practicing economy, as well as industry, and thus laid the foundation for his later success. In 1884 he removed to St. Louis, and established a little candy business on Olive street. This prospered and later he spent a year in travel in Europe after which he returned to St. Louis and opened a candy store in the Century building. For the past seven years he has occupied his present quarters and his store has become one of the finest in the city and is recognized as one of the exclusive luncheon places in St. Louis. The highest standard is maintained in the meals served and the confections carried and the business is now one of substantial proportions. Mr. Ibsen has concentrated his efforts and attention in almost undivided manner upon his business and from a penniless and friendless boy—for such he was when he arrived in the new world—he has advanced steadily step by step until he now owns one of the most select and one of the largest establishments in his line in the city. He is perhaps the best known of any of his countrymen west of the Mississippi river and for eleven years has held the post of consul for Denmark.

Mr. Ibsen belongs to St. Louis Lodge, No. 9, B. P. O. E., and is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. His pleasures are largely found in music and golf and through these avenues of interest he maintains an even balance which produces a well rounded character and development.

His friends bespeak him as "a good business man absolutely clean and straight, who wants nothing but what is right, works hard and long and is very conscientious." He is also most charitable, quietly and unostentatiously doing much good, seeking out individual cases where assistance is needed.



George Stanton
M.D.

George Morton

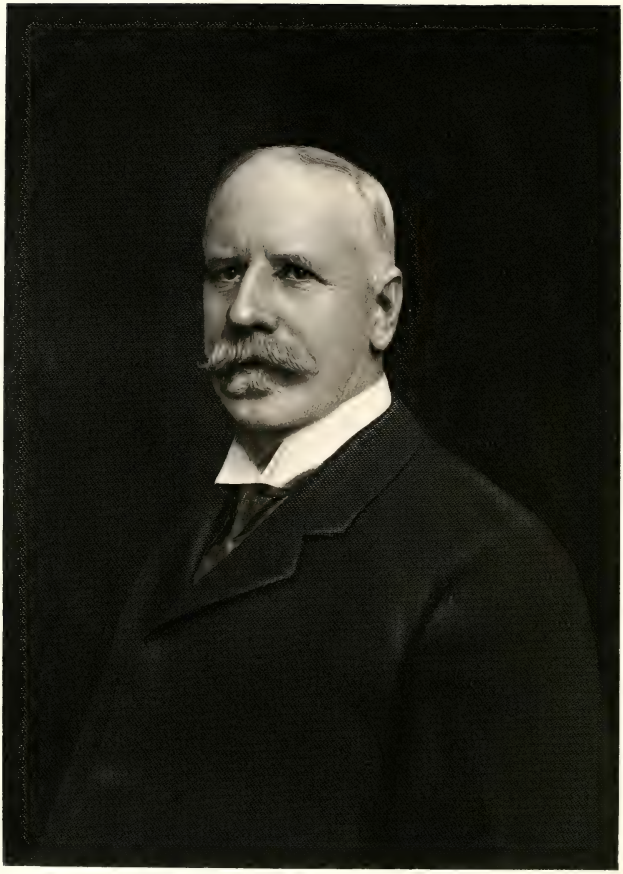
THE history of George Morton, who passed away on the 9th of January, 1865, is a most interesting one by reason of his close connection with the upbuilding and development of St. Louis, where for forty-seven years he was widely known as a public-spirited and enterprising citizen. He was born in Scotland, near Edinburgh, on the 25th of December, 1790, and was a son of Peter and Ellen (Wilson) Morton, whose family numbered the following: Mrs. Janet Stark, who became a resident of Butler county, Pennsylvania; Alexander, who married and lived in Kentucky; Thomas, who married and lived in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Mary and Ellen, who remained residents of Scotland; William, who was a purser in the English navy on board the warship Beleraphon, which took Napoleon to his exile on the Isle of St. Helena; Elizabeth, who became the wife of William Murphy, of Xenia, Ohio; Peter, who married Jane Dousling, of York, England, and resided also at Kingston, Jamaica, and at Glasgow, Scotland; and George, who was the youngest member of the family and is the immediate subject of this review.

Having come from Scotland to the new world, George Morton resided for a time in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and then removed to St. Louis in 1818. In 1823 he entered into partnership with Joseph C. Laveille, under the firm style of Laveille & Morton, and they became recognized as the leading builders in St. Louis, a position which they maintained for a number of years, and during that period erected many of the finest residences and largest and most important buildings of the city, including a number of the early public edifices. In 1825 and 1826 they were engaged on the construction of the first brick Episcopal church in St. Louis, this being situated at the northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets, on the site now occupied by the Merchants Exchange. In 1826 the firm also built Jefferson Barracks and in 1827 and 1828 the first brick courthouse on Fourth street, on the site now occupied by the eastern portion of the present courthouse. In 1831 the old cathedral on Walnut street was built by the company. This was considered one of the great cathedrals of its day and still remains an object of admiration by reason of the purity of its architecture and the solidity of the structure. Laveille & Morton were also the builders of the St. Louis University on Christy avenue and Ninth street.

In 1812, when twenty-two years of age, George Morton was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Morrison, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a daughter of John and Christiana (Smith) Morrison, who came from the Isle of Lewis in North Scotland and settled in Bedford, Pennsylvania, while subsequently they lived at Pittsburgh, then known as Fort Dequesne. Mr. Morrison was twice married and the children of his first marriage were: Angus; Mordecai; Margaret, who became Mrs. Morton; Mary, the wife of Jacob Gross; Katherine, the wife of William

Witte; and Abbey, who died in childhood. The children of the second marriage were Mrs. Martha Marshall, John and William. To Mr. and Mrs. Morton were born five daughters and a son. The eldest, Ellen, became the wife of Alfred Tracy and following his demise married Dr. Meredith Martin. She had one child, Mary Ann. Mary, the second of the family, became the wife of Edwin C. Sloan and had six children; Morton, Maggie, Chrissie, Ellie, Mamie and Lulu. Margaret became the wife of Judge William P. Harrison and the mother of nine children; George, Sam, Ellen, May, Nannie, Sallie, William and two who died in infancy. Christiana married Joseph S. Sloan and had six children; Sophie; two who died in infancy; George; Lizzie; and Alfred. Peter Morton, the only son of the family, died at the age of twenty-three years. Sophie became the wife of Charles Frederick Tracy, a son of Edward Tracy, of Norwich, Connecticut, who came to St. Louis in 1818 and was prominent in all the early business enterprises of the embryo city. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis. To Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Tracy were born nine children: Edward, Morton, Charlie, Maggie, Nellie, Joe, Henry, Paul and Celeste. A granddaughter of Mr. Morton's, Christiana Sloan, married William T. Tracy, and their children are Edwin S. Tracy, William T. Tracy, Jr., Edward McGunigle Tracy and Mrs. Marie Tracy Wygant.

Mr. Morton was a man of broad vision and high ideals. He was prominently connected with public affairs and it was while serving as a member of the city council, under the mayoralty of John F. Darby, that an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was made for the improvement of the harbor of St. Louis, the city council winning this appropriation from congress. After a residence of almost a half century in St. Louis, George Morton passed away, honored and respected by all who knew him. In the later years of his life, owing to the condition of his health, he lived retired, putting aside all business activities and cares and also withdrawing from the conspicuous part which he had previously taken in the public life of the community. A paper published at the time of his death said of him: "As a pioneer he was public spirited and enterprising, and in his social relations a warm-hearted and generous man who gathered about him zealous and faithful friends."



John O'B. Delany

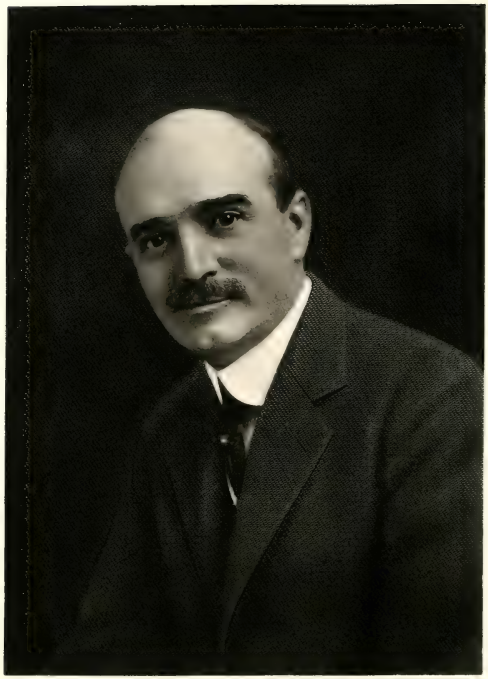
John O'Fallon Delany, M. D.

DR. JOHN O'FALLON DELANY, who since 1866, or for more than a half century, has been engaged in the practice of medicine in St. Louis, was born December 16, 1841, in the home of his parents at the corner of Main and Vine streets. His father was Dr. Dennis Delany, of Baltimore, Maryland, and his mother was Octavia (Mullanphy) Delany, a daughter of John Mullanphy, the celebrated St. Louis philanthropist whose memory is revered and honored wherever he was known.

In young manhood Dr. Delany was a student in the St. Louis University and also in the Jesuit University in Paris. He afterward entered the Columbia College of Medicine & Surgery in New York and was there graduated with the class of 1866. At a later period he resumed his studies abroad, specializing in the study of surgery at Vienna.

In the meantime, or in 1861, when a youth of twenty years, Dr. Delany accompanied Father de Smet, the great Indian missionary, to the head waters of the Missouri river, spending six months in the far west, then a largely undeveloped region. The party proceeded up the river by steamer but returned in an open boat, as the Indians were on the warpath, rendering the voyage at times most dangerous. In 1866 Dr. Delany opened an office in St. Louis and for a few years practiced surgery under Dr. Elisha Gregory at Mullanphy Hospital in the free wards.

On the 23d of June, 1891, Dr. Delany was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Sloan, a daughter of Joseph and Christiana (Morton) Sloan. Theirs has been largely an ideal married life. Mrs. Delany is devoted to her home and its interests and at the same time is most prominent and active in charitable affairs. In fact she is recognized as a leader among womankind in St. Louis. Both Dr. and Mrs. Delany are of the Catholic faith, communicants of the New Cathedral parish. Dr. Delany has been very prominent in public affairs and in club life and has been associated with many of the activities which have led to the upbuilding and development of this great city. He is now a member of the University Club, also of the St. Louis Country Club and of the Chamber of Commerce, and his wife is a member of the Woman's and Wednesday Clubs, with which she has been identified for twenty-five years. For six years she was the president of the St. Louis Woman's Club. Her benevolent spirit is manifest in her constant help to individuals and to organized charity and in this she has the full sympathy and assistance of Dr. Delany. Both are prominently and widely known in St. Louis, where their circle of friends is today almost coextensive with the circle of their acquaintance.



John L. Roemer

John L. Roemer

MR. JOHN L. ROEMER, president of Lindenwood College, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, May 2, 1865. Tradition, much of which has been largely authenticated, says that the name came down from the days of Caesar when he crossed the Rhine. Certain of the Romans located in German territory and were referred to as the "Romans," which is the English translation of Roemer. There are also Danish and Belgian branches of the family. The information concerning the old Roemer castle at Frankfort-on-the-Main, according to the encyclopedias, is as follows: "Of all the secular buildings in Frankfort, the Roemer, for almost five hundred years the Rathaus (Town Hall) of the city, is of prime historical interest. It lies on the Roemerberg, a square flanked by curious medieval houses. It is first mentioned in 1322, was bought with the adjacent hostelry in 1405 by the city and rearranged as a town hall, and has since from time to time been enlarged by the purchase of adjoining patrician houses, forming a complex of buildings of various styles and dates surmounted by a clock tower. It was here in the Wahlzimmer (election chamber) that the electors or their plenipotentiaries chose the German kings, and here in the Kaisersaal (Emperor's Hall) that the coronation festival was held, at which the new king or emperor dined with the electors after having shown himself from the balcony to the people. The Kaisersaal retained its antique appearance until 1843, when, as again in 1904, it was restored and redecorated; it is now furnished with a series of wooden paintings representing the German kings and Roman emperors from Charlemagne to Francis II, in all fifty-two, and a statue of the first German emperor, William."

The great-grandfather of Dr. Roemer was Wilhelm Roemer, who was born in 1765, in Germany, and died April 20, 1820. His wife, Elizabeth Brandan, born November 14, 1772, died December 25, 1819. They were married in Weidergude Kries Rothenburg in 1795 and had six children, the last two being twins, Johann Justus and Johann Herman, born July 11, 1803. The former died August 9, 1803, and the latter, who died about 1886, was the grandfather of Dr. Roemer of this review. His children were Jacob and John, born of his first marriage, and Mrs. Agner, William and Henry, born of his second marriage.

John Roemer, father of Dr. Roemer, was born in Seifertshausen, near Rothenburg-am-Fulda, Germany, September 3, 1829, and came to America when eight years of age with his father. Previously he had been a choir boy in the Lutheran church in his home town. After crossing the Atlantic he first lived at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, subsequently removed to Ohio and later to West Virginia, where for many years he was a leading dry goods merchant of Wheeling. There he passed away May 1, 1913.

It was at Wheeling, West Virginia, on the 17th of February, 1853, that he

was married to Sarah Ann Donnell, by the Rev. Alfred Paull of the Presbyterian church. Both are buried in the Mount Wood cemetery of Wheeling, West Virginia, and memorial windows have been placed in the Second Presbyterian church of that city by their children.

The Donnell family comes of Scotch ancestry and the first of the family in America was Thomas Donnell, who was born in Scotland not later than 1690 and emigrated to Pennsylvania not later than 1725, settling in the Cumberland valley. He had four sons: Thomas, James, John and Samuel. Of these, Thomas, born in 1715, died in 1755. He had always made his home in Pennsylvania, and he had six sons: James, John, Thomas, Moses, Samuel and Alexander. After the French and Indian war and the Peace of Paris in 1763 there was a great impetus given to pioneer settlement in Pennsylvania and Virginia. James Donnell, in 1767, went to Virginia and after eight years' residence there established his family in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, stating that he wished to join his three brothers—John, Thomas and Moses, who had removed there from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1769. John Donnell was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, serving in the Pennsylvania navy on the headwaters of the Ohio, and was killed by the Indians. He had nine daughters and one son, John Donnell (II), who removed to Ripley, Ohio, and it is from him that the Donnell line can be traced down to Dr. Roemer. Their early history emphasizes the fact that they were Presbyterians and "religion was the rock upon which the founders of the Donnell family builded. It was a thing to them vital and filled a large space in their lives." Henry Donnell, grandfather of Dr. Roemer, was born February 7, 1785, and died November 3, 1849, while his wife, Rebecca Donnell, was born March 3, 1790, and died February 8, 1858. They were married March 23, 1810, and were buried in the Roemer-Donnell lot in Mount Wood cemetery at Wheeling, West Virginia. Their children were nine in number, the youngest being Sarah Ann Donnell, who was born in New Athens, Ohio, November 8, 1830, and, as stated, became the wife of John Roemer, her death occurring in Wheeling, West Virginia, September 12, 1894. The children of John and Sarah Ann (Donnell) Roemer are eleven in number: Rebecca E., born January 21, 1854, is deceased. Mary Adella, born February 27, 1856, is now Mrs. W. Clarence Findley, of Kokomo, Indiana. Henrietta Hamilton, born August 31, 1858, is now Mrs. Charles Woods Eoff, of Kansas City, Missouri. John Henry, born June 29, 1860, and Vallie and Annie, twins, born February 16, 1862, are all deceased. Charles Oglivia, born June 15, 1863, resides in Cumberland, Maryland. John Lincoln is the next of the family. Sarah Donnell, born January 30, 1867, is now Mrs. J. W. Avirett-Thomas, of Cumberland, Maryland. Donnell C., born March 9, 1870, and Maude Bell, July 9, 1871, are both deceased.

The early education of Dr. Roemer was acquired in the fifth ward school of his native city, after which he attended the Linsly Institute, a military school for boys, at Wheeling. He had the good fortune of having "to work his way" through college and became acquainted with the ways of the business world. At one time he was assistant to the circuit court clerk of Ohio county. Later he became a bookkeeper for the American Insurance Company. During his summer vacations he was engaged by insurance companies and manufacturing plants to look after special accounts and their adjustments, and returned to the

Mrs. J. L. Roemer

University of West Virginia in the fall with enough money saved up to pay his expenses for the school year. Before going to the Western Theological Seminary, after completing his university course, he became the private secretary of the gentleman who later became his father-in-law. Upon completion of his first year at the theological seminary he spent four months among the cowboys of the west as a Sunday school missionary. The three years of seminary work finished, he became pastor for a short time of the Fairview Presbyterian church at Thomas, Pennsylvania, five miles out of Pittsburgh. He next went to Cleveland, Ohio, as pastor of the new congregation known as the South church, and later he went to the old and fashionable First church of Chillicothe, Ohio. Called to the Tyler Place Presbyterian church of St. Louis, Missouri, he ministered to the young church for over nine years and witnessed its development into one of the largest and most active congregations of St. Louis. While pastor of the Tyler Place church, the presidency of the Lindenwood College was offered him. Reluctant at first to enter a new field of labor, upon the earnest solicitation of the late Dr. Samuel J. Niccolls and Colonel and Mrs. James Gay Butler, he accepted the position and entered upon the work May 12, 1914. About the year 1827 the school for girls at Lindenwood was first established and was successfully conducted until about 1843, when for some unknown reason it was suspended for about a year. About 1844 it was started again under the supervision of Mrs. Sibley and Mrs. E. D. Rasseter and since that time has had a good attendance of young women, there being now about three hundred and fifty students from all over this part of the country in attendance. Lindenwood today is one of the foremost colleges for young women of the west. It was the first college for women admitted to the Missouri College Union as a Standard A college, ranking in its standing with the best colleges and universities in the courses offered in the arts and sciences. Many of the new buildings and great improvements of recent years have been made possible through the generosity of Colonel James Gay Butler of St. Louis and others who are interested in education.

On June 2, 1892, Dr. Roemer was united in marriage to Miss Lillie Pickenpaugh, daughter of Thornton Pickenpaugh, of Morgantown, West Virginia, a leading dry goods merchant in that city for forty-five years. He was a public-spirited man, interested in various pursuits, including the cultivation of timber lands and farming. For twenty-five years he was the president of the city school board. His father was Nicholas Pickenpaugh, who was born in Morgantown, West Virginia, and his father came from Germany, where his family had long been prominent. He died August 18, 1902. Mrs. Roemer's mother was Mary Frances Wagner, who departed this life in 1919. She was a native of Morgantown, West Virginia, and her father was William Wagner, a native of Shiermanstown, Pennsylvania. John Wagner, the first American member of the family, came from Wales. He was the father of William Wagner, who for many years was a cashier of the First National Bank of Morgantown, where he was a prominent and influential citizen. His wife was Lydia Dunstan Wagner, whose grandfather, John Waterhouse, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army and starved to death as a prisoner on an English man-of-war.

John L. Roemer takes an active interest in the social amenities of life, belonging to the Missouri Athletic Association of St. Louis, the University Club, the

Sunset Club of Chillicothe, Ohio, and numerous social and scientific associations. He has membership in Ellsworth Lodge, No. 505, A. F. & A. M., of Cleveland, Ohio; Hillman Chapter, No. 166, R. A. M., of Cleveland, Ohio; and Ohio Consistory, No. 8, of Chillicothe. He is also a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the Missouri Historical Society.

Of the four who consecrated themselves in 1914 to a greater Lindenwood—Dr. Niccolls, Colonel and Mrs. Butler and Dr. Roemer—but one remains. To Dr. Roemer is committed the responsibility of bringing to fruition the dreams of those who gave themselves and their means that the great southwest should have a college for young women equal to the best in the country. The college property and endowment are now valued at over three million dollars. To Mrs. Roemer her husband pays the highest tribute for his success. Giving themselves in the trying hours of the history of Lindenwood, they expect when their work here is finished to have realized to some small degree at least the dreams and hopes of all the noble ones who since the beginning of the college have looked forward to a greater Lindenwood. Throughout Dr. Roemer's whole life, whatever his hand has found to do, in his official duties or in any other sphere, he has done with his might and with a deep sense of conscientious obligation. Well versed in learning and with a deep knowledge of human nature and the springs of human conduct, together with a strong mentality, an invincible courage and determined individuality, he has become a natural leader and a teacher and director of opinion.

Major Harry Llewellyn Goodwin

AJOR HARRY LLEWELLYN GOODWIN, veteran of the World war and treasurer and general manager of the Atlas Cereal Company in Kansas City, was born in Burlington, Coffey county, Kansas, July 31, 1878, his parents being Thomas Jefferson and Jane (Morris) Goodwin, both of whom were natives of Wales, whence they came to the United States in early childhood. The father was about nine years of age when he crossed the Atlantic and after attaining his majority he engaged in merchandising in the state of New York, while still later he became a coal operator at Hannibal, Missouri. In 1870 he removed to Burlington, Kansas, where he had very large interests in mines and in financial and mercantile concerns, being connected with the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. As the years passed he so directed and extended the field of his business operations that he became a wealthy man. Moreover, he was prominent in public affairs and held every town and county office that he could be induced to accept. He gives his political support at all times to the republican party. In 1888 he removed to Chicago and for several years was connected with the large mercantile house of Siegel, Cooper & Company. He still makes his home in that city but is now living retired from active business. His religious faith is that of the Welsh Presbyterian church.

The mother of Major Goodwin died when he was but eight months old and his father afterward met reverses in 1888, so that the son was early thrown on his own resources. As a boy he came to Kansas City and sold newspapers and later he traveled over the country as a model newsboy with Alexander Hoagland, the newsboys' friend, because he knew the Lord's Prayer. In those early days of hardships he often slept in the newspaper and fire engine houses. Later he worked as an office boy in a grain broker's office and afterward for a telegraph company as messenger boy. It is an old saying that blood will tell, and though his financial resources were extremely limited, Major Goodwin came from an ancestry that made him ambitious to win advancement and in due course of time he obtained a ward school education, the means for which were provided through his own labor. He worked for the packing houses for many years, being employed by the Swifts, Cudahys and Armours, and thus he learned the packing business. During the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago he was employed as night clerk in the Great Northern Hotel and during that time attended the LaSalle University, where he pursued a course in law. He then returned to Kansas City and for three years was a law clerk in the offices of Ess, Block & Georgeon and later with Beebe & Watson. His law course and law work were pursued with but one idea, however, in mind—that of becoming a success in commercial lines. He spent fourteen years in connection with the

packing business and it was he who put the Old Dutch Cleanser on the market for the Cudahy Packing Company through his judicious and original advertising methods and progressiveness and initiative in the management of that department of their business. He was at length made western sales manager for the Toledo Computing Scales Company, having charge of all the territory west of the Mississippi river, with twenty-six men under his direction. He was recognized as a very efficient and high pressure salesman and would contract with a company to put a commodity on the market within a certain time. It was also Mr. Goodwin who opened up the butter and butterine business for the Cudahy Packing Company. He was also treasurer of the first advertising agency in Kansas City, Missouri, recognized by the Quoin Club of New York. He organized the American Farm Gate Company, originators of the first galvanized and self-lifting steel gates for American farms, which the company patented. Mr. Goodwin was vice president and general manager of this company until the business was sold to the steel trust. He then went to Chicago as director of sales for the Woods Motor Vehicle Company and succeeded in making the Woods the most popular electric car in America. For a period of time he was sales promotion manager for the Gossard Corset Company of Chicago, originators of front-lace corsets, and later he returned to Kansas City as efficiency engineer. He became a representative of the Merry Optical Company and visited all the steel plants, giving lectures to employes on the prevention of eye accidents in the industries. A recital of what he has attempted and accomplished—for he never stopped short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose—indicates that Major Goodwin is indeed a dynamic force in the business world. He seems with almost intuitive perception to recognize the value of organization and the opportunities of any business situation and he has the ability to instruct the public and create desire for any article.

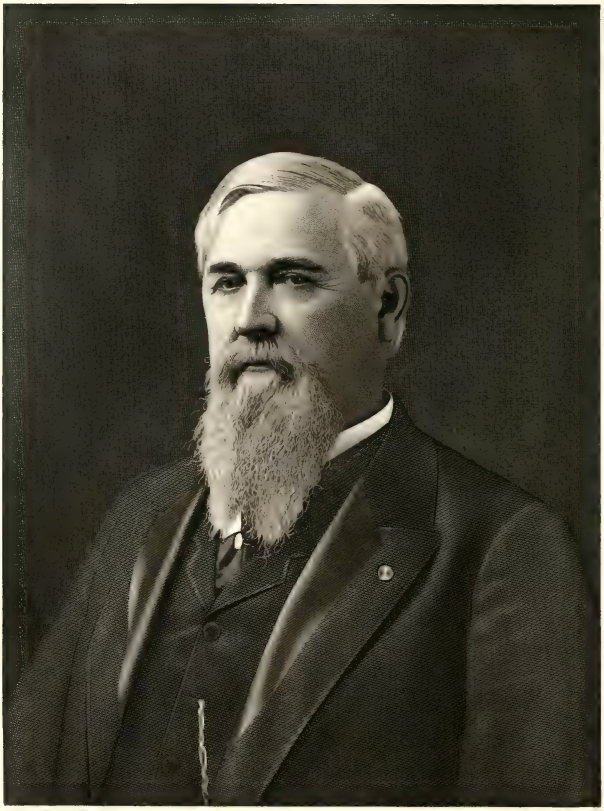
At the outbreak of the World war Mr. Goodwin gave his services to the government in connection with the work of perfecting non-breakable lenses for gas masks and perfect aviation goggles. He originated the "Protexwel" and "Resistal" goggles, which were adopted and used by the United States army. In 1918 he was commissioned a captain in the aviation section of the army, doing work at the Research Laboratory at Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, on Long Island, in connection with eye protection and breathing apparatus. He also went to various fields to instruct in the uses of protective measures. Upon his discharge from the service he was given the rank of major in the United States Reserve Corps, Quartermaster's Division, in recognition of the valuable aid which he had rendered to the government in perfecting devices of the greatest worth to the soldiers on the battle front.

Major Goodwin is also president of the Blue Jay Coal & Mining Company, now developing two thousand acres of coal lands near Pleasanton, Kansas. He is also president of the Mid-Continent Land Company, now developing a new town on the Kansas City Southern Railway in Bates county, Missouri. He is likewise the president of The Peg-O-Way Company, originators and manufacturers of games. In 1919 he became general sales manager for the Atlas Cereal Company and in 1920 was made treasurer and general manager.

In 1900, in Kansas City, Major Goodwin was married to Miss Bertha Louise Merry, who was born in Norwalk, Ohio, a daughter of Charles Lawrence and

Jessie (Wickham) Merry. The father was born August 25, 1852, and passed away May 1, 1920. The mother, who was born in Norwalk, Ohio, passed away in February, 1909. In young manhood Charles L. Merry engaged in the jewelry business in Pennsylvania and also at Norwalk, Ohio, but later became associated with the Julius King Optical Company of New York. In May, 1890, he came to Missouri as a representative of the firm, locating with a branch at Kansas City. Later he took over the branch under the name of C. L. Merry and in 1899 he incorporated the Merry Optical Company, which now has twenty-one branches and is today the largest distributing company of this character carrying on business in the United States. To Major and Mrs. Goodwin have been born four sons. Lawrence Merry was a student of the Telliride Association, a preparatory school, specializing on diplomatic and practical training work of every kind. This school is located in California. After attending there he continued his education in the University of Missouri and then entered Princeton University of New Jersey. The second of the family is Harry Llewellyn, Jr., the name of Llewellyn being derived from the last independent ruler of Wales. The other sons are Frederick Merry and Robert Merry.

Major Goodwin is a Master Mason, also a prominent Consistory Mason and was given by the late Colonel James Gardner Stowe, thirty-third degree, a gold, diamond-studded medal for his active service in the Scottish Rite bodies. He is a life member of the Mystic Shrine and is likewise identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is an active republican and a man of high civic standards, his one desire being to assist in making Kansas City the cleanest and best city in the country by having the highest possible civic standards. In the year 1912 he was the nominee on the Missouri republican ticket for the Missouri state senate from the sixth district of Missouri. He belongs also to the Chamber of Commerce and was active in connection with the industrial branch of that organization. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and his connection with social organizations makes him a member of the Blue Hills Country Club, the Auto Club, the Kansas City Club, the American Legion and the Military Order of the World War, the last named organization being composed entirely of officers. He is likewise a director of the American Corn Millers Federation and a member of the National Poultry, Butter & Egg Association, while in the year 1905 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London, England. He finds his chief recreation in horseback riding. Major Goodwin has been characterized as "a doer of things." He is extremely forceful and resourceful, ready to meet any emergency, and his adaptability at all times enables him to make the best of every situation and use his opportunities to the utmost, while his labors have at all times been a most potent factor in the development of commercial interests.



Samuel Wesley Fordyce

THAT the sources of our power lie within ourselves is demonstrated in the career of Samuel Wesley Fordyce, the measure of whose greatness is seen in thousands of miles of railroad, in banks and business enterprises which he established, in public activities which he instituted and political policies which he formulated. His notably broad vision found expression in practical effort for the embodiment and adoption of high ideals in connection with the development and upbuilding of the country. His breadth of view not only saw possibilities for his own advancement but for the country's development as well, and his lofty patriotism prompted him to utilize the latter as quickly and as effectively as the former. Mastering the lessons of life day by day, his post-graduate work in the school of experience at length placed him with the men of eminent learning and ability and it was said that he was the counselor of every president from Lincoln down to the time of his death, which occurred on the 3d of August, 1919, when he had reached the age of seventy-nine years. The great majority of men of his age and of his wealth would have retired from business long years before, but he remained an active factor in the world's work to the end, his counsel and advice being continuously sought in matters of far-reaching importance.

Samuel W. Fordyce was a native son of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Guernsey county on the 7th of February, 1840, his parents being John and Mary Ann (Houseman) Fordyce, both natives of Pennsylvania. He was descended from Scotch and Dutch ancestry, the Fordyce family being founded in America by his grandfather, Samuel Fordyce, who was born in Armoy, Antrim, Ulster, Ireland, in 1735, and, leaving the Emerald isle, established his home in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1775. There he passed away in 1824. The maternal grandfather, emigrating from Holland, took up his abode in the Keystone state only a little later.

Samuel W. Fordyce was one of a family of ten children. His early youth did not foreshadow his future greatness, for his boyhood was spent in the usual manner of the lads of the period, devoted to the acquirement of a common school education. He was, however, ambitious to advance his knowledge and eagerly embraced the opportunities offered in that direction. After leaving the public schools he attended Madison College at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and subsequently became a student in the North Illinois University at Henry, Illinois. He then returned home and when twenty years of age first became connected with railway interests, in which limitless field of labor he was destined to win distinction and greatness. His original position, however, was a humble one, being that of station agent on the Central Ohio Railroad, now a

part of the Baltimore & Ohio system. With the outbreak of the Civil war, all business and personal considerations were put aside and he joined the Union army as a member of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. While he enlisted as a private, he was soon made second lieutenant and later was advanced to the rank of first lieutenant of Company B, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. His next promotion in 1863 placed him in command of Company H and a few months afterward he was made assistant inspector general of cavalry in the Army of the Cumberland and assigned to the Second Cavalry Division under the command of General George Crook. He participated in the battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga under General Rosecrans, and under General Buell took part in the battles of Shiloh and Perryville, Kentucky, together with other engagements of minor importance. His courage and valor were manifest in the fact that he was always in the thickest of the fight, being three times wounded and three times captured by the enemy, though he never served a day's imprisonment, having the good fortune to be recaptured twice, while once he succeeded in making his escape.

While a northern man, Mr. Fordyce following the close of the war sought the business opportunities of the south and was long a leading and influential factor in that section of the country. Such were his personal qualities and characteristics that he commanded the respect and confidence of all wherever he went and left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the history of the various communities in which he resided. He became one of the organizers of the banking house of Fordyce & Rison at Huntsville, Alabama, and while there residing played a most important part in the development and upbuilding of the northern section of that state. He was president of the first Agricultural Fair and Mechanical Association at Huntsville and he also assisted in financing the North & South Alabama Railway from Decatur to Montgomery, Alabama, now a part of the Louisville & Nashville system.

When Mr. Fordyce's health became impaired through close confinement, he removed to Arkansas, in January, 1876, establishing his home in the mountains near Hot Springs. He at once recognized the value of that locality as a health resort and that Hot Springs today is a health city of world-wide reputation is due perhaps more to the influence and efforts of Mr. Fordyce than any other individual. He was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill in the United States congress settling the matter of title to four sections of land which had been in dispute for sixty years. It was also through his influence that General John A. Logan, then United States senator, introduced the bill for the erection of the finely equipped Army and Navy Hospital on the government reservation at Hot Springs. His financial support was back of the building of the leading hotels and opera house of Hot Springs, of the establishment of the water, gas and electric light works, of the building of the street railway system and the promotion of other public enterprises. Both Dallas and Denison, Texas, too, benefited greatly by his efforts, for he financed and had constructed the first cotton compress in those two cities.

It would be impossible for a man of Mr. Fordyce's ability not to visualize the opportunities of the southwest. He felt that this great section of the country must eventually become a thickly settled district whose resources would be utilized by thousands and thousands, and he knew that the first step in this

direction must be the building of railroads. The greater part of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company was built under the management of Mr. Fordyce, and though discouraging circumstances were continuously to be met, he persevered for sixteen years in the construction and development of this road. He was also vice president and treasurer of the Texas & St. Louis Railway for three years ending in April, 1885, and he then served as receiver for the road until May, 1886. With the reorganization under the name of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway, he served as president from 1886 until 1889. Again he acted as receiver of the road for a year, and with the reorganization under the name of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, he served as president from 1890 until 1898. In 1899 his superior ability in connection with railway management and control led to his appointment as receiver of the Kansas City, Pittsburgh & Gulf Railway and he became president of the road in 1900 under its reorganized title of the Kansas City Southern Railway. The years 1900 and 1901 he largely devoted to the construction of the Little Rock, Hot Springs & Western Railway and he subsequently aided in the building and financing of the St. Louis Valley line, now a part of the Missouri Pacific system. His other activities included cooperation in the building and financing of lines now operated by the St. Louis & San Francisco system, also the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, the Illinois, Indiana & Minnesota Railroad, the Appalachicola & Northern Railroad in Florida, the St. Louis & El Reno Railroad in Oklahoma, the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico in Texas, besides being one of the underwriters of the Fort Worth & Denver, now a part of the Colorado Southern system. In all it is estimated that Mr. Fordyce built, financed or assisted in financing at least twenty-four thousand miles of railway. His ability as an executive was so generally recognized by his associates that while he was president of the St. Louis Southwestern, Mr. Fordyce was chosen by the unanimous vote of all the lines comprised in the Southwestern Traffic Association as chairman of its executive board. This association represented practically the entire movement of traffic from the Atlantic seaboard to all points west of the Mississippi, to California and old Mexico, and so wisely did Mr. Fordyce discharge the duties of the important office that on his retirement in 1898 he was presented with a set of resolutions, engrossed on parchment, approving the uniform fairness of his rulings. This confidence was not confined to his associates alone but was shared by his subordinates and employes, as is evidenced by the fact that, while strikes prevailed on nearly all other railroads, the men under Mr. Fordyce relied on him to protect their rights and never once found occasion for striking.

Extensive and important as were the interests of Mr. Fordyce in the matter of railroad building and management, he nevertheless found time for cooperation with many other business interests and in fact was the promoter of various projects which were of greatest benefit in the development and upbuilding of the Mississippi valley and the southwest. He was one of the organizers and directors of the St. Louis Union Trust Company and represented the directorate of the Laclede Light & Power Company of St. Louis and the Jefferson Hotel Company. He was vice president of the Arlington and New York Hotel Companies of Hot Springs, Arkansas, was president of the Hot Springs Water, Gas and Electric Light Companies and of the Hot Springs Electric

Street Railway Company. He was a director of the Illinois, Indiana & Minnesota Railroad, of the Appalachicola & Northern, the Kansas City Southern, the Little Rock & Hot Springs Western and was chairman of the executive committee of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico; a director of the American Rio Grande Land & Irrigation Company of Texas, operating the largest irrigation canal system in the United States; and president of the Houston Oil Company.

Mr. Fordyce was also a most potent factor in shaping political history. Although a soldier of the Union army in the Civil war, he was a democrat in his political views and took active part in reconstruction work in the south following the close of hostilities between the two sections of the country. He was also a member of the state committee in 1874, when, for the first time after the war, the entire democratic ticket was elected in Alabama. His influence in politics in Arkansas was perhaps even greater. He acted as a delegate to the state convention of 1880, when a nominee for governor was chosen, and was a delegate to the state judicial convention of 1884. He was a member of the democratic national committee of Arkansas from 1884 until 1888 and a delegate to the national democratic convention of 1884. He was made a member of the committee that notified Cleveland and Hendricks of their nomination for the offices of president and vice president of the United States and in 1892 was delegate at large to the democratic national convention, in which he was made chairman of the committee on permanent organization. He declined to act as a delegate to the democratic national convention of 1896 and called a meeting of the sound-money democrats at Little Rock and headed a delegation to the Indianapolis gold standard convention, where he acted as a member of the platform committee. He was often solicited to become a candidate for governor and to accept the nomination for United States senatorship, but he consistently declined, as it was no part of his program to fill political offices, feeling that he could do a greater service to his country in the development of its natural resources and the upbuilding of its industrial, commercial and financial greatness. He enjoyed the fullest confidence of political leaders of both parties and, by reason of his wide knowledge of conditions, President Hayes sought his advice concerning the nomination of a cabinet member who would be acceptable to the people of the south. Mr. Fordyce recommended John Hancock, then congressman from Texas, who, however, declined the honor, much to his subsequent regret. Later President Harrison sought his opinion concerning appointment to his cabinet and Mr. Fordyce named General John W. Noble, who was afterward made secretary of the interior. Mr. Fordyce enjoyed the personal friendship and confidence of President McKinley, who would have made him ambassador to Russia, but he declined the proffered honor. He was a warm friend of General Grant, in which connection it was told of him that at Pittsburg Landing, General Grant was seated on a horse which became unruly and threw him. Mr. Fordyce, then serving as lieutenant, recaptured the horse and assisted the commander to remount. Several years later, when in Washington, he met the then chief executive on the street and saluted him. President Grant returned the salute, saying: "I remember you well. You helped me manage my horse at Pittsburg Landing." Mr. Fordyce was equally widely known among the distinguished captains of industry, lead-

ers of finance and others prominent in connection with the history of the country and he stood as a man among men, honored by all.

It was in Huntsville, Alabama, during his residence there immediately following the close of the Civil war, that Mr. Fordyce formed the acquaintance of Susan E. Chadick, a daughter of the Rev. William D. Chadick of that place, who entered the Confederate army as a chaplain and when discharged was colonel of his regiment. The marriage of Mr. Fordyce and Miss Chadick was celebrated on the 1st of May, 1866. They became the parents of two daughters and three sons, and four of the family are yet living. Jane is the wife of Colonel D. S. Stanley, of the quartermaster general's department, U. S. A. John, a prominent engineer of Hot Springs, Arkansas, was superintendent and engineer of construction work at Camp Pike, Arkansas, during the war, while later he was promoted to the rank of major and brevetted lieutenant colonel, U. S. A. He was sent to St. Louis as chief engineer to the railroad administration for special service in connection with the Mississippi River and Warrior River Railroad Transportation. William C. is a banker and financier, and S. W. Fordyce, Jr., is a member of the St. Louis bar.

Mr. Fordyce was at one time commander of the Missouri Commandery of the Loyal Legion of America and he was a member of the St. Louis, University, Bellerive and Noonday Clubs of St. Louis. Perhaps no better indication of his high standing and of the honor everywhere entertained for him can be given than in the statement that his honorary pallbearers embraced some of the most distinguished and prominent men of St. Louis and elsewhere, including John J. O'Fallon, Wells H. Blodgett, William H. Lee, John F. Lee, B. F. Edwards, Frederick W. Lehmann, Captain W. R. Hodges, Lyman T. Hay, Festus J. Wade, Dr. D. S. H. Smith, N. A. McMillan, R. McKittrick Jones, Edwards Whitaker, Murray Carleton, Walker Hill, Sam Lazarus, B. F. Bush, J. M. Herbert, Jackson Johnson, Paul Brown, William McChesney, Clarence H. Howard, Rolla Wells, James E. Allison, Lawrence Pierce, Julius S. Walsh, Albert T. Perkins, Harry B. Hawes, Paul W. Brown, Frank Carter, John G. Lonsdale and Edward Pryor. One of the St. Louis papers said editorially of Mr. Fordyce: "But it was as an empire builder, a farsighted financier and an individual with infectious enthusiasm that he gained his greatest prominence. He was famous as a steadfast friend and he found friends in all classes of society and treated them in his own inimitable way, whether they happened to be presidents, cabinet officers, renowned bankers or some companion of his youth who had become entangled in the meshes of the law. Some of his reminiscences recently appearing in America at Work, a St. Louis periodical, are self-revelatory beyond the run of recollections. Franklin himself was never franker than Colonel Fordyce in relating personal experiences. He had such a zest in life and such a confidence in his own integrity as to make his autobiography real. Long ago he reached the age at which men of his manifold investments usually retire, but he kept in the harness because he enjoyed his work and because his associates were reluctant to lose his counsel and the benefit of his stimulating personality. Although he had done much and his possessions were vast, Colonel Fordyce was most appreciated for what he was, an unspoiled man among men." He was indeed one who never lost the human touch and to the end of his days he judged men not by wealth but by their worth. He placed

no false values on life, his broad vision enabling him to put a correct estimate on all those things which go to make up life activities. He attempted important things and accomplished them, and the progress of the world was promoted thereby. Many decades will have passed ere the influence of Samuel W. Fordyce and his work will cease to be felt as a potent force for good in the world's work.

Upon the death of Colonel Fordyce the following resolutions were passed by the Kansas City Southern Railway Company:

WHEREAS, Colonel Samuel W. Fordyce has long been a member of the Board of Directors of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, at all times serving the interests committed to him with ability and foresight, prudence and fidelity, and

WHEREAS, affable in manner, equable in temper, effervescent in humor, gentle in sympathy, circumspect in judgment, and conciliatory in method, he won the regard of many, challenged the admiration of friends and forestalled the criticism of adversaries; and

WHEREAS, in time of national peril, he relinquished civil pursuits, became a soldier, and acquitted himself with honor; and

WHEREAS, clear in his vision, he penetrated the future; tireless in his energy, he attempted much; indomitable in his courage, he surmounted obstacles; by constructive genius and administrative skill, he achieved material prosperity and contributed in a conspicuous degree to the well being of a wide area; and

WHEREAS, he departed life at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on the afternoon of August third, nineteen hundred and nineteen, in the eightieth year of his age;

RESOLVED, that the members of this Board, in sorrow for the death of Samuel W. Fordyce, and moved by sympathy towards the bereaved, record the high esteem in which he was held, and pay tribute of respect to his memory; and

RESOLVED, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Board, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

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